ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, December 4, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for firs and box pays' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriams" announcements senders are asked to indicate these origins. In the case of widows verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARTON.—On Dec. 2, 1930, to Naomi, wife of Albyn Frank (Kingcombe) Barton, of Thickthorn, Hatch End—a son.

BELLERS.—On Dec. 3, 1930, Nancy, wife of Capt. E. V. E. Bellers, 1/1st K.G.O. Ghurka Rifles, Whitedeids, Knaphill, Surrey, of a daughter. (Indian papers, please copy.)

BURR.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Firebrand, Winchelsea, Sussex, to Dorothy Malsor, wife of Major J. A. Burr, late The Royal Scots—a daughter.

COSSART.—On Dec. 2, 1930, to Gladys Mary, wife of Eustace Gordon Cossart, of Funchal, Madeira—a daughter.

DULANTY.—On Dec. 3, 1930, to Nan, the wife of John Whelan Dulanty, Oxhey Corner, Hatch End—a daughter.

GILLAM.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Bungay, Suffolk, to Mary Francis Oldaker (née Davies), wife of Dr. G. G. Gillam—twin sons.

GRENFELL.—On Nov. 25, 1930, to Ermegarde, wife of A. M. Daryl Grenfell, of Parkgate, Cheshire—a daughter.

JEWELL.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 30, Rowtone-avenue, Wembley, to Olive and Gerard R. Jewell—a daughter.

KNIGHT.—On Dec. 3, 1930, to Isabel Mary, wife of Reginald Duncan Knight, 94, Westerfield-road, Ipswich—a daughter.

LANGUTH.—On Dec. 1, 1930, to Freda (née Everett), wife of F. R. Languth, of Firle, Chelsfield, Kent—a son. (South African papers, please copy.)

LITHIBY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, to Dorothy Grant, wife of John Stewart Lithiby, of 11, Rue Vaneau, Paris—a son.

MAINGUY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Victoria, British Columbia, to Marjorie, wife of Lieutenant Commander E. Rollo Mainguy—a son.

MILLER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 136, Cromwell-road, S.W.7, to Marjorie, wife of C. Ashley Miller—a son.

REID.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 50, Evelyn-gardens, S.W.7, to Tatiana, wife of Sir Edward J. Reid—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Manor House, Cotton End, Bedford, to Ena, widow of Major George Herbert Scott, C.B.E., A.F.C.—a daughter.

WHITEHEAD.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 15, Yorkmansions, S.W.11, to Christina, wife of Major N. T. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BRISTER : de BRETT.—On Nov. 22, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sliema, Malta, Lieut. H. P. Brister, R.N., to Beryl Frances, only daughter of Brig.-Gen. H. S. de Brett, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. de Brett.

GRAY : GADSDON.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Bretforton, Worcestershire, George Milne Gray, F.R.C.S., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gray, of Aberdeen, to Philippa Joanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gadsdon, of Claxton.

HEATH : MONK.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Brook Jackson, Ranulph Gresley Heath, of Mrs. Heath, of Rosley, Birmingham, to Doris Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. F. Monk and Mrs. Monk, of Sycamore Hill, Aylesbury.

KINGSMILL : FLEMMING.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at St. Mary the Virgin, Sydmonton, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew de Portal Kingsmill, D.S.O., R.E., to Olga, widow of Captain Herbert Flemming, of 28, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6.

LOVE : LAMBERT.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at St. Mary's, Sheffield, King's Lynn, William Griffith Love, M.B., of Woodville, Burton-on-Trent, only son of the late Dr. J. Duncan Love, of Monkseaton, and of Mrs. Love, of Tunbridge Wells, to Peggy, eldest daughter of Ernest W. Lambert, of Sutton Lea, Snettisham.

MOORE : PALMER.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Dibrugarh Church, Assam, Donald Brockholes Harvey Moore, younger son of the late Alfred Harvey Moore, J.P., and Mrs. Harvey Moore, to Letitia Ethel, only daughter of Mrs. O. E. Palmer, Northdene, Sutton, Surrey.

ROWE : BAIRD.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Holy Trinity Garrison Church, Bangalore, Vivian Rowe, of Oorgaum, S. India, to Millicent, daughter of Brig.-General and Mrs. W. Baird, Kelsoe, Berwickshire.

YERBURGH : SAVILE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, the Rev. Oswald Rochfort Yerburgh, son of the late Rev. E. R. Yerburgh and Mrs. Yerburgh, to Cicely Joan Savile, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Savile, of 19, Royal-crescent, Bath.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Teignmouth, Henry Brettingham Adams, Barrister-at-Law, aged 82 years.

ARMOUR.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at her residence, 2, Crescent-gardens, Belfast, Jennie Adams Stirling, wife of the late Rev. J. B. Armour, Ballymoney, and daughter of the late Rev. A. M. Stirling, Saint John, N.B., Canada, aged 76 years.

BEEVER.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at a nursing home, Putney, Amy, widow of Vincent Morshead Holt Beever, of King's Lea, Kemerton, Glos. Funeral, noon to-morrow (Friday), at Shinfield, Berks. Flowers to Birch, 114, Knightsbridge, by 6.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BLUNDEN.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at her residence, Elsinore, Delgany, Co. Wicklow, Ellen Louisa, widow of Dr. Maurice R. Blunden, of Kilkenny, and daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, J.P., D.L., of County Clare, and Lower Leeson-street, Dublin. Funeral private.

BOARDMAN.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at her residence, 22, Chatsworth-road, Brighton, of septic pneumonia, Maude Helena Boardman. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15 p.m.

BODKIN.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 3, Rawlinson-road, Oxford, Alfred Arthur Bodkin, Professor of Mathematics from 1881 to 1902 at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Capetown, third son of the late W. P. Bodkin, J.P., of West Hill-place, Highgate, aged 83. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15, at St. Margaret's Church, Oxford. (South African papers please copy.)

BONE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, very suddenly, of angina, 35, 34, West Mall, Clifton, Bristol, Blanche Ellen, widow of Rev. William Middleton Bone, aged 75.

BUCHANAN-DUNLOP.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at Whitley Rise, Reading, Sabina, for 57 years the dearly loved wife of Fleetwood Shilcomb, M.D. Buchanan-Dunlop (R.A.). Funeral at Fosbury, near Hungerford, on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 12 noon. There will be a memorial service at the same hour at St. John's Church, Reading.

CHANNER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at St. Faith's, Ealing, Mary, daughter of the late Colonel G. G. Crisner, Bengal Artillery, aged 83.

COLBRAN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, of pneumonia, A. C. Colbran, M.C., beloved husband of Nessie Colbran, of 427, Norwood-road, S.E.27. Service to-morrow (Friday), 9a, Lake's Church, Clapham Common, 11 a.m. Interment Streatham Cemetery. No mourning, by request.

CROSBIE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at the R.A.F. Hospital, Uxbridge, the result of an accident, Squadron-Leader Ernest W. Crosbie. Funeral, Hospital, 11 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

DARLEY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in London, Lucy Katharine, daughter of the late Right Honble. Sir Frederick Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., and Lady Darley. Funeral service to-day (Thursday), at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, at 11 o'clock.

DILKS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Antibes, France, Arthur Dilks, M.A. (Oxon), in his 74th year.

DUPPUY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 16, Franklin Mount, Harrogate, Frances, wife of the late Rev. Charles Duppuy. Service at St. Mary's Church, Harrogate, at 12.30 to-morrow (Friday). Interment at Harlow Hill Cemetery, Harrogate.

ELISHA.—On Dec. 1, 1930, Catherine Eleanor, the beloved and devoted wife of James Elisha, of Hurst, Purley, deeply mourned, aged 82.

FLOOD.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at "Oakhanger," Godalming, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Luke Robert Flood, sometime Rector of Morrow, aged 82. Funeral at Morrow Church to-morrow (Friday), at 12 noon. Flowers to Morrow House, Guildford.

FLUMERFELT.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Victoria, British Columbia, after a severe operation, Alfred Cornelius Flumerfelt, beloved father of Gertrude Jefferson and Norman Ritchie.

FOSTER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, after a very short illness, Alfred W. Foster, Secretary of the Paper Makers' Association. Funeral at Aston Clinton Church, starting from Messrs. Shoolbred's, Tottenham Court-road, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). Flowers to Messrs. Shoolbred's. A memorial service will be held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, E.C.4, at 12 noon same day.

FOWLER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 3, College-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, from an illness contracted during the Great War, bravely and patiently borne for 12 years, Trevor Hayman Fowler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late Captain, R.A.M.C., elder son of the late Dr. Trevor Fowler, of Northlands, Epping. Service at St. Silas the Martyr, Kentish Town, to-morrow (Friday), at 11 a.m. Interment at the Cemetery, Epping, at 12.15 p.m.

GANDY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, suddenly, Gerard Knipe Gandy, O.B.E., Commander, R.N.R. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 2.30 p.m., at Brockenhurst.

GIBBON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, Flight-Lieutenant Douglas Wells Gibbon, R.A.F., third son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. V. Gibbon, Langley Towers-road, Hatch End. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2.30, from St. Anselm's.

GOWER POOLE.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at the Stanhoe Hotel, Worthing, Charles Christopher Gower Poole, late of Wallington and Windsor, aged 74.

HALLIDAY.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 9, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, Muriel (Tuxie), beloved wife of J. G. Osman Halliday. Funeral service to-morrow (Friday), at 10.30 a.m., at All Saints', Finchley-road (opposite Eyre Court). Burial at Chicklade, Wilts.

HARRISON.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Newport, Salop, Henrietta Lucy, last surviving daughter of the late William and Frances Ellen Harrison.

JACOB.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Palma de Mallorca, John Reginald Jacob, Indian Police, aged 38 years.

JOYCE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, Rev. James Leonard Orpen Brownlow Joyce, Rector of St. Giles, Sandiacre, Nottingham, second son of the late Rev. William Henry Joyce, Vicar of Dorking. Funeral Sandiacre at 12.30 to-day (Thursday).

DEATHS (continued)

KILNER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at the Old Mill House, Bury St. Edmunds, Charles Scott Kilner, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., J.P. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 2.15.

M'GONIGLE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Munich, after a lengthy illness, Kathailin Mary M'Gonigle, M.A., of Brasted Chart, Sevenoaks, only daughter of Canon and the late Mrs. M'Gonigle, formerly of Ellingham Vicarage, Northumberland.

MILES.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Fairfield, Treforest, Glamorgan, Elizabeth Miles, in her 84th year.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, at Southsea, Edith Gertrude Murphy, daughter of the late Henry Dodson and widow of Surgeon-Major Robert Murphy, R.A.M.C., of Limerick, aged 74. Interred at Southsea. (Indian papers, please copy.)

NEALE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 125, St. James's-court, John Alexander Neale, of Yate, Gloucester, and Corsham, Wilts, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, D.C.L., aged 82. Funeral, Yate Church, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock. Cars will meet 11.15 a.m. train from Paddington, due Bristol 1.15. Flowers to 121, Westminster Bridge-road, up to 12 noon to-day.

ORCZY.—On Nov. 28, 1930, very suddenly, in Brussels, Emma, relict of Baron Felix Orczy, of Tarnak Örs, Hungary, and daughter of the late Count Wass of Czege, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Montagu Barstow, Baroness Orczy, of Villa Bijou, Monte Carlo, in her 86th year.

RICHMOND.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 24, Lee-park, Frances Maria Richmond, daughter of the late Henry Sylvester Richmond, aged 86.

SHELDON.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 29, Selwyn-road, Birmingham, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Sheldon, Vicar of St. James's, Huddersfield.

SILVEY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Brendon, Staple Hill, Frank H., beloved husband of Martha Helen Silvey, aged 61 years.

SIMSON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at a London nursing home, Annstruther Frank Simson, of Brunton, Markinch, Fife, aged 71, Cranley-place, S.W.7, elder son of the late H. B. Simson, of Brunton, J.P., D.L., County of Fife. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) to Old Cemetery, Markinch. Cortège will meet train arriving Markinch 2.27.

SULLIVAN.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at The Convent, Bugle-street, Southampton, Ellen Jane, widow of John Vere Sullivan, aged 87 years. Requiem Mass at The Convent, Bugle-street, Southampton, to-day (Thursday), 11 a.m. Interment at Eastleigh, 12 noon. R.I.P.

TYTE.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at 144, Albert Palace-mansions, S.W.11, John Tyte, formerly of Yeovil and Wells, Somerset, in his 83rd year.

WARD.—Mary, widow of Frank Ward, of Burnville, Tavistock, in her 84th year. Funeral to-day (Thursday), Brenton Church (in village), 2.30. Flowers, but no mourning.

WILFORD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1930, at College House, Christchurch, N.Z., James Russell Wilford (Priest), aged 27 years. Make him to be numbered with Thy Saints in Glory Everlasting.

WILLIMOTT.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at Hovingham, York, Constance, widow of the Rev. William Willimott, aged 90.

WILSON.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at The Cedars, Ashtead, Charles Wilson, aged 85. Funeral at Sutton Cemetery on Saturday; Dec. 6, 11.30 a.m.

YOUNG.—On Dec. 2, 1930, at Cambridge, Fanny Georgina, daughter of the late George Adam Young, aged 79.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HEALD.—In proud and loving memory of Ivan S. Heald, Lieut., Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, attached R.F.C., killed in an air fight near Vimy, Dec. 4, 1916.

MANSON.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieut. C. C. E. Manson, M.C., 2-6th Gurkhas, I.A.R.O., killed in action at Gallipoli, Dec. 4, 1915, aged 20.

MAXWELL.—To the honoured memory of Lieut.-Col. John Maxwell, D.S.O., M.C., Rifle Brigade, attached K.R.R.C., mortally wounded at Passchendaele during the night of Dec. 3-4, 1917.

SPENCER.—In loving memory of our dear George, Lieut., 11th Batt. Rifle Brigade, who died of wounds at Tincourt, Dec. 4, 1917.—Mother, Dad, and Nora.

SPENCER.—In loving memory of dear old George, Died of wounds, Dec. 4, 1917.

WHITE.—To the dear memory of Maurice Forbes White, Lieut.-Col., Indian Medical Service, Dec. 4, 1925.

ATHERLEY.—In loving memory of my darling wife, Nellie, November 22, 1922. Her broken-hearted husband, Evelyn.

DAVIS.—Dec. 4. In ever-dear memory of my beloved friend.

Beyond the sea of death, love lives, yesterday, to-day, for ever.

I thank my God upon every remembrance of you.

HOGG.—In loving memory of my husband, Arthur John Hogg, of Leslie Lodge, Haven Green, Ealing. At rest, Dec. 3, 1921.

HOOD BEGG.—In memory of my dearly loved Husband, Alexander Hood Begg, late of Singapore, who passed away at Palma de Mallorca on Dec. 4, 1926.

LUSH.—In ever-loving memory of Margaret Abbie, Lady Lush, who passed away Dec. 4, 1925.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: Undertaker, London.

BOOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (at last, 1485?). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

WM. WHITELEY, Ltd., Funerals or Cremations in Town or country. Monumental work. Catalogue free. Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

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THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING.—Descriptive Booklet from Cremetorium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY for SPOT CASH.—Diamonds, Emeralds, old-fashioned Jewellery, Pearls, Silver, Sheffield Plate. SPECIALLY REQUIRED, Fine Jewels and Rare Silver. Bankers, Midland. Piccadilly. —Call or post, HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

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PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CABDRIVERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 18, Soho-square, London, W.1.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Drawing Room, Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court-road, W.1, on Thursday, the 11th December, 1930, the Most Honourable the Marchioness Townshend in the chair.

Proceedings will commence at 5.30 p.m. precisely. An Election of Annuitants will be held at the Hall on the same evening, when nine aged or infirm cabdrivers will be elected to pensions of £20 per annum each. The poll will open at 7 p.m. and close at 8 p.m., and the names of the successful candidates will be announced at the General Meeting.

By Order,
A. D. TAIT, Secretary.

APPLICATION FOR MUSIC AND DANCING LICENCE.

NOTICE is given that I, SIR JOHN CHARLES WALSHAM REITH, Director General of the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, whose principal office is at Savoy-hill, London, W.C.2, APPLIED on behalf of the Corporation to the London County Council on the 2nd day of December, 1930, for a LICENCE for MUSIC and DANCING to be carried on at No. 1 (Super) Studio, situated at Broadcasting House, Portland-place, London, W.1.

The application will not be considered until after the lapse of four weeks at least after the aforesaid date.

Any person desiring to oppose the application must give notice to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and also to me, seven clear days before the day appointed for the hearing of the application. The notice must set forth the grounds of opposition, and, if definite offences are alleged, the dates and particulars of such offences.

J. C. W. REITH, Director General, British Broadcasting Corporation.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL and CANCER WING, W.1.

Notice is hereby given that the COURT of GOVERNORS to be held on THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1930, will meet at the Hospital at 12 noon on that date instead of 12.30 p.m., as previously advertised.

By Order of the Board,
S. R. C. PLIMSOLL, Secretary-Superintendent.
3rd December, 1930.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

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There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., FOR PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

PERSONAL

RESURGAM SED SUOMODO.—Please send address to Mitty, Crossways.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

O.W.W. — The WESTMINSTER BALL will be held at the RYDE PARK HOTEL on FRIDAY, December 12th.—Tickets from the Hon. Secretaries, 222, Strand, W.C.2. City 7572.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL.—The Old Aldenhamian DINNER will be held at the TROCADERO on Tuesday, December 9th, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets (12s.) from G. C. F. Mend, Aldenham School. The First Round Arthur Dunn Cup Tie against Old Salopians will be played at Aldenham on Saturday, December 20th.

SIR NEALE PORTER (the late). The Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, is anxious to obtain a portrait of the late Sir Neale Porter, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Jamaica from 1887-1895, who died in 1905.

FRIENDS of the FOOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD 5s. weekly, country dressmaker, past earning, half starving. Sole permanent income 10s. Details given.

A BISHOP will ordain ex-officer. Will anyone assist with the cost of training?—Write Box W.390, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 38, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Term begins next week. Booklet free.

S.L.S.S. NURSERY SCHOOL, Founding Site, 93, Guilford-street, W.C.1.—The Christmas Tree will be on December 18th at 3 p.m. Gifts of toys should reach above address by December 10th. All Seniors welcomed.

UNWANTED Pairs Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Canadian booksellers.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

8,291 BOYS and GIRLS and BABIES are being supported by DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES. 10s. will feed one child for a week over the Christmas Season. Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.—Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be addressed to Dr. Barnardo, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, London, E.1.

IMMEDIATELY to be LET, FURNISHED, for six months or longer, small cosy TOP-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in KENSINGTON; 6gns.; suitable one or two persons; daily maid remain.—Telephone Kelvin 9248, or write Box B.1971, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any friend with CAR give SERVICES for the cause of the BLIND in London for day, half-day, or any help next week?—Servers of the Blind League, 3, Upper Woburn-place, W.C.1.

JACKSON and SON, Sedbergh, Yorkshire, wish to PURCHASE a genuine old painted PUBLIC HOUSE SIGN with sporting or historical portrait subject.

140 MOTHERLESS CHILDREN in The Homes for Motherless Children will look for Christmas stockings and other toys just as other children do. Will you help us to provide them by sending a gift to Lady Bertha Dawkins, Treasurer, 25, Warwick-road, Ealing, W.5.

VISITING SECRETARY forming connexion wishes arrange for few hours daily or any period; experienced social and business work; expert shorthand-typist; highest references.—118, Gleneagle-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS £180,000 TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

AT THE TIMES West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every treatment.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See "Educational" column, on page two.

PLEASE do discuss verbally. Truth, facts, suffering preferred to this cruel silence.—Sem. Fid.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners, moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

25 GNS. termly; permanently reduced, inclusive fees, small select School for Girls; boarders only; Surrey coast.—Write Box J.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

PRINCESS recommends AUSTIN 16 SALOON, 6d. mile country, 8d. town. Yell. Fax 0909.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN.—Training in Domestic Subjects is given at the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE (Residential or Daily), Berridge House, Fortune Green-road, Hampstead, N.W.6, for students preparing to be (1) Teachers of Domestic Subjects; (2) Institutional Administrators; (3) Lady Housekeepers; (4) Matron-Housekeepers; (5) Lady Cooks. Short practical courses are given in Household Management, Cookery (including special Cake-making Course), Laundrywork, Needlework, Lace-making, and Upholstery. Courses vary in duration from 10 lessons to three or four years.—For Prospectus and full particulars apply to the Principal. A limited number of qualified students are available for appointment at the end of each term.

TO be LET on the island Corfu...nice small comfortable HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath; in good shooting country for woodcock and snipe.—For information please apply to Count John Theotoky, Corfu, Greece.

MASSEUSE, C.S.M.M.G. (educational gymnast and one able to give first lessons preferred); resident post, take charge little girl 8 years recovered four years ago infantile paralysis; arrangement could be made time off for other work; comfortable home, everything found; £2 10s. to £3 weekly, according to time given; phone Richmond 3878.—200, Kew-road, Richmond, Surrey.

ROLLS-ROYCE.—Owner (abroad) wishes DISPOSE; 1926 landaulette; condition; £900.—Wimbush Garage, Halkin street, S.W.1.

ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER REQUIRED immediately for important small literary weekly. Progressive salary starting at £500 per annum or more according to qualifications. Applicants should have established connexion with advertising agents, space buyers and publishers. Splendid opportunity for keen man who can prove ability as a space salesman.—Write full details of experience Box B.1933, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes SELL CHINESE LACQUER BEDROOM SUITE and DOUBLE BEDSTEAD to match; cost £90, accept £45. Also dining and drawing room appointments, Chesterfield and pair divans, valuable Persian carpets and rugs, few pieces old oak, chiming grandmother clock, several large tapestry wall panels and remaining contents well-appointed residence; cheap; no dealers.—Write Box B.1962, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 11, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all Branches of His Majesty's Forces.

FRENCH.—To meet the demand of parents seeking a comfortable home in which their sons may, following upon their Public School education, receive their tuition in the French language, WALTER WATNEY, an ex-Public School Man, born in France, founded in 1925 an establishment, 45 miles from Paris, on the best University lines. For this purpose the CHATEAU de BOULAINS, situated 12 miles from Fontainebleau, with 700 acres of wooded land, was acquired. Here, under ideal conditions, students receive the best instruction in French, which is highly valuable in all professions. Monthly examinations and progress reported. Only French spoken (compulsory). Ages 16 to 20. Riding, tennis, golf, shooting, fishing, &c., &c. Open only to ex-Public School Men. Students wishing to prepare for Responsions, Cambridge Previous, London Matric., College Entrance are coached by resident English graduates. The inexpensive fees are inclusive, subject to personal interview with him, and no application can be considered unless it is strongly supported by the candidate's former Housemaster. A list of references (names of parents of past pupils) and a prospectus may be forwarded on request.—Apply W. S. Watney, Valence-en-Brie (S.-et-M.). N.B. —Mr. Watney will interview parents by appointment at the Langham Hotel, W., on Dec. 8, 9, and 10.

READERS of "THE TIMES" LITERARY SUPPLEMENT going abroad can have the paper sent post free for 4d. per copy from the Publisher, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 18 miles London, 6 in 200-acre park, formerly the seat of the Earl of Clarendon; total fees £160-£180 per annum include daily use of school ponies. The Grove, near Watford, Herts.

LONDON Lady highly RECOMMENDS PARISIENNE DRESSMAKER showing own models half shop prices; also makes to order.—Write Box 0600, The Times, E.C.4. Regent 4629.

6D. a MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, chauffeur driven.—Bair, Mayfair 1382.

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W.1.—Bachelor's charming Service Flat; 3 gns., one unfurnished, £190.—BM/BOL4, London.

JOLLY PARTY, Touring Sunny South Africa, January to April inclusive, have THREE VACANCIES.—Write for particulars Box J.1698, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing enlargement, offers VACANCIES next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

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SEND your friends Christmas Hampers from Fortnum and Mason's this year. From 1 to 5 guineas, carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

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CEYLON.—Ten weeks' sunshine. Jolly party leaves 23rd Jan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

HOW to DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month. Open a credit account with SMARTWEAR. No deposit, no references required, no extra charge for quarters. Visit our showrooms or write for latest fashions in Fur-trimmed Coats, Fur Coats of quality, Two and Three Piece Suits, and exquisite Day and Evening Gowns, or write for beautifully illustrated Catalogues, sent gratis and post free.—SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Arundel House, 93-97, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Regent 2371.

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PIANO SALES.—Before deciding, visit MAPLE'S. Pianos by all leading makers; lowest prices, cash or deferred terms.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

IF YOU WANT FLOWERS YOU GO TO A FLORIST. —If you require an overcoat you should go to a tailor. My Head Cutter is a tailor with the touch of an artist. Let him build you a Winter Overcoat for £6 6s. You will be delighted or not a penny will be accepted.—Major Daniels, Ltd., 28, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

CHRISTMAS at SKINDLES this year. Dec. 24-29th. £5 5s.—Write for special programme X, SKINDLES HOTEL, MAIDENHEAD.

AN ECONOMY.—SAVILE-ROW CLOTHES at 6gns. to 8g

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.

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CEYLON TOURS BY P. & O.

£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.

Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Cyncria	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
†Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Moolan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Nathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Chitral	15,000	Sizzers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Nasarkore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers.
¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*¶MUNDRA	7,275	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
*¶WARFIELD	6,000	Dec. 20	Jan. 24	Dec. 27
¶KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
¶DUMANA	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
† Calls Dutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,294	—	—	Dec. 13
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MARSALA	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Strand Offices (Passage and Freight): A. D. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:—

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Finlay, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Docks House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,990 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU	9,000 „	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA	17,600 „	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.

† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. H. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6244); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	12,080	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
ORANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.

Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.

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ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY. 91 Days. 17,335 miles. 13 Days in India, £130.

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(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU	10,540	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels)

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

PORTHOS ... Dec. 5 and Jan. ... TRENOUCEAUX

EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

GEN. DUBESSEIX ... Dec. 12 and Dec. 26 ... AY. R. GARROS

PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.

LAMARTINE ... Dec. 16 and Dec. 30 ... LAMARTINE

ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.

THEO. GAUTIER ... Dec. 9 and Dec. 16 ... MARIETTE PACHA

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BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	—	Dec. 4
Yorkshire	11,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	11,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.)	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
16	ANSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. A Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
6	ANTONIA	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
18	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

b Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG
(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK	Dec. 5
ALBERT BALLIN	Dec. 12
DEUTSCHLAND	Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN	Jan. 9

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Southampton to Hamburg

Weekly by Atlantic Liners.

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A number of these have been arranged for 1931.

The itineraries include:—

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(January-June).

First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 1st.

Fares from £25 0 0

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, ICELAND and THE BALTIC

(June-September).

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WONDER WORLD CRUISE

of the

S.S. "RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.

January, 1931.

ENJOY 140 DAYS on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of impelling interest with all their individual fascinations are visited.—The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.

A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.

TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

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Orinoco „ ... Jan. 28 (1931)
Rugia from Plymouth ... Dec. 18

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Regular Fortnightly Sailings from

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CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"PARIS" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (e)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

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The "PARIS," crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

HAVRE to HOUSTON HAVRE to Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

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TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "PEGLERIE" DE LATOUCHE" ... Dec. 29

S.S. "CUBA" ... Jan. 26

and then Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN NEW YORK

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

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Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN ... Feb. 6 (1931)

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.

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VIA BOULOGNE, VIGO and LISBON.

SPEND THE WINTER IN SUNSHINE AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Return Fare £25 First Class.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ...	Dec. 13
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ...	Dec. 27

25,420 Tons Displacement. 14,500 Tons Gross.

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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC
BAHIA	S.S. "ORBELLA"	18 JAN
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORANIA"	22 JAN
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	12 FEB
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents.	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

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BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."

Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.

Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE.

S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.

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ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*BRITANNIA ... Jan. 13 *TUSCANIA ... Feb. 10

*CASTALIA ... Jan. 14 *CIRCASSIA ... Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.

† Calls Marseilles Jan. 16. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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PLEASURE CRUISES AT ANY SEASON for any PERIOD.

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
†DESEADO	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via France, Spain.	PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA (calls Tocopilla)	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE. 9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—"ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Boulogne	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"		2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"		16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"		30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN,

by the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With perfect cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19, FOR 19 DAYS, TO CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON. 38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11. WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.

Calling at

LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-st., (Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA
BY THE EMPIRE SHORT ROUTE.

One service all the way—Canadian Pacific Steamers across the Atlantic, Canadian Pacific trains across Canada (connecting with all sailings), Canadian Pacific Empress ships across the Pacific. The route of beauty, speed and variety.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

Largest and fastest ships on the Pacific Ocean.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)	Dec. 20
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA (via Honolulu)	Jan. 3
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Dec. 19

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
(Fastest route to New Zealand).

To and across Canada by Canadian Pacific—and from Vancouver by Canadian Australasian R.M. Service. To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.

AORANGI ... Jan. 7 *NIAGARA ... Feb. 4

CANADIAN PACIFIC,

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1, 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3,

and Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Belfast, Cobh, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Rotterdam, &c. Or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through bookings to Australia.

†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	3 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

* Oil burners. 1st and 3rd Class only. † Cabin and 3rd Class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ... 6 Dec. | HECTOR ... 31 Jan.
ANTENOR ... 3 Jan. | ANCHISES ... 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. EURIPIDES	From Liverpool	6th DEC
S.S. NESTOR	„ Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	„ Liverpool	24th JAN.

For full particulars apply to:—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

*ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE	Dec. 11	—
*WARWICK CASTLE	—	Dec. 12
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Dec. 19

*Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931. Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP CO.

CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES and SPANISH MAIN.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM DOVER:

S.S. "COSTA RICA"	December 27th, 1930
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	January 17th, 1931
M.V. "COLOMBIA"	February 14th, 1931

1st Class Round Trip, fare from £99.

2nd Class Round Trip, fare from £50.

For full particulars, illustrated brochures, &c., apply to: Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19, Pall-mall, London, S.W.1 (Regent 4529); or 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 (Monument 0021).

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL

S.S. Alban, from Liverpool ... Dec. 9
S.S. Hildebrand, from Liverpool ... Jan. 10

Six weeks' Cruises, 1,000 miles up the Amazon.

For fares and accommodation apply Dept. T.

BOOTH LINE, 11, Adelphi-terr. London, W.C.2, or Cunard Building, Liverpool.

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FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, and JAVA

s.s. Patria	11,000	Dec. 12
M.s. Silvania	13,500	Dec. 26

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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GEORGE LUNN'S TOURS.

AUTUMN SUNSHINE.
TRY MONTREUX, NICE.

A Month at Montreux from £18 4 0.

Including 28 days' full hotel accommodation, gratuities to hotel servants; 2nd class travel; short sea route; conveyance across Paris going and returning. 1st class travel £21 0 0.

10 Days Tour to Nice ... £12 12 0

Including Auto Tours to Mentone-Monte Carlo, Grasse, Marble Arch, Hotels Metropole and May Fair; and throughout Europe. Gen. Foreign Agents, New York Central Railroad Lines.

Including auto tours to Mentone-Monte Carlo, Grasse, meals and escort en route to Nice.

GRINDELWALD. GRINDELWALD.

Ski-ing, Skating, Curling and Tobogganing.

A Fortnight's Holiday

£13 17 6

Including Travel, full Hotel pension, teas, baths. Sports fees, kurtaxe and gratuities.

Delightful Hotel, Facing Bear Rink.

Regina Alpenrube, weekly rates from	£4 1 6
Bear, £5 6 6. Schweizerhof, £3 17 6.	
Terminus	£3 8 0
BEATENBURG, Regina Palace, from	£3 10 0

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

0040 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of G. STIBBE & Co. Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division, dated the 17th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £500,000 to £400,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 2nd day of December 1930. A Special Resolution of the Company has been passed to the effect that upon such reduction of capital becoming effective the nominal capital of the Company be increased to £500,000 by the creation of 200,000 additional Ordinary Shares of 5s. each.
Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
ROBINSON & BRADLEY, 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4. Agents for:—HARDING & BARNETT, of Leicester. Solicitors for the said Company.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) Re ANNIE RAYMOND HOLT deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days from the date hereof application will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of ANNIE RAYMOND HOLT late of 23 Gorsefield Street Barnsley in the County of York South Wales Spinster deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the 14th day of October 1930 BURTON & SON 11 Queen Street Great Yarmouth Solicitors for Henry Burton the lawful Attorney of Florence Parry

IN the Matter of PUGSLEY and WAKELIN Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929 Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 10th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £100,000 to £64,648 by the cancellation of the unissued shares as agreed with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 28th day of November 1930.
And further take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—
The capital of Pugsley and Wakelin Limited was by virtue of a special resolution and with the sanction of the High Court of Justice dated the 10th day of November 1930 reduced from the former capital of £100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each to £64,648 divided into 33,720 shares of £1 each (none of which had been issued at the date of registration of this minute) and 64,280 shares of 9s. each the whole of which at the date of registration of this minute had been issued and fully paid up, or treated as fully paid or deemed to be paid up thereon. A special resolution of the Company has been passed by the effect of which upon such reduction of capital being effected the said 64,280 shares of 9s. each are to be called and known as Preference shares and the said 35,720 shares of £1 each are to be called and known as Ordinary shares.
Dated the 2nd day of December 1930
WILBERFORCE ALLEN & BRYANT 188, 189, Strand W.C.2 agents for Allen Pratt & Gedard Cattell Solicitors for the Company

No. 00704 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of the HUMBER STEAM COASTERS Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 5th day of November 1930 presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice for CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £500,000 to £21,250
And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Maugham sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Monday the 15th day of December 1930.
Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
PRITCHARD & SONS, 2, 3 & 4, Billiter Avenue, E.C.2, Agents for Andrew M. Jackson & Co. of Hull, Solicitors for the Company.

In the Estate of EDWIN WATERS deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days the APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of PROBATE of the WILL of EDWIN WATERS late of Kalgoorlie in the State of Western Australia Labourer deceased granted by the Supreme Court of Western Australia at Perth in the said State of Western Australia on the 2nd day of September 1930.
M. L. MOSS & SON Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for Frank Lyons Moss Attorney for the Perpetual Executors Trustees and Agency Company (W.A.) Limited the Executors of the said Will.

IN the Matter of the COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) Acts, 1908. And In the Matter of A. STEDALL Limited. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 29th day of December 1930, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from him, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 1st day of December 1930.
F. HAROLD SULLY Liquidator. 19-21, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

No. 00605 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of THE HAMHILL and SOULTING STONE COMPANY Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1908 to 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 10th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above mentioned Company from £35,000 divided into 35,000 shares of £1 each to £33,000 divided into 11,000 shares of £1 each (being the shares at present unissued) and 24,000 shares of 10/- each and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 28th day of November 1930.
Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
W. J. SANDERS, 7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitor for the above named Company.

RE GEORGE STEPHEN CRISFORD Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of GEORGE STEPHEN CRISFORD of Torquay in the County of Devon who died on the 4th day of August 1930 and whose Will was proved by Annie Fredrica Northcote Williams, Katie Elizabeth Northcote Knapp and Elizabeth Bunce Northcote Halsford three of the Executors therein named, at the Principal Probate Registry on the 25th day of November 1930 are hereby required to send particulars thereof to us the undersigned on or before the 10th day of February 1931 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims or demands of which the said Executors or us the undersigned as their Solicitors shall then have had notice
Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
KENDALL, PRICE & FRANCIS 61, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ALEXANDER MELDRUM ROBERTSON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of ALEXANDER MELDRUM ROBERTSON late of No. 4 The Fairway, Acton, in the County of London who died on the 9th day of December 1928 and whose Will was proved by Frank Jones and Reginald Percy Jones two of the Executors therein named, in the Principal Probate Registry on the 16th day of April 1929, are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of February next, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.
G. F. HUDSON MATTHEWS & Co. 32, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK & SON, LTD. (Numismatic), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for large collections.

FOR ANTIQUE and HIGH-CLASS SECOND-HAND FURNITURE see WHITELEY'S SHOW ROOMS. An interesting collection always on view. Very moderate prices. Entrance, 50, Kensington Gardens-square, Westbourne-grove, W.
WHITELEY, Ltd., Queen's-road and Westbourne-grove, W.2.

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ARNOLD'S PIANO SALE.—Fifty slightly used models by Bechstein, Steinway, Blüthner, Chappell, Weber, &c., at about 50 per cent. below current list prices. Terms from £1 monthly. Exchanges. Ten years' guarantee.—Arnold's, South Molton-street, W.1. (Bond-street Station.) May 3842.

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT; perfect condition; exceptionally fine tone. £60. Also H.M.V. Gramophone, £10 (cost £20). Private.—Welbeck 7942.

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18 kilometres from Cannes, 3kms. station.
ENGLISH-STYLE VILLA.
Accommodation:—Hall, lounge-dining room, three bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, etc.; central heating, electric light and cooking, refrigerator; garage and port for one boat.
Rent 35,000 francs for period, or offer, plate and linen included.
Further details of the agents, MAPLE and Co., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

RIVER FRONTAGE SITES for FACTORIES in QUEBEC are offered at Three Rivers—846 acres—on main C.P.R., ½-mile harbour for ocean vessels; water power generating 800,000 h.p.; ample and dependable labour.—Write G. A. T., care of G. Street and Co., Ltd., 6, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

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MAIN SOUTH-WESTERN LONDON THOROUGHFARE.—FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES, of very fine elevation, to be SOLD to form an investment producing an income very suitable for family funds. Let on lease to a sound trader, established six years, at £250 p.a., rising to £275 p.a. next year, and later to £300 p.a. For sale to pay over seven per cent.—Apply
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OXFORD-STREET (just off).—BUSINESS PREMISES comprising ground, basement and three upper floors. Fully let and producing approximately £800 p.a. Lease 35 years. PRICE £7,250. Apply
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

£750 CASH will BUY KENSINGTON FREEHOLD HOUSE, converted into three flats let on good leases, shows 22 per cent.—Central Estates Co., 20, Portman-street, W.1. Mayfair 3485.

£372 PER ANNUM INCOME payable quarterly, reimbursement of £6,250 in 1940 secured by first 6 per cent. Mortgage on London Business Leasehold. PRICE £6,000.—BM/BEXJ, London, W.C.1.

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HIGH HOLBORN.—Important CORNER FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE with main frontage of 56ft. and area of 9,500ft. At present let on short tenancies, early possession could probably be arranged by purchaser. Suitable for warehouse, showroom and office building. PRICE £22,500.—Plan and particulars from GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, or Messrs. HICKSON and SON, Surveyors, 95, Cannon-street, E.C.

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FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (Female), limited to Established Typists and Clerk Typists (19 and upwards), and to Temporary Shorthand Typists and Clerk Shorthand Typists (19-40) in the Civil Service, 11th December. Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases), 1st January, 1931. Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-28), 15th January, 1931.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by post card) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.—Applications are invited for three posts in the Admiralty and four posts in the Air Ministry as Assistant Surveyors. Approved applicants will be required to pass a qualifying examination in professional subjects and then to appear before a Selection Board, at Admiralty, 23-30 on 1st January, 1931, with certain extensions on account of service in the Navy, Army, or Air Force. Salary £220, rising annually by £10 to £430, plus Civil Service bonus; the current bonus on £220 is £96.
Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by post card) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1. The latest date for the receipt of application forms is 22nd January, 1931.

OXFORD.—Lady Margaret Hall.—APPLICATIONS are invited for a SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP of the maximum value of £80 per annum, tenable from October, 1931, by a graduate wishing to read for an honours degree or to pursue some other definite course of research. Applications by January 31st. Further particulars from the Hall Secretary.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the services of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service. Age 25-30; single. Candidates should hold qualifications of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Joint Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland. Some experience as sanitary inspector in this country is essential. Commencing salary £L360 per annum (£L1=£1 0s. 6d.). On completion of two years' contract the Inspector's services are satisfactory and he is retained in the service, the post may be progressive and pensionable, the salary rising by biennial increments of £E.780 per annum. Full medical examination. Free second-class passage. Apply by letter, giving full details of training, qualifications, and experience, and copies of testimonials, to the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

THE BOARD of CONTROL (LUNACY and MENTAL DEFICIENCY) invite APPLICATIONS for a POST of WOMAN INSPECTOR. Salary will be £405, rising by annual increments of £20 to £650. Bonus, which varies with cost of living, is also allowed. Present bonus on £405 is £135. Duties will be to visit Mental Hospitals, &c., for mentally disordered and mentally defective patients and of patients in single care or under guardianship. Candidates must have had a full training in general nursing and be registered by the General Nursing Council, and must also be either certificated or registered as Mental Nurses. Preference will be given to candidates who hold or have held a position as Matron or other administrative post in an Institution for mentally disordered or mentally defective patients. Post will be pensionable under Civil Service Superannuation Acts.
Forms of application, with further particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, and must be completed and returned to him not later than 31st December, 1930.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
The SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL proposes to MAKE a NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office early in January next to consider applications. Well-qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects), under 32 years of age, who desire to be considered, should apply to the Under-Secretary of State for India, Military Department, India Office, for forms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on the top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."
The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country, commencing early in February, 1931, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1931.
India Office, November, 1930.

THE COUNCIL of LADY MARGARET HALL, OXFORD, will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT BURSAR, to hold office from April, 1931. Experience in catering and housekeeping essential.—Applications to be sent by January 20th, 1931, to the Principal, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ADVERTISEMENT Manager Required immediately for important semi-literary weekly; progressive salary starting at £500 per annum or more according to qualifications. Applicants should have established connexion as advertising agents, and preferably with publishers; splendid opportunity for keen man who can prove ability as a space salesman.—Write full details of experience Box B.1933, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Electrical Engineer, age about 35 years, required for Southern India; extensive experience of modern power stations is required, also experience in maintenance of motors and transformers; A.M.I.E.E. or equivalent qualification will receive preferential consideration; salary £600, £625, and £650 for three years' agreement; passage paid and free quarters.—Write full details of experience to "E. D.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

AUCTIONEERS, Valuers, and Estate Agents (Birmingham).—Well-known firm with extensive connexion has immediate vacancy for Manager, age 30-45, of good education and appearance; must be thoroughly competent in negotiation of good-class residential properties, and able to do all work preliminary to sales of high-class modern furniture; salary £300 per annum to commence with possibility of partnership if satisfactory.—Write Box B.1993, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER (Mining), Metal, Wood, and Textile Work.—A Departmental Manager with good experience wanted.—Write Director, A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., 9, High-street, Oxford.

FIRM of Chartered Accountants, with several offices, require for London office an experienced chartered accountant, aged 27-35. Particulars required; School, University, to whom articled, date qualified, and subsequent professional experience. Essentials: Specialised experience, preferably in London, of control of responsible audit work, particularly investigations, reconstructions, report, correspondence, and capacity for hard work. An indication of salary expected is required. Only those decided to remain permanently in profession and prepared to enter service agreement need apply. All applications will be regarded as confidential and references desired only after interview.—Write Box J.1790, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS opportunity awaiting Representative with good connexion in Tool, Alloyed and R.M. Steels; required for London area by large and comprehensive stockholding firm of steel; salary and commission.—Write Box B.1995, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Sales Organizers wanted for Provincial area by rapidly growing British organization; previous sales organization essential with well-known firm, such as cash register and refrigerator concerns; a motor-car is essential and only those with good records prepared to work hard need apply; selected applicant if capable will earn £1,000 per annum.—Write, answering advertisement in confidence, to Box J.1742, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—A busy firm of London Solicitors require an experienced Common Law Clerk.—Apply Box C.394, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON Company requires the services of a gentleman possessing personality; confidence, and push, connected with Motoring, for Bristol and district; smart appearance and address; own car essential; guarantee required; state age and experience; good salary and prospects to the gentleman selected.—Write Box B.1988, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD established company engaged in metal rolling and merchants' business require the services of a qualified Accountant to reorganize and take charge of books; also to organize works' accounts and costing department.—Write fully, giving age, qualifications, experience, and salary required, to Box "N.T.A.," care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

PUBLIC School or University Man, age 35 to 40, is offered interesting occupation by a London company; essentially he must possess a knowledge of prominent commercial and social men with sporting interests and have decided ability to arrange appointments with them by telephone; no interviewing required; the position is eminently suitable for a "man about Town"; state age and experience.—Write Box C.402, The Times, E.C.4.

STATISTICIAN.—Young C.A. required to take charge of Statistical Dept. of large manufacturing company. One with previous experience and knowledge of tabulating machines preferred. Exceptional prospects for a real live man.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to R. L. C., Box 66, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

SUCHARD Chocolate, Limited, require several first-class Senior Representatives; must have thorough knowledge confectionery trade; liberal terms.—Apply by letter only, do not call, to Suchard Chocolate, Ltd., 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4, giving full particulars, age, and ground covered.

TELEPHONE Supervisor required for important West End establishment with large private exchange.—Write Box J.1744, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Circulation and Business Manager for Weekly Theatre Magazine.—Write, stating experience and salary required, to Box B.1987, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for depôt abroad, General Clerk, single, with knowledge shorthand, typewriting, and shipping accounts.—Write, stating previous experience and salary required, sending copies of recent references, to Z.W.865, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

WANTED, Traveller on commission only, to carry new, attractive patented proprietary shaving requisite.—Write full details to Box W.562, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKS Manager required for works employing about 400 men; must be good organizer with modern ideas and see work started at 7.30 a.m.; knowledge of crane work desirable, but not essential; give full particulars experience, age, and salary required.—Write Box T.1, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained Student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ACHIEVE success by being worth it! Worth while jobs are only given to trained men. Train yourself through the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship and you will sell your services to your advantage. Get a better job. Russell-trained men are introduced to salaried vacancies when qualified. Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make it Secure," free and no obligation.—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but remunerative, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, 'phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

EXECUTIVE and administrative posts.—Your qualifications and experience placed before 20,000 first-rate firms. Details free on application.—Johnson's Appointments Bureau, 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Central 5722 (five lines). Extension 16. Quote "Executive."

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times" weekly Export Edition will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Offices, London, and forwarded to you abroad as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

"VOCATIONAL Opportunities." This unique book gives latest information on F.I.A.A., F.C.R.A., F.C.I.S., F.I.S.A., A.C.I.S., P.A.S.I., F.A.I.: Civil Service, Police, and all exams. We alone guarantee "No pass —no fee." Up-to-date Home Study Courses in all branches of Accountancy, Insurance, Salesmanship, Private Secretaryship, Surveying, Auctioneering, &c. Don't neglect this offer. Write for free copy now (state Book-post or Exam.).—British Tutorial Institutes, 25, Shakespeare House, 29-31, Oxford-street, W.1.

TO Public Schools.—Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 10, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. A., The London Telegraphic Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR for successful trade paper, leader in its field; previous experience some responsibility essential; versed modern journalistic methods; newest layout knowledge of selling methods useful; experienced staff; unusual opportunity enterprising, energetic journalist.—Write Box B.1940, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ART.—A commercial art studio has Vacancies for talented Pupils, both sexes.—Write, with specimens, Seymour Studios, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box C.328, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITORS have vacancy for an Articled Pupil of good address and prospects; premium £250 (part returnable as salary).—Write Box B.1922, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

INITIATIVE.—Well-educated lady with initiative, method, common sense, and much self-confidence, required for work of unusual scope; high remuneration and interest.—Write Box B.1945, The Times, E.C.4.

HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You study in your leisure hours, and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students on completion of the Course. Write for "The Personal Secretary," free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

PRIVATE Secretaryship.—How best to qualify in leisure time at home.—Send to-day for a copy of the informative brochure, Private Secretaryship, offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. P.S., St. Albans.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

A Man of broad outlook, creative imagination and exceptional organizing ability, wide experience in economical development of manufacturing, selling, advertising, &c., desires change in business; affording great scope.—Write Box R.1904, The Times, E.C.4.

A Public School and Oxford man (24), widely travelled, perfect French and German, working knowledge of Spanish and Italian, seeks commercial position or private secretaryship with scope to use initiative, enthusiasm, and abilities; highest references.—Write Box C.360, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS Organization.—Gentleman possessing exceptional organizing ability and experience offers services where energy, initiative, and personality produce best results; remuneration based on extent of investigation.—Write Box C.376, The Times, E.C.4.

BUENOS Aires Exhibition.—Britisher returning Argentine 20th December, expert salesman, demonstrator; fluent Spanish; London references.—Offers Jackson, 29, Chichele-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

BUILDERS' Manager requires position; capable of taking out quantities and estimating; with present employers 12 years.—Write Box C.397, The Times, E.C.4.

CERTIFIED Accountant disposing of practice desires appointment as accountant to company.—Write Box C.400, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERKS or Office Boys, 14-19 years old, sons and daughters of ex-Service men.—Apply Hon. Secretary, Juvenile Employment Department (British Legion), 49, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1.

COMPETENT Man, aged 45, wide experience, administration, salesmanship, management, manufacturing, import and export, soft goods, hats, and general merchandise, desires four figure post with good prospects.—Write Box R.1944, The Times, E.C.4.

CREATIVE Work with prospects required by gentleman (35); world travelled; French, German; progressive outlook; international experience.—Write Box (0703, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DEPARTMENT Store experience; windows, ticket writing, organization; from last post; free now for London or suburban stores.—Write Box C.999, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, 27, University graduate, five years' experience on electrical development and manufacture, desires investigation work requiring scientific application; originality and thorough execution; reports, criticisms, advice, and supervision; present salary £350.—Write Box W.566, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, commercial and practical, long experience all branches mechanical and electrical, including latest methods electric welding, desires administrative post; several years engaged in inspecting, buying, and purchasing capacity to City firm working plants abroad.—C. Mitchell, Maltings House, Witham, Essex.

ENGLISHMAN, 27, sales representative, travelled extensively Far East, Java, Malay States, Shanghai; knows French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic; forceful worker; conversant introduction, development of business at home and abroad, seeks position; first-class credentials.—Write Box E.1, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING Work.—Owing trade depression Gentleman (21) desires remunerative work, 5 till 8.—Write Box C.407, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOREIGN Service.—Gentleman of good position of responsibility with established company in Brazil, Argentine, or Uruguay. Sound business experience in South America; thorough knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish. Offers, Box 1716, 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

HONOURS Graduate (22), Spanish, French, desires post where education will be of advantage, preferably publishing trade.—Write Box C.322, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, 24, athlete, tall, smart appearance, thoroughly experienced books, mathematics, stockbroker's routine; speak French, write French, all-round technical experience commercial work, undertake control. Secretarial or any other kind of work.—W., 111A, Lower Kennington-lane.

OXFORD M.A. (35), schoolmaster, requires temporary occupation, December 19th-January 14th; experienced administrative work; any employment accepted.—Write Box C.803, 7, Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, 25 years, seven years textile export, fluent Swedish, seeks good position.—Write Box 08049, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUNTER, married, wants to Malaya as assistant and acting manager on rubber estate, unemployed through slump conditions, will accept any suitable billet; excellent references.—Write Box 07055, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RUSSIAN and Baltic Trade.—Russian University man will organize trade with above countries; would accompany intending travellers.—Write Box R.1937, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY (English), German, shorthand, thorough French, Russian, requires secretarial work, translations; own typewriter.—M. P., 77a, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.3.

STAFF Manager.—Unavoidably seeking engagement, previous position with large international company; thoroughly understands men in profession and pre-pared to enter service agreement need apply. All applications will be regarded as confidential and references desired only after interview.—Write Box J.1790, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman (23) having been educated abroad, fluent French, German, some bank experience, wants post in commercial house.—Write Box 4532, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. F. "Temple Bar 6345," or write to 6, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, when it can be arranged if necessary for men to be seen by appointment.

ACCOUNTANT; aged 49; gave up permanent position to enlist in 1914; used to reorganization of accounts and preparation of balance-sheets; excellent references.

AUDIT Clerk and Bookkeeper; aged 27; excellent reference from social club he last worked in, which regrets his having to leave owing to reorganization.

ATTENDANT at Theatres, &c., aged 60, with good references, who would be willing to take position as porter, watchman, &c.

BOOKKEEPER; aged 52; 10 years in last situation in London; Warden will give reasons for leaving.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier, also 15 years' bank service; aged 48; position required in which there is not much scope for interviewing as he suffers from deafness.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; aged 39; personal reference from worker at St. Martin's Church.

EGG Importers and Others.—Maker of boxes in which 12 dozen eggs can be placed in the space of 36in. by 18in. by 2in. wants purchasers of same. It is claimed that with ordinary care there is little or no danger any side up.

LABOURER; aged 41; last job at Hotel Cecil; personal reference from Clapham minister.

MOTOR-DRIVER; aged 29; Australian; used to all makes; resigned his Government position to come to England to improve his position.

MOTOR-SALESMAN; aged 35; has been driving during season, but wishes to return to indoor position.

OPERATOR (Wireless); aged 39; with first-class certificate; excellent references.

POLITICAL or Clerical Work; aged 49; with knowledge of Spanish and experience of electioneering; satisfactory personal references.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EXPORT Sales Manager.—Engineer, Public School, linguist, world travelled, wide commercial experience in important managerial appointments home and abroad; technical advertising and publicity experience; thorough knowledge Continental and Overseas conditions. (12,294.)

EX-OFFICER, married, unimpeachable character, good business training, experienced indoors and outside, seeks appointment as business representative, private secretary, or any honest job where energy, tact, trustworthiness, and general adaptability are required. (12,493.)

ENGINEER-ERECTOR, 37, seeks position; experience in Chemical Recovery Plant, Crane, Steel Charging Machinery, Sluice and Excavator Erection. (12,283.)

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

MAJOR, Public School, married, experience transport, estate agency, requires position South Wales or West of England; highest credentials. (8,827.)

MASTER Mariner, 44, married, seeks employment with shipping company, either ashore or afloat; long experience with general cargoes in large ships; experience in dock work, repairs, &c. (12,375.)

EX-OFFICER, ranker (decorated), urgently seeks employment in any position of trust or responsibility; good organizer; thorough knowledge of catering, wines, accounts, and office routine; energetic and reliable; married (go single anywhere); excellent references. (11,558.)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Professional Gentleman recommends his very efficient Lady Secretary for situation; shorthand, typing, and good references.—Write D.486, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

ALERT, well-educated Girl, 19, shorthand and typing, speeds 120, 45, some bank experience, keen, and reliable, seeks West End post; 45s.—B. B., 31, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

COMMERCIAL fluent French, typewriting, shorthand, 7 business routine; three years abroad, little of other languages enough to carry on; would go office abroad or travel Secretary; well-educated young woman, 18; highest references.—Alford, 32, Douglas-road, Horfield, Bristol.

LADY, aged 23, desires post, any capacity; bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, French, knowledge other languages; prefer go abroad.—Box L.357, care of Jackson's, 45, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

PRIVATE Secretary, 19 (22), educated, quiet, desires part-time post; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, perfect French and German, working knowledge of Spanish and Italian, seeks commercial position or private secretaryship with scope to use initiative, enthusiasm, and abilities; highest references.—Write Box C.360, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST, experienced, fluent German, French, English, and Dutch, seeks post.—Write Box C.386, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY or Shorthand-Typist; some experience; beginner's salary; efficient shorthand-typing; willing take any congenial work; would assist in showroom; speaks French; good manner and appearance; accustomed telephone.—Write Box 08058, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARIAL Position required by well-educated, fully trained young lady; French, Spanish, shorthand 130, typing 50; excellent references.—Apply "Miss R.," Bina gardens, S.W.5.

SECRETARIAL Work required by young Gentlewoman; 22; high speeds, fluent French; drives in London; private post preferred; salary £2.—L. R., 31, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. G

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT. SESSION 1930-31.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Construction and maintenance of sewerage and other works; ancillary works; acquisition of lands; modification of Lands Clauses Acts; further powers of entry on lands; common lands; application of Public Health Acts; discharge of effluent and storm waters; power to receive and treat sewage from local authorities; regulations as to use of sewers and other works; trade refuse; transfer to Council and removal of sewage works; agreements with local authorities within and without the county; borrowing of money and other financial matters; incorporation, exclusion and repeal of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by the County Council of the Administrative County of Middlesex (hereinafter called "the Council") for an ACT for all or some of the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. To authorise the Council to make, maintain, renew, enlarge work and use the following works with all necessary and proper works and conveniences connected therewith, (that is to say):—

Work No. 1.—Sewage tanks, storm water tanks, grit chambers, pumping station and rising mains in the Urban district of Hendon and Isleworth on lands referred to in paragraph 4 (a) hereof;

Work No. 2.—A sewer in the urban districts of Hendon, Wembley and Wembley, the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Southall-Norwood and Heston and Isleworth, commencing in the urban district of Hendon 50 feet west of the junction of Cricklewood Broadway and Hendon Way and terminating at Work No. 1 40 yards west of Oak Lane and 220 yards south of Watson road;

Work No. 2a.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north west of the North Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 2b.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane;

Work No. 2c.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wealdstone, Wembley and Kingsbury commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House;

Work No. 2d.—A sewer in the urban district of Wealdstone the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in the Great Stanmore Sewage Works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the northerly corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in enclosure 1,250 of the Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road.

Work No. 2e.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in the Northern Sewage Works of the said borough 10 yards west of Perivale Lane and 200 yards south of the River Brent and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in Ruislip Road 90 yards west of Perivale Lane.

Work No. 2f.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in Creton's Lane 130 yards north of the said borough 10 yards west of Perivale Lane and 20 yards south of the River Brent and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in Ruislip Road 90 yards west of Perivale Lane.

Work No. 2g.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in the Greenford Sewage Works of the said borough 100 yards east of Greenford Road and 410 yards south west of Greenford Bridge and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 50 yards west of Willow Gardens and 110 yards north of Mayfield Gardens.

Work No. 2h.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban district of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough in the Hanwell Sewage Works of the said borough 40 yards west of the Grand Junction Canal and 330 yards north west of Osterley Lock on the said canal and terminating in Southall-Norwood by a junction with Work No. 2 (10) and 470 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 470 yards north west of Trumper's Wood.

Work No. 2i.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Ealing in the highway between the Ealing and Brentford Gas Works of the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and 30 yards west of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 600 yards south east of the Metropolitan District Railway.

Work No. 2j.—A sewer in the urban districts of Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Uxbridge 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north west of the North Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Uxbridge 70 yards south west of Hendon Way.

Work No. 2k.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane.

Work No. 2c.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wealdstone, Wembley and Kingsbury commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House.

Work No. 2d.—A sewer in the urban district of Wealdstone the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in the Great Stanmore Sewage Works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the northerly corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in enclosure 1,250 of the Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road.

Work No. 2e.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in the Northern Sewage Works of the said borough 10 yards west of Perivale Lane and 200 yards south of the River Brent and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in Ruislip Road 90 yards west of Perivale Lane.

Work No. 2f.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in Creton's Lane 130 yards north of the said borough 10 yards west of Perivale Lane and 20 yards south of the River Brent and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in Ruislip Road 90 yards west of Perivale Lane.

Work No. 2g.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing commencing in the Greenford Sewage Works of the said borough 100 yards east of Greenford Road and 410 yards south west of Greenford Bridge and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 50 yards west of Willow Gardens and 110 yards north of Mayfield Gardens.

Work No. 2h.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban district of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough in the Hanwell Sewage Works of the said borough 40 yards west of the Grand Junction Canal and 330 yards north west of Osterley Lock on the said canal and terminating in Southall-Norwood by a junction with Work No. 2 (10) and 470 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 470 yards north west of Trumper's Wood.

Work No. 2i.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Ealing in the highway between the Ealing and Brentford Gas Works of the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and 30 yards west of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 600 yards south east of the Metropolitan District Railway.

Work No. 2j.—A sewer in the urban districts of Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Uxbridge 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north west of the North Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Uxbridge 70 yards south west of Hendon Way.

Work No. 2k.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane.

Work No. 2l.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wealdstone, Wembley and Kingsbury commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House.

Work No. 2m.—A sewer in the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in the Great Stanmore Sewage Works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the northerly corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in enclosure 1,250 of the Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road.

Work No. 2n.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban district of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough in the Hanwell Sewage Works of the said borough 40 yards west of the Grand Junction Canal and 330 yards north west of Osterley Lock on the said canal and terminating in Southall-Norwood by a junction with Work No. 2 (10) and 470 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 470 yards north west of Trumper's Wood.

Work No. 2o.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Ealing in the highway between the Ealing and Brentford Gas Works of the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and 30 yards west of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 600 yards south east of the Metropolitan District Railway.

Work No. 2p.—A sewer in the urban districts of Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Uxbridge 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north west of the North Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Uxbridge 70 yards south west of Hendon Way.

Work No. 2q.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane.

Work No. 2r.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wealdstone, Wembley and Kingsbury commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House.

Work No. 2s.—A sewer in the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in the Great Stanmore Sewage Works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the northerly corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in enclosure 1,250 of the Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road.

Work No. 2t.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban district of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough in the Hanwell Sewage Works of the said borough 40 yards west of the Grand Junction Canal and 330 yards north west of Osterley Lock on the said canal and terminating in Southall-Norwood by a junction with Work No. 2 (10) and 470 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 470 yards north west of Trumper's Wood.

Work No. 2u.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Ealing in the highway between the Ealing and Brentford Gas Works of the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and situate 80 yards east of the South Ealing Road and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the said borough and 30 yards west of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 600 yards south east of the Metropolitan District Railway.

Work No. 2v.—A sewer in the urban districts of Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Uxbridge 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north west of the North Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Uxbridge 70 yards south west of Hendon Way.

Work No. 2w.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane.

Work No. 2x.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wealdstone, Wembley and Kingsbury commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House.

Work No. 2y.—A sewer in the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in the Great Stanmore Sewage Works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the northerly corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in enclosure 1,250 of the Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road.

Work No. 2z.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban district of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough in the Hanwell Sewage Works of the said borough 40 yards west of the Grand Junction Canal and 330 yards north west of Osterley Lock on the said canal and terminating in Southall-Norwood by a junction with Work No. 2 (10) and 470 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 470 yards north west of Trumper's Wood.

Work No. 3.—A sewer in the urban district of Sunbury-on-Thames commencing in Thames Street 20 yards east of Barby Crescent and terminating in Work No. 5 in Stanworth Road 530 yards north east of Sunbury Cross.

Work No. 3a.—A sewer in the urban districts of Teddington, Twickenham and Hampton Wick commencing in Teddington in Broom Road 160 yards south of Holmesdale Road and terminating in Feltham by a junction with Work No. 3 at the junction of Twickenham Road with Hampton Hill Road.

Work No. 3b.—A sewer in the urban district of Feltham commencing in Hanworth Road 800 yards north west of Hounslow Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 3 at the termination of Work No. 3b.

Work No. 3c.—A sewer in the borough of Twickenham commencing in Twickenham Road 160 yards south of the Duke of Northumberland's River and terminating by a junction with Work No. 3 10 yards west of the Duke of Northumberland's River and 160 yards south of Chase Bridge over the said river.

Work No. 4.—A sewer in the urban districts of Brentford and Chiswick and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Brentford and Chiswick at the junction of Edensor Road with Corney Road and terminating at Work No. 1 50 yards west of Oak Lane and 210 yards south of Watson Road.

Work No. 7.—A conduit situate in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth and in the borough of Richmond in the County of Surrey, commencing in Heston at a point 1,260 yards north of Heston Church in Oak Lane and 230 yards south of Worton Road and passing through Isleworth Ait in the River Thames from the southern extremity of the said Ait in a northerly direction to a point 60 yards or thereabouts south of the northern extremity of the said Ait and terminating in the River Thames below low water mark of ordinary spring tides at a point or points 10 yards or thereabouts distant from the said Ait measured from the said low water mark and 50 yards south east of the northern extremity of the said Ait.

Work No. 8.—A sewer in the urban districts of Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth, commencing at Work No. 5 560 yards north east of the Duke of Northumberland's River in Stanworth Road in the public highway leading from Perry Oaks in a northerly direction to the Bath Road and terminating at Work No. 1 50 yards west of Oak Lane and 210 yards south of Worton Road.

Work No. 9.—Sludge tanks and drying beds and other works in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton on the lands referred to in paragraph 4 (b) hereof.

Work No. 10.—A sewer in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing at Work No. 9 540 yards north east of the Duke of Northumberland's River and 400 yards west of the public highway leading from Perry Oaks in a northerly direction to the Bath Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 9 at the junction of the said public highway with the Bath Road.

All the foregoing works will be in the county of Middlesex except part of Work No. 7 which will be in the county of Surrey, as described in paragraph 4 (a) hereof, as if the words "or thereabouts" followed each of the measurements.

2. To empower the Council to make and maintain the works, roads, conduits, culverts, reservoirs, tanks, manholes, ventilators, flushing stations, shafts, tanks, overflows and other works and conveniences.

3. To confer upon the Council further powers in reference to the purposes herein mentioned including power to deviate in the construction of the works, to break up streets, to execute any works for the protection, strengthening or supporting of any land or building near the proposed works, to raise, lower, alter, divert, stop up and interfere with any tramway, drain, sewer, channel or gas or water main or pipe or electric line, wire or apparatus and to stop up or interfere with, alter, or divert any street, road, footpath, way, place, bridge, wharf, tramway, stream or water-course, and remove any obstructions.

4. To empower the Council to acquire, hold and use for the purpose of receiving, storing, disinfecting, treating or otherwise disposing of sewage the following lands and to construct thereon sewage works namely:—

(a) Lands containing 101 acres or thereabouts situate in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth bounded by a line commencing at a point on the western side of 71 chains or thereabouts 240 feet or thereabouts south of the southern boundary of Worton Road and proceeding in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 1,650 feet or thereabouts to a point on the eastern boundary of a plantation 600 feet or thereabouts south of Worton Road thence in a westerly direction to and across the Duke of Northumberland's River and in a north-westerly direction to a point 200 feet in a north-westerly direction to a point 200 feet or thereabouts south of Worton Road on the public footpath thence in a southerly direction for a distance of 2,200 feet or thereabouts parallel with and at a distance of 660 feet or thereabouts from the Duke of Northumberland's River thence in an easterly direction to Walk Lane at a point 450 feet or thereabouts north of Mogden Lane, and along the eastern boundary of the said Lane in a southerly direction to and along the northern side of Mogden Lane for a distance of 440 feet or thereabouts, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 300 feet or thereabouts and thence in a easterly direction for a distance of 900 feet or thereabouts and thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 1,650 feet or thereabouts parallel with and at an average distance of 500 yards or thereabouts west of Twickenham Road and in an easterly direction to and along the western boundary of Twickenham Road in a northerly direction to the point of commencement.

(b) Lands containing 223 acres or thereabouts situate in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton and bounded by a line commencing at the western side of the road leading from Stanwell to the Bath Road, via Perry Oaks Farm at the point where that road crosses the River of Northumberland's River and proceeding along the west side of that road in a northerly direction to a point about 75 feet or thereabouts north of a gravel pit thence along a footpath in a westerly direction for a distance of 1,250 feet or thereabouts to the watercourse and thence in a northerly direction along the watercourse for a distance of 840 feet or thereabouts, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 1,400 feet or thereabouts, crossing the Duke of Northumberland's River and following along the western boundary of an orchard in a south-westerly direction to the Longford River and thence along the western boundary of the Longford River in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 1,000 feet or thereabouts, thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of enclosure No. 143 on the 1:2500 Ordnance Map Middlesex edition of 1914 Sheet XIX.7, and thence along the westerly and southerly boundaries of the said enclosure and enclosure numbered 139 on the said Ordnance Map to the western side of the Longford River and across the said river in a south-easterly direction to the Duke of Northumberland's River and thence along the north-eastern side of the said river to the point of commencement.

5. To authorise the discharge into the River Thames and tributaries thereof of any effluent and storm or other waters passing over or through or discharged from lands hereinbefore mentioned or any of the sewers or works of the Council.

6. To empower the Council to acquire by compulsion or agreement lands in the parishes, districts, boroughs and counties herein mentioned, to acquire rights and easements in, over or connected with any such lands, and to acquire part only of premises without being compelled to take the whole.

7. To make provision with regard to the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the lands acquired under the Bill, to provide that in the determination thereof regard shall be had to the benefits accruing by reason of the construction of the works and the exercise of the powers of the Bill, and to provide that any buildings erected, alterations made or interests created after the date mentioned in the Bill shall not be taken into consideration.

8. To exempt the Council from the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, relating to superfluous lands and the restrictions upon entry upon lands and from the operation of Section 133 of the said Act; to make other amendments in the Lands Clauses Acts in their application to the Bill and to confer upon the Council the powers for the compulsory purchase of lands by order of the Council and the powers of entry upon lands contained in the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930.

9. The lands proposed to be taken or used or in respect of which easements are sought include a part of Shortwood Common, in the parish of Staines, of the estimated area of such part being 13¼ acres or thereabouts, and a part of Ickenham Green, in the parish of Uxbridge, the estimated quantity of such part being 1 1/3 acres or thereabouts.

10. To extend and apply to the Council all or some of the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875 relating to the construction and maintenance of sewers by local authorities, sewerage and drainage, the removal of nuisances and privies, the purchase of lands, the granting of provisional orders and other provisions of that Act, and the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, the Public Health Act 1875 (Support of Sewers) Amendment Act 1883, the Public Health Act Act 1925, and other Acts relating to sewers, and any Acts amending those Acts and to amend any of those Acts in their application to the Council or within the County of Middlesex.

11. To empower the Council to receive into their sewers and to require the discharge into those sewers of the sewage of the districts of any of the following local authorities hereinafter referred to as "the authorities":—The Ealing Corporation, the Twickenham Corporation, the Councils of the Urban Districts of Brentford and Chiswick, Feltham, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hayes and Harlington, Hendon, Heston and Isleworth, Kingsbury, Ruislip-Northwood, Southall-Norwood, Staines, Sunbury-on-Thames, Teddington, Uxbridge, Wealdstone, Wembley, and Yiewsley and West Drayton, and the Hendon Rural District Council, and to make alterations in the sewerage system of all or any of such districts for that purpose.

12. To enact such provisions as may be necessary or expedient in consequence of the proposals herein mentioned, including provisions varying the existing obligations of the authorities relative to the disposal of sewage, the exclusion of storm waters, the making of alterations in the sewerage works or the mode of discharge or connection therewith, the authorities' sewers and those of the Council, the giving of notices before new sewers are laid and the transfer to the Council of sewerage works which may become necessary upon such alterations as may be mentioned in the Bill.

13. To make special provision in reference to the reception of sewage, refuse into the sewers of the authorities and of the Council and in reference to the conditions and regulations to be observed in respect of trade refuse, and to prohibit the discharge into any such sewers or anything which would be injurious or would interfere unduly with the treatment of sewage.

14. To empower the Council and any of the authorities and the Council without the consent of the County of Middlesex to enter into and fulfil agreements for the use by such authority of the sewers and works of the Council and the discharge of the sewage of the district of such authority and the transfer to the Council from such authority of any sewer or work or any rights powers or interests in respect thereof and to extend to any such authority the provisions of the Bill relating to the authorities.

15. To prohibit the making of any communication with the sewers and works of the Council without their consent and the doing of any act which might interfere with or affect the working of any such sewer or work and to empower the Council to cut off unauthorised communications and to recover the expense of so doing and to make other provision in reference thereto.

16. To empower the Council to borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Bill and for other purposes mentioned therein, and to charge the money so borrowed or raised on the county rate and the county fund and to exempt the Council in respect of money borrowed under the Bill from the restrictions and conditions contained in Section 69 of the Local Government Act 1888 or any other Act.

17. To make provision for the payment of expenses incurred by the Council and to charge the same as payments for special county purposes in respect of the part of the county to be benefited by the works or as general county purposes or partly as such special purposes as may be deemed expedient in reference to voting at meetings of the Council by members for divisions exempt from contribution.

18. To make provision as to the expenses incurred by any local authority.

19. To enable the Bill will, so far as it may be necessary or expedient, repeal, alter or amend or incorporate (with or without modification) the provisions or some of the provisions of the several Acts and Orders relating to the Council and the County of Middlesex.

20. To incorporate with or without amendment or to vary or render inapplicable all or some of the provisions of the following public Acts:—The Lands Clauses Acts, the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the Public Health Acts, the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930, the Local Government Acts, 1888, 1894 and 1929, and all Acts amending those Acts respectively.

21. Plans and sections of the works, including plans of the lands proposed to be acquired under the provisions of the Bill, together with a book of reference to the plans, were on the 20th day of November instant deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Council at his office at the Guildhall, Westminster, and with the Clerk of the Surrey County Council at the County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, and a copy of so much of the said plans, sections and book of reference as relates to each of the several areas hereinafter mentioned, were on the said 20th day of November deposited as follows:—

So far as relates to the borough of Ealing, with the Town Clerk at the Town Hall, Ealing; as relates to the borough of Twickenham, with the Town Clerk at the Municipal Offices, York House, Twickenham; as relates to the borough of Richmond, with the Town Clerk at the Town Hall, Richmond; as relates to the urban district of Brentford and Chiswick, with the Clerk to the Brentford and Chiswick Urban District Council at the Town Hall, Chiswick; as relates to the urban district of Feltham, with the Clerk to the Feltham Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Feltham; as relates to the urban district of Hampton, with the Clerk to the Hampton Urban District Council at the Public Offices, Hampton; as relates to the urban district of Hampton Wick, with the Clerk to the Hampton Wick Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Hampton Wick; as relates to the urban district of Harrow-on-the-Hill, with the Clerk to the Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill; as relates to the urban district of Hayes and Harlington, with the Clerk to the Hayes and Harlington Urban District Council at the Town Hall, Hayes; as relates to the urban district of Hendon, with the Clerk to the Hendon Urban District Council at the Town Hall, Hendon; as relates to the urban district of Heston and Isleworth, with the Clerk to the Heston and Isleworth Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Treaty Road, Hounslow; as relates to the urban district of Kingsbury, with the Clerk to the Kingsbury Urban District Council at the Council Offices, White Lodge, Kingsbury Road, N.W.9; as relates to the urban district of Ruislip-Northwood, with the Clerk to the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Oaklands Gate, Northwood; as relates to the urban district of Southall-Norwood, with the Clerk to the Southall-Norwood Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Southall; as relates to the urban district of Staines, with the Clerk to the Staines Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Clarence Street, Staines; as relates to the urban district of Sunbury-on-Thames, with the Clerk to the Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Sunbury-on-Thames; as relates to the urban district of Teddington, with the Clerk to the Teddington Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Teddington; as relates to the urban district of Uxbridge, with the Clerk to the Uxbridge Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Uxbridge; as relates to the urban district of Wealdstone, as relates to the Wealdstone Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Peel Road, Wealdstone; as relates to the urban district of Wembley, with the Clerk to the Wembley Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Road, Wembley; as relates to the urban district of Willesden, with the Clerk to the Willesden Urban District Council at the Council Offices, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.; as relates to the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton, with the Clerk to the Yiewsley and West Drayton Urban District Council at the Council Offices, High Street, Yiewsley; as relates to the rural district of Hendon, with the Clerk to the Hendon Rural District Council at the Council Offices, Harrow Weald, Stanmore; as relates to the parish of Little Stanmore, with the Clerk to the Parish Council of Little Stanmore, over Crest Office, High Street, Edgware; as relates to the parish of Great Stanmore, with the Clerk to the Council of that Parish, at his office at The Institute, Stanmore; as relates to the parish of Harrow Weald, with the Clerk to the Council of that Parish, at his office at Memorial Hall, High Road, Harrow Weald; and as relates to the parish of Pinner, with the Clerk to the Council of that parish at his office at Pinner Green, Pinner.

On and after the 4th day of December next a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of Two shillings each at the office of the Clerk of the Brentford and Chiswick Urban District Council, Town Hall, Chiswick, the office of the Clerk of the Surrey County Council, County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames and at the office of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents, and copies may also be obtained at the same price at the offices of the undermentioned Parliamentary Agents.

DATED this 28th day of November, 1930.

C. W. RADCLIFFE,
Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.1.
County Solicitor.

SHARPE, PRITCHARD and Co.,
Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster.
S.W.1. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT.

Establishment of Transport Board for London Traffic Area; Transfer to Board of various transport undertakings; Provisions as to compensation; Provisions for transfer and compensation and determination thereof; Entry on undertakings; Inspection of books and documents; Transfer of Thames Transport services to Thames Conservancy; Acquisition of and dealing with lands; Agreements with transport authorities and others as to transfer of undertakings &c., Fares Rates and charges; Working and Running powers; Agreements &c.; Restrictions upon provision of passenger services; Various powers to Transport Board; Power to Minister of Transport and other Authorities; Financial provisions; Bye-laws; Regulations; Penalties; Incidental provisions; Amendment Repeal and Application of Acts.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to make application to Parliament in the present Session for an ACT for some or all of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To provide for the establishment of a Transport Board (in this Notice called "the Board") for the area described in the First Schedule to the London Traffic Act 1924 (in this Notice called "the London Traffic area") and to define the constitution and powers of the Board.

To provide for the vesting in and transfer to the Board of the undertakings (which expression for the purposes of undertaking of them) and the transmission and transfer of property rights and privileges held or enjoyed in connection therewith or appertaining thereto) of the London Electric Railway Company, the London Passenger Transport Board, the London (N.E.R.) Omnibus Company Limited, the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Limited, the London United Tramways Limited, the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Limited, the Union Steamship Lands Company Limited, the Union Construction and Finance Company Limited, Morden Station Garage Limited, the Underground Electric Railways of London Limited, the Metropolitan Railway Company (including the undertaking or business of its Surplus Lands Committee) the Metropolitan and District Joint Committee and any rights or interests of any of the before mentioned Companies and Committees in the undertaking or business in respect of any such pension or superannuation fund and for the transfer of any such obligations and liabilities to the Board.

To enable the Board to levy and recover fares rates and charges in respect of services afforded by means of or in relation to any undertakings or businesses transferred to or vested in them as aforesaid or the undertaking for the time being of the Board and to make and enforce byelaws rules and regulations for purposes of and in relation to their undertaking or for all or any purposes of the intended Act and to provide for penalties for the breach thereof or of the intended Act, to provide for the continuance of byelaws rules and regulations and fares rates and charges chargeable or charged in relation to any undertaking or business at the time of the transfer to or vesting in the Board of such undertaking or part thereof.

To make provision for co-ordinating the working of the undertaking of the Board and the undertakings of the London Midland & Scottish Railway Company, the London & North Eastern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company and the Southern Railway Company or any of them and to enable the Board and any of the said railway companies to enter into and carry into effect contracts agreements and arrangements for and in relation to the running over use and working by either of the contracting parties of any railways of the other of them; the supply of rolling stock and machinery and of officers and servants for the conduct of the traffic on the railways and the payments to be made and the conditions to be performed in relation to the interchange accommodation conveyance and delivery of traffic exchanged between the railways undertaking of the contracting parties or any parts thereof and for levying fixing and apportioning or providing for the collection of the charges receipts or expenditure levied taken or arising therefrom or in connection therewith.

To empower the Board on the one hand and any authority company body or person owning or operating or authorised to operate tramways light railways trolley vehicles or public service vehicles in any city borough urban or rural district adjacent to the London Traffic area or to any city borough urban or rural district in which the Board may be affording transport services on the other hand to enter into and carry out agreements for the provision working and management by the Board of any transport services which any such authority company body or person may for the time being own or be operating or authorised to operate and for the supply of vehicles therefor or for the provision working and management by any such authority company body or person of any services which the Board may for the time being be affording or empowered to do or afford and the supply of vehicles therefor and to empower the Board and any such authority company body or person to enter into and carry out agreements or arrangements for the working and management and maintenance of any lands depots and property provided in connection with any such service by either of the contracting parties and the provision and use of the same and fares and charges in respect of any such service or vehicles used therein and the supply of vehicles and other conveniences and the employment of staff and officers, the interchange or transmission of tickets or the payment collection and apportionment or pooling of the tolls fares rates charges receipts or expenditure levied taken or arising from or in connection with any such service.

To empower the Board and any such authority company body or person to provide and borrow moneys for the purpose of any such agreement or arrangement.

To empower the Minister of Transport or such authority or tribunal as the intended Act may prescribe to confer upon the Board by order powers with reference to the management improvement or extension of the undertaking of the Board including powers as to fares and charges and to empower the said Minister authority or tribunal (and that notwithstanding the provisions of any Statute or Order limiting the amounts of any such fares or charges or defining such charges) to authorise or require increases or decreases of fares and charges chargeable or charged by the Board or alteration of stages and to require the provision by the Board of new or improved transport or other services or facilities or the alteration by the Board of existing services or facilities provided by them or the restoration of any services or facilities which may have been discontinued by the Board and to empower such services or withdrawing services or facilities and to empower county councils and local authorities to make representations in regard to such matters, to empower the said Minister authority or tribunal to authorise the Board to abandon the whole or any part of any tramway light railway or trolley vehicle system transferred to or vested in them under the intended Act or operated by the Board subject to such terms and conditions as may be thought fit and required or approved by the said Minister authority or tribunal, and to provide for the remuneration and payment of expenses of any such authority or tribunal.

To exclude from the jurisdiction of the Railway Rates Tribunal under the Railways Act 1921 any question relating to fares and charges for passenger train traffic on the Metropolitan area.

To prohibit or restrict to such extent as the intended Act may prescribe the running within the London Traffic Area by any authority, company, body or person of any public service vehicle which, on any one journey both takes up and sets down any one passenger within that Area, and to exempt the Board from all or any provisions of Part V. of the Road Traffic Act 1930, and any provisions of Part IV of the said Act relating to road service licences.

To empower the Board and the London County Council to enter into and carry out agreements for the exercise by the Board of all or any powers of the London County Council under the Thames River Steamboat Service Act 1909.

To make provision for payment of the costs and expenses of and incidental to the preparing for and passing of the intended Act and for the same being borne by the Board or in such other manner as the intended Act may provide.

To repeal or alter or apply to the Board and their undertaking with or without modifications or to exempt the Board and their undertaking from or to re-enact any provisions of all or some of the following Acts and Orders:—

The London Traffic Act 1924, the Road Traffic Act 1930, the Railways Act 1921, the Tramways Act 1870, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and any Act amending the same, the Railway Companies (Accounts and Returns) Act 1911, the Railway and Canal Traffic Acts 1854 to 1894, the Metropolitan Railway Carriage Act 1869, the Metropolitan Streets Act 1867, the London Cab and Stage Carriage Act 1907, the City of London (Street Traffic) Act 1924, the Railway Companies (Access to Collieries) Act 1845, and any Act amending the same, the Railway Regulation Acts 1840 to 1889 the Regulation of Railways Act 1873 the City and South London Railway Act 1884 to 1900 and any other Act relating to the same, relating to the City and South London Railway Company, the Central London Railway Act 1892 and any other Act relating to the Central London Railway Company, the Metropolitan District Railways Act 1864 and any other Act relating to the Metropolitan District Railway Company, the London Electric Railway Companies Facilities Act 1915 the Metropolitan Railway Act 1864 and any other Act relating to the Metropolitan Railway Company, the London Electric Railway Act 1907 and any other Act relating to the Whitechapel and Bow Railway Company, the Great Western Railway (Various Powers) Act 1867 and any other Act relating to the Great Western Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Act 1897 and any other Act relating to the Metropolitan and Great Central Railway Companies Act 1905 and any other Act relating to the Metropolitan and Great Central Joint Committee, the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act 1879 and any other Act relating to the Metropolitan and District Joint Committee, the London County Tramways Act 1906

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
(Continued from Page Four)

of that urban district at the Council House Hounslow Middlesex.

So far as relates to the rural district of Solihull with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at Council Offices Solihull.

So far as relates to the rural district of Warwick with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at 48 Bedford Street Leamington Spa.

So far as relates to the rural district of Southam with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district Mr. Charles W. E. Webb, Southam.

So far as relates to the rural district of Rugby with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at Lower Hillmorton Road Rugby.

So far as relates to the rural district of Daventry with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at 4 New Street Daventry.

So far as relates to any parish in a rural district with the clerk of the parish council of that parish at his office or residence or if there be no clerk with the chairman of such parish council at his residence or if there be no parish council with the chairman of the parish meeting of that parish at his residence.

Printed copies of the Bill were on or before the 27th day of November 1930 deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and on and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding two shillings each at the offices of the undersigned and at the following offices :—

At the office of the Birmingham Gazette at Newspaper House, Birmingham;

At the office of the Northampton Daily Chronicle at 24 Market Square Northampton;

At the office of the Brentford Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Albany Works Brentford, W.

Dated this 28th day of November 1930.

COWARD CHANCE & Co., 30, Mincing Lane, E.C3. Solicitors.

DYSON, BELL & Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT: SESSION 1930-31.

GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY.

(Acquisition by Gas Light and Coke Company of undertakings of Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company and Brentwood Gas Company ; Differential prices for gas supplied by Gas Light and Coke Company in areas now supplied by Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company and Brentwood Gas Company ; Application to Gas Light and Coke Company of principle of basic price of gas and basic rate of dividend ; Repeal of enactments as to standard price of gas and sliding scale of dividend ; Application of profits ; Establishment of Reserve Fund ; Provisions as to fund for redemption of capital ; Application of Gas Regulation Act 1920 ; Further powers of borrowing ; Issue of redeemable debenture stock ; Conversion and Consolidation of certain debenture stock ; Agreements with debenture undertakers ; Powers with reference to companies formed for laying of pipes ; Subscription to capital of other companies &c. ; Laying of mains in private streets ; Provisions as to ordinary meetings and increase of remuneration of directors and auditors ; Incorporation repeal and amendment of Acts ; General and incidental provisions).

Notice is hereby given that the Gas Light and Coke Company (in this Notice called "the Company") have applied to Parliament for leave to introduce a BILL (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") in the present Session for all or some of the following among other purposes (that is to say) :—

To provide for the transfer to and vesting in the Company of the undertakings of the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Southend Company") and the Brentwood Gas Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Brentwood Company") including all rights of making and supplying gas and all rights easements powers authorities and privileges whatsoever of the Southend Company and the Brentwood Company respectively (which companies are hereinafter referred to as "the transferred companies") and all property whatsoever including cash balances, reserve and other funds, investments, interests, obligations and things in action belonging to those companies, and subject to all contracts debts liabilities obligations and incumbrances of the transferred companies.

To provide for the dissolution of the transferred companies and the winding up of their affairs.

To provide for the issue to the holders of Ordinary Stock or Preference Stock or Debenture Stock of the transferred companies of Ordinary stock or Preference Stock or Debenture Stock of the Company and for the holders of Ordinary stock of the Southend Company of certain sums in cash in substitution for the respective holdings of the said holders and by way of consideration for such transfer and vesting as aforesaid and for the creation of Ordinary Stock and Preference Stock and Debenture Stock of the Company of appropriate classes to the amount requisite for the purposes of the Bill and to make provisions as to the ranking thereof and as to define the rights and priorities (if any) of the Stock and Debenture Stock so created.

To make provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issue of fractional parts of Ordinary Stock or Preference Stock or Debenture Stock of the Company of less than one pound and with respect to securities of the transferred companies held by and securities of the Company to be issued to trustees and others in a fiduciary capacity and with respect to transfers of securities of the transferred companies made but not registered before the date of the proposed transfer.

To make provisions as to the dividends and interest on the Ordinary and Preference Stocks and Debenture Stock of the transferred companies.

To extend the limits of supply of the Company so as to include in addition to their existing limits the areas in the county of Essex which now comprise the limits of supply of the transferred companies and also the detached portion of Great Wakering in the rural district of Rochford which adjoins the southern boundary of the parish of Barling and the northern boundary of the parish of Little Wakering in the rural district of Rochford so much of the parish of Eastwood in that rural district as is situate eastward of an imaginary straight line drawn from a point at the boundary between the parishes of Eastwood and Rochford at or immediately to the north of Blatches Farmhouse to the point in Great Wood where the boundaries of the parishes of Eastwood and Hadleigh and of the county borough of Southend-on-Sea meet and so much of the parish of Hawkwell in that rural district as is bounded on the north by the road leading northward and eastward from St. Mary's Church and such road across the Southend Branch Railway of the London and North Eastern Railway Company to the said parish of Rochford on the east and south by the said parish of Rochford and on the west by the said Southend Branch Railway.

The said limits of supply of the Brentwood Company comprise the following areas (that is to say) :—

The urban district of Brentwood :

The parishes of South Weald Shenfield Hutton and Ingrave in the rural district of Billericay so much of the parish of Mountnessing in that rural district as lies on the west side of a straight line drawn in a south westerly direction from the point at which the boundaries of the parishes of Buttsbury Ingatestone and Fryerning and Mountnessing meet to Mountnessing Hall and so much of the parish of Little Warley in that rural district as lies north of the northern boundary fence of the Barking and Pitsea Branch of the London Midland and Scottish Railway :

The Parish of Doddinghurst in the Rural District of Ongar :

So much of the parishes of Cranham and Great Warley in the rural district of Romford as lies north of the northern boundary fence of the Barking and Pitsea Branch of the London Midland and Scottish Railway ; and

The parish of Ingatestone and Fryerning in the rural district of Chelmsford.

To provide for the continuance of certain of the provisions of the Acts and Orders relating to the transferred companies and for the repeal of the remainder of the said provisions.

To provide for the retirement from office of the directors and auditors of the transferred companies and for the taking over by the Company or the retirement of all or some of the officers of the transferred companies and for the payment to such directors and auditors and to such officers of the transferred companies whom the Company elect not to take over and employ of compensation for loss of office and as to the payment by the Company of pensions and allowances to persons in receipt thereof from the transferred companies at the date of transfer and as to the rights and obligations of officers taken over by the Company to become members of the Superannuation and Guarantee Funds of the Company.

To provide for the transfer to such fund or funds or account or accounts of the Company as are specified in the Bill of any funds formed by the transferred companies.

To make provisions as to the redemption of any redeemable preference stock issued by the Company under the provisions of the intended Act.

To make provisions as to the price to be charged by the Company for gas supplied in the areas to be added to their existing limits of supply and to authorise the charging of gas supplied in those areas respectively or any part or parts thereof of prices exceeding the prices for the time being charged for gas supplied in the Company's existing limits of supply or any part or parts thereof and to authorise the charging for gas supplied in parts of those respective areas of prices exceeding the prices for the time being charged in other parts of the said areas.

To make provision with respect to the declared calorific value of the gas to be supplied by the Company in the added areas.

To make provisions as to the payment by the Company to any employees who suffer loss of employment by reason or in consequence of the transfer to and vesting in the Company of the undertakings of the transferred companies of compensation for such loss.

To make provisions as to the discharge by the Company of certain liabilities of the Southend Company to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the county borough of Southend-on-Sea in respect of the transfer to the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company under the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Order 1923 of the gas undertaking formerly carried on by the said Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses.

To make all such other provisions as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of or incidental to or in connection with or in consequence of the said proposed transfer and vesting.

To repeal all or any of the provisions of the Acts and Orders of the Company prescribing a standard price or prices for the gas supplied by the Company and a standard rate of dividend on the ordinary stock of the Company or providing for the regulation of the rate of dividend by reference to the price for the time being charged for gas supplied by them.

To prescribe a basic price for the gas to be supplied by the Company within their limits of supply and different basic prices in different parts of the said limits and to make provisions as to the revision of such basic price or prices.

To prescribe a basic rate of dividend on the ordinary stock of the Company and to provide for the application of the whole or part of the profits in excess of those required for the payment of dividends on such stock at such basic rate and on the Three and a half per centum Maximum Stock at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum, (after providing for prior charges) and for contributions to the Redemption Fund hereinafter referred to in reduction of the price of gas to consumers and in paying dividends on the ordinary stock at rates exceeding the said basic rate and making additional contributions to the said Redemption Fund and in forming or increasing a reserve fund as hereinafter mentioned and for the benefit of the employees of the Company.

To empower the Company or the directors thereof to establish a Reserve Fund to be formed by setting aside sums out of the profits of the Company to be from time to time applied for the benefit of the shareholders as aforesaid and not applied as hereinbefore mentioned such fund to be applicable in or towards the payment of dividends on the said ordinary stock up to or in excess of the said basic rate or to such other purposes as the directors of the Company may determine and to provide for the transfer to the said Reserve Fund of the money and securities standing to the credit of the Statutory Reserve Fund of the Company.

To provide that the provisions of the allocation of profits or any purpose in connection therewith in any area in which gas is supplied to a consumer by means of a prepayment meter to the price charged by such consumer of gas supplied to him by the Company shall be deemed to be the price per therm which would have been charged if the gas had been supplied through an ordinary meter.

To repeal section 9 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1903 and section 14 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1926 relating to the formation of a fund for the redemption of capital and to make new provisions as to the formation and application of a Redemption Fund for that purpose.

To provide that notwithstanding the repeal or partial repeal of the Gas Light and Coke Company (Charges) Order 1921 and the Gas Light and Coke Company (Charges) (Amending) Order 1926 certain provisions of the Gas Regulation Act 1920 shall (subject to any further modification thereof in the case of the Company) continue to apply to the Company as if the said Act were an Order made under section 1 of the said Gas Regulation Act.

To confer upon the Company new or additional powers of raising money by borrowing on mortgage of their undertaking and by the creation and issue of debenture stock and to repeal the unexercised powers of the Company in that behalf and to provide that section 2 of the Gas Undertakings Act 1929 shall not apply to the Company.

To authorise the directors of the Company to issue so as to be redeemable any debenture stock created under the powers of the intended Act or any previous or subsequent Act ; to make provision with regard to the redemption of any such redeemable debenture stock either by the creation and issue of new debenture stock or the reissue of redeemed debenture stock and to define the borrowing powers of the Company where such debenture stock is redeemed.

To consolidate and convert into Three per centum Consolidated Debenture Stock of the Company the existing mortgage debentures of the Company bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum and at 4½ per centum per annum respectively ; to provide for the creation of such consolidated debenture stock to the amount necessary for the purpose of such conversion and for the issue to the holders of such mortgage debentures of such consolidated debenture stock in substitution for their respective holdings ; to make provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issue of fractional parts of consolidated debenture stock of less than one pound and with respect to such mortgage debentures held by and the issue of consolidated debenture stock to trustees and others in a fiduciary capacity and with respect to transfer of such mortgage debentures made but not registered before the date of the proposed consolidation and conversion.

To authorise the Company and other companies bodies and persons to enter into and carry into effect agreements for securing the more economical and efficient manufacture distribution and sale of gas or products arising from the manufacture of gas including the amalgamation purchase leasing joint working or management of their undertakings and the provision and use jointly or otherwise of buildings works or plant and the setting up of establishments for joint research.

To empower the Company to subscribe for purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to any company formed for the purpose of laying pipes for the transmission of gas or to guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of any such company and to authorise the Company to use for the purposes of their undertaking pipes laid by any such company and to pay rent or other consideration for such use.

To authorise the Company to purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to other companies bodies and local authorities engaged in such businesses or carrying on or about to carry on such undertakings as are specified in the Bill.

To empower the Company to issue or accept in satisfaction wholly or partly of any capital payment to be made under or pursuant to any such agreement as aforesaid shares stock debentures or debenture stock and to exchange with other companies any stocks shares or securities or to lend money to other companies.

To empower the Company for the purpose of supplying gas within their limits of supply to lay down construct maintain repair renew and replace mains pipes and apparatus in under across or along streets not repairable by the inhabitants at large and to exempt the Company from the provisions of section 7 of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 and apply other provisions of that Act.

To make new or altered provisions as to the dates for holding annual ordinary meetings of the Company and the remuneration of the directors and auditors of the Company and for those purposes to append section 4 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1917, section 67 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1925 section 54 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1929 and any other enactments relating to the said matters.

To repeal such of the provisions of section 34 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1909 as have not heretofore been repealed and to re-enact certain of the provisions of that section relating to the payment of dividends on the Three and a half per centum Maximum Stock of the Company.

To vary or extinguish all or any rights or privileges inconsistent with or which would interfere with any of the objects or provisions of the intended Act and to confer other rights and privileges.

To repeal alter or amend or render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking (in addition to the enactments hereinbefore referred to) all or some of the provisions of the City of London Gas Act 1868 the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1868 and any other Act or any Order or Scheme of or relating to the Company or their undertaking ; the Southend Gas Act 1877 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Southend Company or their undertaking ; and the Brentwood Gas Act 1905 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Brentwood Company or their undertaking.

To incorporate with the Bill or to apply with or without modification or to render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking or for any of the purposes of the intended Act some or all of the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Acts 1847 and 1871 and the Companies Clauses Acts 1845 and 1863.

Printed copies of the Bill were on or before the 27th day of November 1930 deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and on and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding three shillings and sixpence each at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 2nd day of December 1930.

DYSON, BELL & Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agents.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
(continued)

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND DRAMA

A performance of Lord Dunsany's play *If*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Mr. Lance Sieveking, with music by Lady Denison Ross, will be broadcast tonight, at 8.45, from the London Regional station. The cast will include Mr. Ernest Thesiger, Miss Olive Walter, Mr. Philip Wade, Mr. Lawrence Anderson, and Mr. Ernest Digges. Earlier in the evening there will be given a concert by the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis. At 9.40 p.m. the National station will broadcast a variety entertainment, to which Miss Edith Gunthorpe, Mr. Cecil Baumer, Mr. Ronald Frankau, Miss Muriel George, and Mr. Ernest Butcher will contribute.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 4, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich : Weather **10.45-11** :—The Trials of a Family (12), Prevention is Better than Cure, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher.

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1-2** :—Vera Florence (soprano) ; Gwynneth Trotter (violin) ; Dorothy Callender (pianoforte). **2.10-2.25** :—For the Schools—German Reading (6), Brüder Grimm, by Dr. Ernst Deissmann. **2.30-2.45** :—English Speech (11), What Happens when we Talk too Fast, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50** :—Reception Test. **3-3.45** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **4.5-4.25** :—The Music of Some Great Composers (11), by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children—The North Pole : Professor Wuncle breaks the ice, and describes his journey to the Frozen North. **6** :—V. C. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.30** :—London Stock Exchange Report. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Old Italian Songs, sung by Mary Bonin and John Thorne. **7** :—The Cinema, by Mr. Francis Birrell. **7.25** :—What is Liberty ? (4), by Professor Ernest Barker.

7.45 : The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Linda Seymour (contralto) ; Henry Wendon (baritone). **9** :—Weather ; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast ; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20** :—Trade within the Empire, by Sir William Beveridge. **9.40** :—Joan and Nancy Allen-Brown (songs and duets with ukulele accompaniment) ; Edith Gunthorpe and Cecil Baumer, in duets on two pianos ; A Forest Fantasy, One Night in Summer (book and lyrics by Ralph Neale ; music by Alfred Reynolds), conducted by the composer, with Olive Groves, Harold French, Murri Moncrieff, Stanley Riley, and Billie Sinclair ; Ronald Frankau (entertainer) ; Muriel George and Ernest Butcher, in Folk songs and duets ; Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra. **10.45-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Organ Recital. **1-4.25** :—National programme. **5.15-10.45** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. **1.15-2** :—Midland Regional programme. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Food Supply and the Future—4, Food Preservation in the Future, by Dr. D. Jordan Lloyd. **7** :—Dance Orchestra. **7.45** :—The B.B.C Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Quartet : George Baker, Stanley Riley, Tom Purvis and Samuel Dyson ; Fhale to Act I. from the Pirates of Penzance, with Vivienne Chatterton, Doris Owens, Tom Purvis, Stanley Riley, Samuel Dyson, George Baker and Chorus ; The Policeman's Serenade—A Grand Little Opera ; words by A. P. Herbert, with Vivienne Chatterton, Tom Purvis, Samuel Dyson, and George Baker. **8.40** :—Regional News. **8.45** :—If, the play by Lord Dunsany ; adapted and produced by Lance Sieveking ; music by Lady Denison Ross ; orchestra directed by Leslie Woodgate, with Ernest Thesiger, Gladys Young, Olive Walter, Dino Galvani, Edwin Ellis, Philip Wade, Edgar B. Skeet, Lilian Harrison, Ernest Digges, Harold Rutland, Ernest Wilton, Lawrence Anderson, Andrew Churchman, Hector Abbas, Bertram Binyon, Harald Colonna, William Luff, and Campbell Fletcher. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-12** :—Band, from Ciro's Club.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.15** :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **2-3** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5.15** :—Children : Uncle Septimus, another Adventure, by L. B. Powell ; Jacko and Tony in Duets ; Harold Parker and his Xylophone. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **7.30** :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward ; Arthur de Greef (pianoforte), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **8.30** :—Midland News. **4.35** :—Reading by J. D. Kirkpatrick. **8.50** :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra ; Arthur de Greef (continued), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **9.35** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-10.45** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.30** :—See Edinburgh. **3.40** :—See Glasgow. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.30** :—See Edinburgh. **3.40** :—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. Lewis Sutherland. **4** :—See Edinburgh. **4.5** :—Orchestra. **5.35** :—The Studio Symphony Harry Scuthorpe (pianophone), relayed from Edinburgh. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Special Talk for Scottish Farmers—Mr. James Lennox : Credit Facilities for Farmers. **6.35** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Edinburgh. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Edinburgh. **8** :—An Excerpt from a Concert by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, conducted by Hugh S. Roberton ; Jean Hendson (soprano) ; Boyd Steven (soprano) ; John Edington (tenor) ; Margaret Ferguson (contralto), relayed from St. Andrew's Hall. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) 200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—Albert Batten (tenor) ; Kathleen O'Donnell (pianoforte) ; Jon Carter (violin), from Liverpool. **2.10** :—National programme. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The McCullagh String Quarte ; Isobel McCullagh, Gertrude Newsham, Helen Rawdon-Briggs, Mary McCullagh ; The Liverpool Tudor Singers ; Gladys Foster, Elisabeth Lyson, Hetty Rodgers, J. R. Abrahams, Stanley R. Maher, from Liverpool. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **2-2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.35** :—See Cardiff. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.) NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Liverpool programme (see Manchester). **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Manchester programme. **6** :—National programme. **6.35** :—Manchester programme. **6.40** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Liverpool programme (see Manchester). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJI (349m.), 8kw.—6 :—Children. **6.30** :—Trio Music and News. 7 :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. 9 :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5 :—Orchestral Music. 10 :—News. 10.5 :—El Patio—Comedy in Two Acts (Alvarez Quintero Brothers). **11.30** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.). 2.5kw.—6.10 :—French Language Lesson. 7 :—Medical Talk. 7.30 :—Variety Programme. 8.30 :—News and Sports Notes. **9.50** :—Tziane Music.

BERLIN (Königs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.). 35kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30** :—Chamber Music. 5 :—Talks. **5.55** :—Weather for Farmers. 7 :—Programme from Langenberg. 9.15 :—News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben). 9.30 (in the interval) :—Last Twenty Minutes of the Cologne Six Days' Racing, relayed from Langenberg.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30 :—Concert. **4.30** :—Talks. 5.5 :—Choral Concert. 5.25 :—Talk. 6 :—A Dialogue : Shall we go on writing Novels ? **6.30** :—Programme from Königsberg. 7.30 :—Weather, Talk. 8 :—News, Sports Notes. 8.10 :—Berlin—Last Edition—Wireless Play (Ernst Toller). 9.15 :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music. 9.30 (in an interval) :—Last Twenty Minutes of the Cologne Six Days' Racing, relayed from Langenberg.

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. 7 :—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music. 8 :—Scandal in the Studio—A Variety Programme, relayed from Basel (319m.). 9 :—News and Weather. 9.15 :—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.). 14kw. 6.50 :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Review. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.). 2kw., and GLEWITZ (259m.).—**5.45** :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Concert by the Silesian Philharmonic Society. **6.45** :—Weather, followed by Talk. 7.10 :—Concert by the Silesian Philharmonic Society : Overture to an Opera-bouffe, Op. 14 (Gross) ; Chamber Concerto for Strings, Horns and Pianoforte (Zador) ; Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Op. 67 (Beethoven). **8.10** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9.15 :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.35** :—Talk. 9.45 :—See Langenberg. **10.15** :—Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BRNO (342m.). 3kw.—6.15 :—See Prague. **8.30** :—Concert. 9 :—See Prague. 9.15 :—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.). 1kw.—5 :—Trio Concert. 6 :—Elementary Flemish Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—*Le Journal* (Paris). **8.15** :—Trio Concert. **10** :—Topical Review. **8.45** :—Concert. **10.45** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 23kw.—6.30 :—Humorous Programme. **7.30** :—Organ Recital from the High School of Music, followed by Tziane Music from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.). 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw.—2 :—Concert from the Hotel d'Angleterre. 2.45 :—(In the interval) Reading. 4 :—Children. 4.50 :—Exchange Quotations. **4.50** :—Talk. 5.20 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 5.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time Signal. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.2 :—Concert of Operatic Music from the Axelborg Studio.—Overture, Fidelio (Beethoven) ; Aria from the Ballet Coppelia (Delibes) ; Overture, Euryanthe (Weber) ; Aria from Lohengrin (Wagner) ; Aria from The Barber of Seville (Rossini) ; Ballet Music from Aida (Verdi). 9 :—News and Report of the Astronomical Association. 9.20 :—Dance Music. 11 :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.). 1.5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Gramophone Records. 6.35 :—Radio Journal. 7 :—Talk. 7.30 :—Concert. 8.30 :—Literary Programme. 9.15 :—Gramophone Concert and News. 10 :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.). 1.5kw., CASSEL (1,246m., 6kw.—6 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5 :—French Language Lesson. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Simone Boccanegra, Opera in Three Acts and a Prelude (Verdi), relayed from the Landestheater, Darmstadt. **9.45** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), 1.7kw., HANNOVER (296m.), KIEL (272.2m.).—6 :—Talks. 6.50 :—Frankfurt Exchange. 6.55 :—Weather. 7 :—Microphone Report. A Tour Round Hamburg Cathedral. 8 :—The Life of a Mercenary Soldier, Choral and Orchestral Music. 9 :—Weather ; Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. 9.45 :—Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time and Gramophone Records. 8.40 :—Time and Daily Service. **10.10** :—Quintet Concert. 11.40 :—Time and Orchestral Concert from the Royal Cinema. 1.40 :—Programme for Women. 2.40 :—Talk. 3.40 :—Gramophone Records. **4.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. 5.10 :—Orchestra. Concert relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **6.40** :—English Lesson. 7.10 :—Talk. 7.40 :—Time Signal. 7.41 :—Orchestral Concert. 9.5 :—Gramophone Records. 9.20 :—Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam.—Wilhelm Mengelberg, conducting. Gesang der Geister über den Wassern, for Choir and Orchestra (Schubert) ; Songs (Mahler) ; Old Rhapsody for Choir and Orchestra (Brahms). 10 :—Weather and News. **10.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.40** :—Dance Music. **11.10** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Concert. 9.40 :—Selections by a Ladies' Choir. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **11.10** :—Religious Address. **11.10** :—Police News. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. 1.25 :—New Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.25 :—Lesson in Handicrafts. 3.25 :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **6.10** :—Dressmaking Lesson. 6.25 :—Gramophone Records. 6.55 :—Lesson in Malay. 7.25 :—Police Notes. 7.40 :—Concert and Talk. 9.40 :—(In the Interval) News. 10.25 :—Gramophone Records.

LAETI (1,796m., 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.),—6 :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Sibelius, relayed from the University. 7.45 :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m., DÜLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (227m., 5kw., and 1kw.—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. 6.15 :—Topical Review. 6.28 :—Talk. 6.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.45 :—News. After the Concert : News and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Time Signal. Relation of the Cologne Six Days' Racing, followed by Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.). 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—6 :—Talk. 6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Sacred Music, relayed from St. Jacob's Church, Chemnitz. **8.30** :—Then Maria Lenz in a Recital of Modern Rumanian Poetry. 9 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Radio Radio—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Talk for Children. 7.30 :—Dance Music. 8.25 :—News. 10 :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Relay from the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. 12 (midnight) :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296m.) and GENOA (312m.).—6.20 :—Announcements. 6.30 :—Variety Concert. 7.15 :—Giornale radio and Weather. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Dance Music. 7.50 :—Don Pasquale—opera (Donizetti). After the Opera : Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant. **10.55** :—News.

MUNICH (533m.). 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (276m.), KAISERLAUTERN (560m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6.5 :—The Life and Work of a Missionary—Visit to a Benedictine Monastery. 6.45 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. 8 :—Talk. 8.25 :—Variety Programme. 9.20 :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,686m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m., NOTODDEN (445m., PORSGRUND

(Continued at foot of next column)

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

CRUISE TO GIBRALTAR

While the main portion of the Atlantic Fleet, as already announced, will make a cruise to West Indian ports from January to March next, the remainder of the Fleet will proceed direct to Gibraltar. This section will be under the command of Vice-Admiral A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B., Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, in the RENOWN. It will be accompanied by the Fifth and Sixth Destroyer Flotillas, and by the Second Submarine Flotilla. The depôt-ship ADAMANT will not accompany the submarines on this cruise. Submarine M 2, the vessel in which experiments in the carriage of a seaplane have been made for some time past, will take part in the cruise.

AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTANT OFFICER

An Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* sanctions the transfer to the list of accountant officers, R.N., of Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Theodore Eric Nave, Royal Australian Navy. A memorial from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty stated that in view of his "exceptional qualifications and experience in certain specialist duties," it would be of the greatest value to secure the continuous employment in the Royal Navy of this officer. He entered the R.A.N. as a probationary paymaster's clerk on March 1, 1917, and in the following year was rated paymaster midshipman. He was promoted to paymaster sub-lieutenant in September, 1919, paymaster lieutenant in September, 1921, and paymaster lieutenant-commander in September, 1929. He is an interpreter in Japanese, and in June 1925, was appointed for service as such to the HAWKINS, flagship in China. On returning to England he was appointed in January, 1928, for special service at the Admiralty, where he served until recently. There are now only 15 officers of the Royal Navy qualified in Japanese.

AFRICA STATION CRUISERS

In the course of her cruise up the West Coast of Africa, H.M.S. CALCUTTA, Captain S. S. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., flying the flag of Vice-Admiral R. M. Burmester, C.B., C.M.G., is expected to-day at Walvis Bay, until Saturday. She should be at Saldanha Bay on December 9-11, and is due back at the base at Simonstown on December 12. This will probably be the last cruise of the CALCUTTA before she is recalled from the Station early in 1931. The CARLISLE, Captain W. E. B. Magee, D.S.O., is expected to visit Lobito, December 6-11, and Elephant Bay, December 11-15, on her way back to Simonstown, where she is due on December 20.

RESERVE FLEET FLAGSHIP

The flag of the Vice-Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet will not be transferred from the CONSTANCE to the FROBISHER until the CALLIOPE, now tender to the flagship, can be received into dockyard control to be prepared for scrapping. The CONSTANCE will then be berthed alongside the FROBIS

Law Report, Dec. 3

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—dismissed the appeal by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, from a decision of Mr. Justice Roche, who found in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the appellants, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilians who suffered loss or damage during the War. (CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING.)

A Divisional Court—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Acton—allowed an appeal by case stated from a decision of Mr. Hay Halkett. The Court held that a competition in aid of the Ellen Terry Memorial Museum, in which competitors were required to place in order of popularity (as shown by the general vote of the competitors) 10 of the roles played by Dame Ellen Terry, involved no element of skill and was therefore a lottery. (CHALLIS v. WARRENDER.)

Mr. Justice McCardie, in a considered judgment, dealt with a case of interest to estate agents and property owners. The action was brought by a firm of estate agents against a defendant who had appointed them "sole agents" to sell certain property and who subsequently sold it himself. The plaintiffs claimed commission, alternatively damages for alleged breach of contract, and in the further alternative on a *quantum meruit*. His Lordship, in finding for the defendant, held that an owner of property was himself entitled to sell unless there was an express term in the contract between the parties—which was absent in the present case—preventing him from doing so. (BENTALL, HORSLEY, AND BALDRY v. VICARY.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

COURT OF APPEAL

CIVILIAN WAR SUFFERERS: CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED v. THE KING

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT dismissed the appeal by the Civilian War Claimants Association, Limited, against the decision of Mr. Justice Roche (reported in *The Times* of July 22 and 23 last, and 46 *The Times* L.R., 581), who gave judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer filed by the Attorney-General to a petition of right put forward by the appellants, a company formed to obtain compensation for civilian sufferers who suffered loss or damage in person or property from air raids, bombardments, sinking of ships, sequestration of property, and other causes, during the European War.

The suppliant company alleged that from time to time Ministers of the Crown had led claimants to believe that money would be obtained from Germany or elsewhere and used to compensate them. They prayed his Majesty to direct the payment to them of the amount due to each of the persons who had suffered loss.

By his demurrer, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pleaded that the petition was bad in substance and in law, and that it disclosed no cause of action.

Mr. Justice Roche held that he was bound by the decision in Rustomjee v. the Queen (1 Q.B.D., 487; 2 Q.B.D., 69) to hold that the Crown was neither an agent nor a trustee for the suppliant company, and that in dealing with the matters under review the Crown had acted on behalf of all its subjects and not on behalf of individuals.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Colin Pearson appeared for the Crown; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Cyril John Radcliffe for the appellant association.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, continuing his argument on behalf of the appellant association, said that the decision of the Court of Appeal in Rustomjee v. the Queen (*supra*) did not cover the present case. In the making or performance of a treaty the Sovereign acted by his prerogative and not as agent for private persons. The treaty obligations arose from prerogatives on both sides, but when once the treaty was made and performed the question whether rights could arise in respect of the moneys paid thereunder was essentially a different one. The cause of action here was for money had and received, and he submitted that the suppliants' right arose under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. The first moneys received from Germany were had and received on behalf of the suppliants and persons in similar position, and the then Prime Minister had given an assurance that the claims of the sufferers would be a first charge on those moneys.

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON.—Do you suggest that an action would lie against a Prime Minister if he did not keep his promises?

SERJEANT SULLIVAN said that he did not suggest that. He was speaking of Ministers of the Crown who, he suggested, could and did bind the Crown by their conduct. But he placed the agency of the Prime Minister higher than that of other Ministers both as regarded the Crown and the subject. The making of the treaty here was only the incident by which money came to the Crown. The suppliants were persons to whom money was due, and they should be paid by virtue of their pre-existing rights. If, however, the Court considered itself to be bound by Rustomjee's case, he felt that he could not carry his argument any farther.

Counsel for the Crown were not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that it was important to make clear what was being decided. The decision arrived at by Mr. Justice Roche was the only decision to which the Court of Appeal could come. It was based on Rustomjee v. the Queen (*supra*). The principle laid down in that case prevented the present petition of right from succeeding, and that principle could only be reversed by the House of Lords. It might be that they would take a different view.

His Lordship then referred to civilian losses suffered during the War, and said that those who had suffered not unnaturally asked for compensation. Certain persons in the service of the Government made statements, more or less positive, that when this country had won the War those who had suffered would be recompensed from the money received under the treaty which ended the War. Apparently some Commission, acting on behalf of his Majesty's Government, did consider claims put forward by individual claimants. When, eventually, claims were invited from claimants it was notified that: "His Majesty's Government can give no guarantee that compensation will be received either in whole or in part by the persons, firm, or corporation furnishing these particulars."

The petition of right was brought by a company to which certain individual claimants had assigned their claims, totalling about £1,500,000.

After referring to sections of the treaty, his Lordship said that it was contended that in some way under the treaty and the performance of it his Majesty was, in relation to the persons claiming, an agent or trustee, or was estopped from denying that he was an agent or trustee. That way of putting the case—and it was the only way of putting it on the petition of right—was expressly negatived by Rustomjee v. the Queen (*supra*). Chief Justice Cockburn in that case said (1 Q.B.D., at p. 492):—

> Now the effect of such a treaty is, in my opinion, simply this, that it places the fund at the disposition of her Majesty, for her Majesty at her discretion to cause such distribution of it to be made as shall make good the claims which her subjects have against the foreigner from whose Government the money is received. In such a case a petition of right will not lie.

Mr. Justice Blackburn, in the same case, also repudiated the argument that the King could be an agent or trustee for the subject. He said:—

> And I believe, that if one or two hundred years ago any counsel had argued in that way, we should have been asked to record his words in order that he might be sent to the Tower, a course which is not pursued nowadays.

"Fortunately," added Lord Justice Scrutton, smiling, "Serjeant Sullivan has not been in that danger with this lenient Court."

In the Court of Appeal, in the case of Rustomjee, Lord Coleridge said (2 Q.B.D., at p. 74):—

> . . . but it seems clear to us that in all that relates to the making and performance of a treaty with another Sovereign the Crown is not, and cannot be, either a trustee or an agent for any subject whatever.

That decision bound the Court. But he wished to say that it was no part of the duty of the Court to express any opinion about the moral or social duties incumbent on anyone mentioned in the petition. If the Court had such power or duty it would be necessary to look into the case much more carefully than was necessary in merely giving a decision on the point of law.

The appeal would be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER delivered judgment agreeing that the appeal should be dismissed.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Russell and Arnholz; the Treasury Solicitor.

REGISTRATION OF UNSATISFIED JUDGMENTS

The text was issued yesterday of a Bill to provide for the registration of unsatisfied judgments in the High Court and other local courts in the same manner as judgments obtained in county courts.

The Bill requires a register of every unsatisfied judgment entered in the courts to be kept in such manner, in such place, and under such regulations as the Lord Chancellor shall prescribe. The fees to be charged for the inspection of the register are to be fixed by the Lord Chancellor with the concurrence of the Treasury. The proceeds of the fees are to be applied in such manner as the Treasury shall appoint in paying the expenses incurred in maintaining the register. In construing the Act the word "courts" includes every court other than a court of summary jurisdiction not included within the purview of section 183 of the County Courts Act, 1888. The Bill is backed by Mr. Tinne, Sir James Reynolds, Mr. Ramsbotham, Major Llewellin, Mr. Philip Oliver, and Sir Henry Cautley.

LAW NOTICES, DECEMBER 4

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Dulahin Jadunath Kuar v. Raja Bisheshar Bakhsh Singh and connected appeals (consolidated). Appeals.—The Steel Company of Canada, Ltd. and ors. v. Ramsay and anr. (pt. hd.); the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. v. the King.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Petition.—Maung Maung Gyi and anr. v. Ma Nyi Ma Gyi and anr., for special leave to appeal (pt. hd.). Appeals.—Dawood Hashim Escof and anr. (substituted for the Official Liquidator) v. C. Tuck Shein (substituted for Leon Shain Sway) (pt. hd.); Obla Sundaracharian and ors. v. Marayana Ayyar and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Re appln. of Nicholson and Sons, Ltd. re Opposition by Bass Ratcliffe and Gretton, Ltd., and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905-to 1919 (pt. hd.) (2).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Allgemeine Versicherungen Gesellschaft Helvetia v. Administrator of German Property (pt. hd.) (37); re the petition of Right of the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Ltd. (the National Pari-Mutuel Association, Ltd. v. the King) (39).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Hartman v. Konig (pt. hd.) (52).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Woollard v. Smith (pt. hd.) (58); Bennett v. Moore (40).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Peters v. Holmes (pt. hd.) (32); Kamdin v. Bocarro (49).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Petition.—Re Perry and Browns Patents, re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907-1928 (pt. hd.). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Jackson's Settlement (Jackson v. Jackson) (47); re Baker (Chisman v. Mitchell) (48); re Jenkins (Jenkins v. Davies) (49); re Backhouse (Westminster Bank Ltd. v. Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union) (43).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Davies v. Lucas (pt. hd.) (23); Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd. v. Carter Davis, Ltd. (30).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Garnsworthy (Baxter v. Murphy) (36); re Judson's Settlement (Leefe v. Judson) (39); re Pearce (Pearce v. Emery) (with witnesses) (43); re Sodena Contract and re Law of Property Act, 1925 (44).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (AVORY, SWIFT, and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—The King v. London County Council (ex parte the Entertainments Protection Association, Ltd.) (138); the King v. Same (ex parte Same) (139); Barnes and ors. v. the Trustees of the British United Order of Oddfellows (141).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Hewson v. Luxton (pt. hd.) (1654); Howells v. Davies, J. (1523); Howells v. Davies, J. (1522).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Duo v. Harris (pt. hd.) (2086); Evans v. Hines and anr. (2134).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Coleman v. Rose (2155); Malcolm v. Scott-Dunnington (2198).

COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Gosling v. England and ors. (1716); Woodward v. E. O. Smith and Co., Ltd. (2163).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—H. Rieber and Sons v. Odfellino and Cumini; Mortano Bros. v. Groom. Not before 10.45:—Commercial List.—Banco de Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1627).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. are discharged from attendance.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Horton, T. v. Hoxton, J. G. (Hayman cited as Hewman, intervening) (56); Cuthbakley v. Crowther and ors. (65); Swannell, D. A. v. Swannell (73).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Annik 1930—Folio 294 (owners of ss. Shoreham v. owners of ss. Annik), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd., if not disposed of).—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Kidd, E. W. v. the Attorney-General, Lukyn, L. O. v. the Attorney-General (L.D.A.) (58); Eustace v. Eustace and Thomas (60); Flippance v. Flippance and Witcomb (61); Webb, E. M. v. Webb, H. E. (63); Creedy v. Creedy and Russell (64); Robertshaw, H. V. A. v. Robertshaw, A. E. (68); Adamson, M. K. v. Adamson, G. D. (69); Barrett v. Barrett and Murphy (70).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Short Cause Rules List.—In Chambers.—Admiralty.—Essex Judge. 1929—Folio 227 (submission to arbitration, application for directions).—In Court.—Foremost 49 and James 59. 1930.—Folios 199, 196, and 198 (consolidated) (owners, masters, and crews of the steam trawler Ardent and of the steam trawler E and F v. owners of the dredger Foremost 49, and owners, master, and crew of the steam trawler William Caldwell v. owners of the steam hopper James 59 and dredger Foremost 49), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.) Not before 11:—Fiumana, 1930—Folio 86 (owners of ss. Bullmouth v. owners of ss. Fuimana) (action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—James v. Fonbona.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (MR. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Frans S. Mooy, Ltd. v. Mooy.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Pulvermacher v. Gow.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Hardwick, H. D.; Judd, W. B.; Harrison, S.; Goldberg, H. J.; Harris, J. and N. (orse. Last's Stores); Howkins, F. C. (orse. Howkins Ayres and Co.); Greenboam, M.; Heath, F. V.; Greene, H.; Collier-Johnstone, N. S.; Goorwitch, J.

In CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Sherratt, J. and Co.; Walker, M.; Add. Petition (954 of 1930); Petition (1,015 of 1930); Add. Petitions (705, 966, 930, 846, and 944 of 1930); Petitions 1,062, 1,061, 1,065, and 1,075 of 1930); Add. Petitions (896 and 1,022 of 1930); Petition, disputed (1,045 of 1930). At 11.30:—Add. Petitions (543, 787, 824, 988, and 1,056 of 1930); Add. Petition, disputed (1,022 of 1930). At 12:—Pride, W. E. C.; Whiting, C.; Rosenberg, L.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53.—First Floor.—At 11:—Alphabet A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Clark, W. H. D., ditto. At 12:—Berry, W. H., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Paquot, A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Strickland, C., ditto. At 12:—Walsh, F. G., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRLING).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Progres Building Supply Co., Ltd.; Financial Telegraph, Ltd. At 11.30:—Adays Commercial Motors, Ltd.; Round Hill Mining Co., Ltd.; Sutherland Steamship Co., Ltd. At 12:—Morfair Four Wheel Hydraulic Jacks, Ltd.; James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd.); Same (Same v. Same); Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd. (Burnard v. Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd., and ors.). At 12.30:—City of London Insurance Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Turner Automatic Machines, Ltd. Room 69.—At 2.30:—Colwood Pictures and Theatres, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd.). At 2.30 to 4:—Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd. (Knowles v. Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.). Room 80.—At 10.30:—Mid-European Corporation, Ltd. At 11.15:—Tinsil Products, Ltd. At 11.30:—Property and General Finance Corpn., Ltd. At 11.45:—W. Goody, Ltd. At 12:—Sporting Times (1928), Ltd. At 12.15:—Thompson and Woolfe, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11.30:—J. Brownlie and Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Continental Fur Traders, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—Chiltophone and Records, Ltd.; Same. At 2.30:—Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.). At 2.30:—Berta, Ltd. Room 88A.—At 11.30:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Collis and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Erectors, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—The Prospect Boot Co., Ltd., meeting of committee of inspection; Tinsil Products, Ltd. first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS Sitting.—Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAKING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Sys. ...); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Blaker (on Bennett, J.); Moor (on Chancery, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

MEANING OF "SOLE AGENT"

BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY v. VICARY

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE)

His LORDSHIP delivered a considered judgment in favour of the defendant in this case which raised questions of importance to estate agents and the owners of property.

The action was brought by Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry, estate agents, of 88, Brompton-road, S.W., who claimed commission from Mr. George Cecil Vicary, a solicitor, of Lymington, Hants, alternatively, damages for alleged breach of contract, or, in the further alternative, on a *quantum meruit*. The facts of the case are stated in the judgment.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. Herbert Malone appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. W. Blake Odgers for the defendant.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE, in the course of his judgment, said that the action raised points of legal interest to estate agents and property owners. The defendant was the owner of a house called Arnewood, in Hampshire. For some time before March, 1929, he had been endeavouring to sell Arnewood, which was a somewhat large and secluded residence. He had placed it in the hands of a number of agents for sale, but no successful result had been reached. Then the plaintiffs suggested to the defendant that they should become the sole agents for the disposal of the property. An interview took place, and the terms arranged were embodied in a letter which both sides agreed contained all the terms of the contract made. It was addressed by the plaintiffs to the defendant and included the following:—

> We now write as follows to outline the arrangement made and your instructions, viz., that we are to be appointed sole agents for the sale of the property for a period of six months to October 1, and that, if we introduce a purchaser, we are to receive a special commission of 5 per cent. on the price realized; that you authorize us to expend on your behalf up to the sum of £100 in advertising the property, and that if we do not sell we are to bear 50 per cent. of this cost, it being understood that should we sell, we are to receive back the whole of the amount expended in advertising within a limit of £100. Would you please give us a list of the names of those agents who already hold instructions regarding the sale of the property, so that we may withdraw their present instructions and renew their instructions through ourselves. Under the arrangement outlined, we shall be able to offer them full scale commission for their assistance in finding a purchaser, and invite their energetic cooperation. As arranged with you, we propose advertising the property at £6,800 as a whole, or £6,000 excluding the cottage and 1½ acres.

Such was the contract. The 5 per cent. commission mentioned was nearly double that which would normally be payable to estate agents on a sale.

From the time that the plaintiffs made their bargain with the defendant they proceeded to take the usual steps. They sent circulars to many possible purchasers; they interviewed various inquirers; they paid more than one visit to the property; and they wrote many letters. Among other things they also prepared and inserted an advertisement in a well-known newspaper.

In the whole the plaintiffs spent about £35 10s. in advertisements. Apart from those costs of advertising, the plaintiffs' out-of-pocket expenses for various matters amounted to nearly £25.

PURCHASER SECURED BY DEFENDANT

While the plaintiffs were still endeavouring to secure a purchaser, the defendant was interviewed by a lady. She had never had the slightest communication with the plaintiffs in any way, and, so far as appeared, was not even aware that they were agents for the sale of the property. She and the defendant negotiated personally (and quite apart from the plaintiffs), with the result that the defendant sold to her Arnewood, and also the cottage and plot of 1½ acre, for £5,000. The sale took place about the end of June, 1929. The plaintiffs themselves were not aware of the existence of the lady till after the defendant had sold.

In the action the plaintiffs put forward several claims—namely (1) for £250 commission which they asserted was due under the agreement, together with £35 10s., the cost of the advertisements; (2) alternatively, damages for breach of contract; (3) in the further alternative, a reasonable sum by way of *quantum meruit*. First, were the plaintiffs entitled to commission on the sale of the property? In his opinion the answer was "No." The material words of the contract on that point were: "If we introduce a purchaser we are to receive a special commission of 5 per cent. on the price realized." It was admitted that the plaintiffs did not introduce the purchaser to the defendant. It therefore followed that the plaintiffs were not entitled to commission.

Secondly, were the plaintiffs entitled to damages for breach of contract? That raised a question of some importance. The plaintiffs were appointed "sole agents for the sale of the property for a period of six months." There was ample consideration for that agreement by reason of the arrangement as to advertising expenses. But what was the effect of the words just set out? The plaintiffs submitted that those words gave to them, and to them alone, the right to sell the property, and that, therefore, the defendant committed a breach of contract by himself disposing of it. To put it another way: the plaintiffs argued that it was an implied term of the contract that the defendant should not himself sell the property and so deprive the plaintiffs of the commission which they might perhaps be able to earn. On those contentions there were several observations to be made. First, it was the plaintiffs and not the defendant who drafted the contract. Hence the *contra proferentem* rule must be remembered. Secondly, the Court ought not to introduce an implied term into the contract unless such implication was needed for "such business efficacy to the transaction as must have been intended at all events by both parties who are business men": see per Lord Bowen in The Moorcock (5 *The Times* L.R., 316; [1889] 14 P.D., 64, at p. 68). That decision should always be read subject to the words of Lord Esher in Hamlyn and Co. v. Wood and Co. (7 *The Times* L.R., 731; [1891] 2 Q.B., 488, at page 491), who said:—

> I have for a long time understood the rule to be that the Court has no right to imply in a written contract any stipulation unless, on considering the terms of the contract in a reasonable and business manner, an implication necessarily arises that the parties must have intended that the suggested stipulation should exist. It is not enough to say that it would be a reasonable thing to make such an implication. It must be a necessary implication in the sense that I have mentioned.

IMPORTANCE OF EXACT WORDS

In the contract now before him he saw nothing to prevent the business efficacy of the document by reason of the circumstance that the defendant was himself entitled to sell. If the plaintiffs got a purchaser within the six months and before the defendant had himself sold, then there would have gained their full commission together with their right to advertisement expenses. It was to be noted that the contract contained no express words at all indicating a prohibition against a sale by the defendant himself. If the parties intended such a prohibition, nothing would have been easier than to insert the appropriate words. It was also to be noted that the defendant did not say by the contract: "I give you the sole right to sell." He said only: "I appoint you sole agents" for the sale, which was, in his (his Lordship's) opinion, quite a different thing. In such contracts as the present it was always important to observe the exact words used. By reason of the interest of the case to estate agents and to other agents who worked on a commission basis, it was, he thought, his duty to examine briefly certain decisions which showed the importance of observing the exact wording of each contract.

Having referred to those decisions, his Lordship said that it was quite open to a property owner to agree that an estate agent should have the sole right to dispose of the property and that no one else, whether another agent or the owner himself, should deal with the property during the contract period. If, however, such a bargain was intended, then clear words must be used. In the present case he held that the defendant committed no breach of contract by himself selling the property.

He need only say a few words on the final alternative demand of the plaintiffs—namely, the claim on a *quantum meruit*. Undoubtedly, as he had already pointed out, they did work and incurred expense. But that was quite a usual feature of an estate agent's vocation when he worked under a commission note which only gave him a right to recover commission when he fulfilled the terms of the note. He ran the risk of losing his labour and expense unless he could comply with the conditions of the bargain. There was no scope in the present case for the operation of the doctrine of *quantum meruit*. The plaintiffs worked under a special contract, and they had failed to do that which entitled them to commission. The maxim *Expressum facit cessare tacitum* here applied. They failed also on the claim for a *quantum meruit*.

There would be judgment for the defendant, with costs. The defendant must, of course, give credit to the plaintiffs for the £17 15s. due to the plaintiffs for the defendant's share of advertisement expenses under the terms of the contract.

His Lordship granted a stay of execution. In the event of the Court of Appeal holding that there had been a breach of contract, he assessed the damages at 20s.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Colyer and Colyer; Messrs. Jaques and Co., for Messrs. Moore, Vicary, and Trestrail, Lymington.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922, they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Señor Carlos de Barros Soares Branco, secretary-general to the Banco de Portugal, further cross-examined, agreed that it was part of the case presented by the bank at the appeal of Antonio Bandeira, the former Portuguese Minister at the Hague, who was one of those convicted in respect of the fraud, that the unauthorized notes would never have entered Holland had it not been for the documents [a diplomatic passport and so on] which Bandeira had given to Marang.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Has the bank taken any proceedings against the Government of Portugal.—No.

Are such proceedings contemplated?—No.

Has the bank taken civil proceedings in Holland against Marang and Antonio Bandeira?—Yes.

Has the bank already seized large sums of money belonging to those two men in Holland?—The bank has no knowledge of the proceedings in Holland. They have not yet been decided.

Has the bank been able to seize large deposits belonging to Marang and Bandeira?—I know that the bank has made every endeavour that that should be done.

No documents relating to this matter have been disclosed by the bank in this action?—I do not think so.

And no mention has been made of it from first to last?—It is possible.

PROCEEDINGS IN LISBON

In the criminal proceedings in Lisbon was it stated in evidence that Marang had deposits to a very large amount in Holland?—It may have been. I do not know.

Señor Branco also said that he did not know if Antonio Bandeira and his brother, José Bandeira, had large sums deposited in Dutch banks. He knew that some of the conspirators had deposits. The bank had done its best to take possession of them.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Can you explain why not one word about this important matter has been told to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons?—All I know is that the Bank of Portugal has replied to every question which has been put to it.

Was the claim made by the bank in Holland for £1,000,000?—I do not know.

Mr. BIRKETT said that the information about the proceedings in Holland had only just come into his hands. He was making inquiries about the matter. He was instructed that decrees had been made in the proceedings in Holland that the deposits of the conspirators in Dutch banks should be held to the order of the Bank of Portugal.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—This is a serious matter, and when you have more information I shall consider what steps I ought to take.

Señor Branco, further questioned, said that he did not know whether Marang had had over £200,000. All that the bank had been able to ascertain was what Marang and the other conspirators told the commission which dealt with the liquidation of the Banco de Angola e Metropole.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you know that in 1925 José Bandeira handed £75,000 to the Portuguese authorities?—Yes.

Did you ever hear the figure which Antonio Bandeira had made out of this fraud?—I do not remember.

Did Reis and José Bandeira between them hand over, or have taken from them by the liquidation commission, sums amounting to between £400,000 or £500,000?—No. That is impossible.

Have you ever heard it suggested what sum Marang had in Dutch banks?—If I had known that, I should have informed the liquidation commission of it.

The agreement between the conspirators to share the proceeds of the fraud was made after the delivery of the first false notes by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons?—I have heard of that circumstance.

From the conspirators, Reis and José Bandeira, the liquidation commission has recovered very large sums?—I believe so.

Against Antonio Bandeira, José Bandeira, Marang, and others, an action was begun some years ago by the Bank of Portugal?—In Holland.

If money is recovered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons will the action in Holland still go on?—So far as I know, if the bank recovers the money from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, any money recovered in Holland will be put to Messrs. Waterlow's credit.

When?—When the bank receive the money.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—That, of course, is impossible, because in an action for damages such as this judgment must be given once and for all.

Mr. BIRKETT (to the witness).—Is the claim in the action in Holland for about a million sterling?—I cannot guarantee what it is, but I do not believe that it is that.

Señor Branco added that he believed that the Venezuelan Minister at Lisbon was also involved in the frauds and was recalled by his country.

A RUMOUR DENIED BY THE BANK

The witness agreed that, in May, 1925, the bank, in view of certain reports which had been made to it, issued a notice that rumours that a large number of forged notes were in circulation were without foundation.

Mr. BIRKETT.—That notice was of great value to the conspirators?—That is a question which the conspirators would be able to answer better than I can. (Laughter.)

Referring to the steps taken by the bank to withdraw the Vasco de Gama notes after the discovery that unauthorized notes were in circulation, Mr. BIRKETT asked the witness—Did you fear the effect of the discovery of the frauds on the stability of the Government?

The witness.—No.

Mr. BIRKETT.—If the view were taken that the notice of May, 1925, had been issued without proper inquiry, what attitude would the Government have adopted towards the bank?—I cannot tell what the Government might have thought. No one dealt with that aspect of the matter.

It is clear that, in a case of crisis, the bank may have recourse to the Government?—Yes.

In the case of a run on the bank you have to act quickly?—We send for the police and sometimes they do not arrive in time. (Laughter.)

If the Bank of Portugal had had behind it, for all it did, the authority of the State, the bank could not have suffered in its credit?—The Bank of Portugal is not a State bank.

Señor Branco agreed that the bank had no responsibility towards the holder of a false note, but the present case was different. In his view, when Messrs. Waterlow and Sons printed Portuguese notes they were, in a sense, working in the workshops of the Bank of Portugal. The holder of a Marang note could not be held responsible for the confidence which the bank had had in Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, a confidence which had resulted in unauthorized notes, printed from the same dies as the authorised notes, and indistinguishable from them, being placed in circulation.

Señor Branco said that, when it was discovered that a large number of unauthorized notes were in circulation, the directors of the bank sent a telegram to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. It did not occur to the directors to send for Mr. Walker, Messrs. Waterlow's representative at Lisbon, before deciding to withdraw the Vasco de Gama notes.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Was any attempt made to discover which were the true notes and which were false?—Yes. We were so anxious to find out the origin of the notes that we sent the telegram to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

Was there any discussion by the directors—before they took their decision—regarding the wisdom of taking steps to find out which notes were true and which were false?—The bank was up against the fact that the notes were duplicated and indistinguishable. It was understood that only Messrs. Waterlow and Sons would be able to distinguish the notes, and we never thought of Mr. Walker as an expert, but merely as a commercial representative.

The decision to withdraw the Vasco de Gama notes was taken without any reference to any representative of Messrs. Waterlow?—Yes.

ARREST OF A MESSENGER BOY

The witness said that last January an ex-servant of the Bank of Portugal, who had been a messenger boy in the service of the bank, was arrested on a charge of forging the signatures of directors of the bank on the bank notepaper. After his arrest he offered to prove for the bank that he had been solicited by Reis [one of the conspirators] to forge the signatures.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Was he at liberty to go to the office of the Governor of the bank?—No, he did not even have access to the rooms of the directors.

Had he the opportunity of stealing the Governor's notepaper?—No.

Señor Branco agreed that on December 3, 1925, the Portuguese Foreign Minister telegraphed to the Portuguese Embassy in London, and on December 9 Colonel Lucas, a representative of the Embassy, had an interview with Sir William Waterlow, at which Sir William Waterlow gave information to Colonel Lucas about Marang.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you know that Sir William Waterlow rendered every assistance?—Yes.

The Government, added Señor Branco, did not pass on to the bank the information which Sir William Waterlow gave to Colonel Lucas.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you think that the Government ought to have told the bank?—I do not think that you can very well call on me to say before a foreign tribunal what was the duty of the Government.

The witness said that he became a member of the Portuguese Parliament early in 1926.

Mr. BIRKETT.—You then lost your shyness about criticizing the Government? (Laughter.)—I could criticize the Government as a member of Parliament.

Do you think that Sir William Waterlow, having given the information to Colonel Lucas, might suppose that the Government of Portugal might communicate it to the bank?—I cannot tell you what was in Sir William Waterlow's mind.

While the inquiries were going on, were you kept informed of every development?—No; the police would simply ask me questions about certain matters.

After the arrest of the Governor and the Vice-Governor of the bank on December 12, 1925, was the bank very hostile to Sir William Waterlow so that they would not receive him?—No. The bank was placed through Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in the position of a presumed delinquent. There was nothing to prevent Sir William Waterlow seeing the directors in the presence of the authorities and saying anything which he wished.

After those events, was the main consideration of the bank to restore itself in the minds of the public?—The only desire of the bank was to maintain its credit and to fulfil its obligations.

Mr. BIRKETT said, amid laughter, a passage from a circular issued to the shareholders of the bank by the directors when they tendered their resignations as a protest against the arrests of the Governor and the Vice-Governor.

The passage, referring to the Judge who conducted the inquiry

Sporting News

RACING

FAILURE OF DERBY HORSES

A QUESTION OF BREEDING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Seventeen horses were started for this year's Derby. One of them, Blenheim, never ran again and has been sent to the stud. Of the other 16 seven never won a race, while the other nine won 13 races between them, one of those races being a selling race, one a maiden plate, and another a maiden plate for apprentice riders. The seven horses who never won a race between them were started in 23 races. Further, four of those horses finished second, third, fourth, and fifth at Epsom and between them were started in 17 races. They were Iliad, Diolite, Silver Flare, and Trews. In all, the 16 horses were started in 68 races.

The obvious assumption to be made from these figures is that the very great majority of the starters for the Derby were very moderate animals and should not have been found in a Derby field. In part this assumption is no doubt correct, for on examining the breeding of the 17 starters I found that only three of them could claim to be really classically bred for the purposes of the Derby. They were Blenheim, who finished first ; Iliad, who finished second ; and Dick Swiveller. It might be argued that I should include Grand Salute, who is by Grand Parade, who won a Derby, but it has long been proved to my satisfaction that his children do not stay the distance over which the Derby is run. Even if I include this colt the fact remains that out of a field of 17 13 were not bred to win such a race as the Derby. If I leave him out, as I should do myself, then I find that out of 17 starters only two were bred as in my opinion, a probable Derby winner should be.

But this breeding theory probably explains only in part the subsequent failures of so many of the starters for that race. After all, many of them failed time after time in races for which there should have been no need for classical breeding. Here I believe that the great glamour which now surrounds the Derby is to blame. There is no race in the world which owner and trainer and rider are so desperately anxious to win, and in consequence the Derby candidate is trained as if there was only one race that mattered. Everything in his career is sacrificed to this one day, with the result, it may well be, that however carefully he is nursed he is never the same horse again. Further, in recent years the riding has often been lacking in judgment. Horses which require time to find their feet, and which in other races have shown that they do best when waited with, are ridden into the ground, while horses whose stamina are open to grave suspicion are hustled along and are beaten long before the race is over, but still have to be urged, the race being the Derby, to find something more which they have not got, and, indeed, never have had.

Thinking that perhaps this year's Derby field may have been exceptionally unlucky in its later running, I turned to the Derby of last year, when there were 26 starters, and I found that after the Derby they were started in 84 races and between them they won only 18, an even worse record than that of this year's field. On the other hand, when I examined their breeding I found that no fewer than 14 of them had been sired by Derby or St. Leger winners and so were classically bred. Further, these classically bred horses had won only eight races between them in 38 attempts. These figures rather suggest that the reason for the subsequent failure of horses who have been started in the Derby is to be found in the severe test which the Derby now is, and in the very hard preparation that the candidates have to undergo for that race. Whatever the explanation may be the figures are rather astounding, and suggest that we are now breeding horses who are not sufficiently strong to stand a hard and thoroughly searching preparation and a very hard race.

GATWICK MEETING

Although it was cold at Gatwick yesterday the conditions were quite satisfactory for racing under National Hunt Rules. A'rikander, whose chance for the opening race, the Tinsley Selling Steeplechase, had seemed on recent form very good, was after all not included among the starters. In his absence the best backed were the two old horses Newtown Wonder and Redshank, the former starting at the shorter odds. Redshank, however, ran the better and, after taking up the running some distance from the finish, won easily by eight lengths from Saucy Boy, with Newtown Wonder third. There was no bid for the winner, who, no doubt, in similar company will win again for Mr. Hutchinson. Lord Puttenden, as his name suggests, is by very good Tetrarch horse Puttenden. He had never run over hurdles in public before taking part in the Three-Year-Old Selling Hurdle yesterday and he had never won a race on the Flat. There was no indication on the betting on the race that he was fancied, but, after being always first or second, he won cleverly by half a length from Warp, who also had always been first or second. Lord Puttenden was sold after the race for 150 guineas, and in similar company will probably win again, for he is not a bad jumper and is bred to stay.

Last week at Newbury Young Prince had finished second in a hurdle race won by Black Armstrong. He was started yesterday in the Pegasus Steeplechase, and the betting on that event suggested that he would win, for he started at evens. He won easily from Bishops Park, with Lordi, who was giving the winner 24lb., a good third. Lordi jumped cleanly and well throughout the three miles, and would appear to be slowly finding his best form. He should therefore win a steeplechase soon. Fit horses often win races at this time of the season which they could not win later, because so many of their opponents are not yet ready. The first and second for the Croydon Hurdle, Bob Stone and Parson's Well, was each carrying a 12lb. penalty for recent successes. Michaelmas Day, who had won at Wolverhampton, was always a pronounced favourite, but the best that he could do was to finish third, 10 lengths behind Bob Stone, who beat Parson's Well by four lengths. Two hurdles from the finish it seemed very probable that Michaelmas Day would win, but he was beaten between the last two hurdles. Atkin, an apprentice in Duller's stable, rode The Wheedler when that disappointing animal had won at Newbury. He was given the mount on the same horse yesterday in the Timberham Hurdle, and again he was successful, The Wheedler winning by four lengths from Persian Sun, with Radio Ray third. Rees had been engaged to ride, but was not able to do so. This was Atkin's second ride in public and his second win. As he is still very young and is being taught by so fine a rider as Duller he should have a very successful career as a rider under National Hunt Rules.

Odds were laid on Inverse to win the Sidlow Steeplechase. There was never any doubt about the result after Olor had fallen three fences from the finish.

GATWICK PROSPECTS

1.0.—COURTLAND SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Afrikander missed a race of this nature yesterday, and apparently is not to be started this afternoon. In his presumed absence the winner may be ROSECOMB, who will be ridden by Escott. The best of the others would appear to be Fine Yarn, who will be ridden by his owner.

1.30.—HORSHAM SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Several of the horses who can be started here met in a similar event last week at Kempton Park. On that running DREAM SHIP should again beat Festum and Grange View, which seems to me to give him a winning chance. He is accordingly my selection for the race.

2.0.—WICKHAM STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—RENDER runs for Poole's stable, and will be ridden by Stott. He is a useful young steeplechaser, and, as Cornafulla does not run, seems to be the best selection. Lucidor may be the best of the others.

2.30.—HEADLEY JUVENILE STEEPLECHASE (1¼m.).—Cebrenus has not run before over hurdles, but as he is trained by Wootton he is certain to have been well schooled. He was a useful plater on the Flat, and it would not be wise to ignore any market move in his favour. Abbess and Tetragem have shown promise as hurdlers, but the best selection would seem to be ANNALY, who ran at Newbury, where he showed promise. He will be ridden this afternoon by Speck, and as he seems to be of rather different class from the other possible starters he must be my selection. If he were not started after all, Cebrenus might win.

3.0.—NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Grandene has won his last two races over fences and is a promising recruit to steeplechasing. He has to give weight away all round, but in such races as this it is always wisest to follow winning form until it is beaten, and then to turn to the winner. Accordingly GRANDENE is my selection.

3.30.—MODERATE HURDLE (2m.).—Although a number of the entry here have won over hurdles the form generally is very moderate. The best of the starters, and a not improbable winner, may be FOMORIAN.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The TINSLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Two miles.

REDSHANK, br g, by Redwood—Ayah (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..P. Prendergast 1
SAUCY BOY, b g, by Sky-rocket—Grandeur (Mr. C. W. Langlands), 5 yrs, 11st. .. W. G. Davies 2
NEWTOWN WONDER, br g, by St. Brendan—Hoopoo (Mr. G. Langlands), aged, 11st. 9lb. .. Owner 3
Little Wavelet (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 11st. 7lb. .. E. Foster 0
Signal-rocket (Mr. S. Bennet), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. .. J. Sinnott 0
Horace (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 10st. 7lb. .. W. Redmond 0
Deskrie (Mr. J. A. Newman), aged, 10st. .. A. Wilson 0
Ring Down (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow), 6 yrs, 10st. .. T. Costello 0

(Winner trained by Hedges, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Newtown Wonder, 3 to 1 Redshank, 5 to 1 each Little Wavelet and Saucy Boy, 8 to 1 Signal-rocket, 100 to 8 Horace, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 6s. 5d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,356 units; total place pool, 3,103 units.

Won by eight lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Horace was fourth and Little Wavelet the only other to finish.

There was no bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.30).—The THREE-YEAR-OLD SELLING HURDLE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.

LORD PUTTENDEN, gr c, by Puttenden—Condalce (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 10st. 7lb. ..D. Butchers 1
WARP, b c, by Planet—Spun (Mr. V. Smyth), 10st. 7lb. .. A. Smyth 2
CHRISTOPHER, b g, by Sicyon—Sister of Mercy (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 10st. 7lb. R. Everett 3
Raindrop (Mr. H. Escott), 10st. 7lb. ..A. Escott 0
Plaster of Paris (Mrs. P. Ivall), 10st. 7lb. S. Ingham 0
Potters Bar (Mr. J. R. Porter), 10st. 7lb. .. W. McMullen 0
Guilcagh (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 2lb. ..J. Cash 0
Mira Monte (Mr. H. Wootton), 10st. 7lb. J. McGonigal 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Raindrop, 3 to 1 Mira Monte, 9 to 2 Plaster of Paris, 6 to 1 Warp, 7 to 1 Christopher, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 49s. 3d.; places, 10s. 3d., 5s. 6d., 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,972 units; total place pool, 3,220 units.

Won by half a length; half a length separated second and third. Potters Bar was fourth and Raindrop last.

The winner was sold to Mr. B. Roberts for 105 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The PEGASUS HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

YOUNG PRINCE, gr g, by Prince Philip—Juvenile (Mr. W. Malden), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..G. Hardy 1
BISHOPS PARK, br or br g, by St. Tudno—Red Coil (Mrs. L. F. Anderton), aged, 10st. 7lb. .. P. Prendergast 2
LORDI, br g, by Lorni—Santa Visto (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. 7lb. .. W. Stott 3
Pride of the Morning (Sir J. C. Pole), aged, 11st. 10lb. .. F. Brookes 0
Maison Druce (Mr. C. Goad), aged, 10st. 9lb. .. W. Redmond 0
Right Ho (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 5lb. .. T. McCarthy 0
Magic Bard (Miss D. Paget), aged, 10st. 6lb. .. J. Browne 0

(Winner trained by Reardon, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Young Prince, 11 to 4 Magic Bard, 8 to 1 each Bishops Park and Lordi, 10 to 1 Pride of the Morning, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 9s. Total win pool, 4,717 units; total place pool, 2,745 units.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Magic Bard was fourth and Right Ho last.

2.30 (2.30).—The CROYDON HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BOB STONE, b g, by Golden Orb—Falling Star (Mr. R. E. Morel), aged, 12st. 11lb. .. D. Williams 1
PARSON'S WELL, ch g, by Abbots Trace—Verdale (Mr. G. B. Bates), 6 yrs, 12st. 6lb. .. R. Thrale 2
MICHAELMAS DAY, gr g, by Tetratema—Sister Barry (Mr. C. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. .. W. Stott 3
Loughbrown (Captain M. Wardell), 4 yrs, 12st. .. J. McGonigal 0
Polish Patriot (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. 13lb. .. H. Graves 0
Purple Wave (Mr. J. R. Porter), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. .. R. Everett 0
Lounge Lizard (Lord Loval), 4 yrs, 10st. 13lb. .. W. Speck 0
Gamefellow (Mrs. L. F. Anderton), aged, 10st. 11lb. .. P. Prendergast 0
Somnus (Mr. T. B. Ellis), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. (car. 10st. 12lb.) .. W. Payne 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 10st. 4lb. .. Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Puissant (Mrs. C. Evans), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..G. Hardy 0
Lemurian (Mr. A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 10st. ..S. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by Roberts, at Cheltenham)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Michaelmas Day, 7 to 1 each Parson's Well, Bob Stone, Polish Patriot, and Somnus, 8 to 1 Loughbrown, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 28s. 3d.; places, 8s. 3d., 4s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,631 units; total place pool, 4,726 units.

Won by four lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Alliteration was fourth and Puissant last.

2.0 (3.0).—The TIMBERHAM MAIDEN HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE WHEEDLER, b or br g, by Orpheus—Elimlexi (Sir M. McAlpine), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. .. J. Atkin 1
PERSIAN SUN, br g, by Chosroes—Heliope (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 4 yrs, 11st. .. D. McCarthy 2
RADIO RAY, ch f, by Sky-rocket—Radium Queen (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 3 yrs, 9st. 9lb. .. C. Wenham 3
Apache (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. .. M. Doherty 0
Young Sport (Mrs. R. Allan), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. .. R. Everett 0
Citronota (Mr. J. Baylis), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..L. Rees 0
Whitsbury (Mr. H. Simmonds), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. .. S. Ingham 0
Littlewanted (Mrs. T. Walton), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. .. H. Graves 0
Kettle (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs, 11st. .. J. Ermer 0
Spanish Pride (Mr. P. Waters), 3 yrs, 9st. 9lb. .. B. McHardy 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst The Wheedler, 2 to 1 Persian Sun, 10 to 1 Young Sport, 100 to 8 each Radio Ray and Whitsbury, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,042 units; total place pool, 5,092 units.

Won by four lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Young Sport was fourth and Citronota last.

3.30 (3.30).—The SIDLOW STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

INVERSE, br g, by St. Girons—Inversion (Colonel G. Foljambe), 12st. .. R. Lyall 1
AIRBLOOM, b g, by Etheric—Floret (Mr. F. P. Chapman), 11st. .. G. Turner 2
SIR RUPERT, b g, by Sir Berkeley—Miss Cheek (Mr. S. Bennet), 10st. 7lb. .. J. Sinnott 3
Olor (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 11st. .. Owner 0
Skipper's Own (Mr. R. M. Prior), 10st. 7lb. .. W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Foljambe, at Buckminster)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 on Inverse, 9 to 2 agst Olor, 8 to 1 Skipper's Own, 10 to 1 Airbloom, 25 to 1 agst Sir Rupert.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 5s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,084 units; total place pool, 1,649 units.

Won by 12 lengths; a bad third. Only three finished.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

YOUNG PRINCE and BOB STONE.—Dividend, £60 19s.; pool, £948 10s. Fourteen winning tickets.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

VICTORY HURDLE (MANCHESTER).—Kyra.
WICKHAM STEEPLECHASE (GATWICK).—Mountain Slip.
SANDOWN PARK ENGAGEMENT.—Lindreamer.
THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE AND MILBURN HURDLE (SANDOWN PARK).—Tees Head.
BOOKHAM STEEPLECHASE (SANDOWN PARK).—Southern Gem.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. F. W. HORLOCK'S NAME.—Sby Baby.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS FOR WHICH GELDINGS ARE ELIGIBLE.—Sporty Boy and Stour.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Royal Arms, Gay Vixen, Quita filly (2 yrs), Astonishing Luck, and Courtesy.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

GATWICK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Redshank, WIN 12s., PLACE 8s. 6d.; Saucy Boy, PLACE 5s. 3d.; Newtown Wonder, PLACE 2s. 6d.

1.30.—Lord Puttenden, WIN 30s. 9d., PLACE unbacked; Warp, PLACE 7½; Christopher, PLACE unbacked.

2.0.—Young Prince, WIN 7s. 9d., PLACE 4s.; Bishops Park, PLACE 10s. 9d.

2.30.—Bob Stone, WIN 44s. 6d., PLACE 8s. 3d.; Parson's Well, PLACE 4s. 6d.; Michaelmas Day, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.0.—The Wheedler, WIN 5s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 3d.; Persian Sun, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Radio Ray, PLACE 3s.

3.30.—Inverse, WIN 2s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Airbloom, PLACE 2s. 6d.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

ALTERED CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It is understood that the conditions for the Grand National, to be run at Aintree on Friday, March 27, have been very much altered, and are now as follows :—

The Grand National Steeplechase (handicap) of 10 sovereigns each, 30 sovereigns extra if left in after January 27, with an additional 40 sovereigns if left in after March 17, with 2,000 sovereigns (including a trophy value 200 sovereigns) added ; second to receive 800 sovereigns, third 500 sovereigns, and the fourth 200 sovereigns from the stakes ; for six-year-olds and upwards, which by March 17, 1931, have been placed first, second, or third (by the judge) in steeplechases of three miles and upwards, or the equivalent in foreign distances ; or in steeplechases of any distance at Aintree, Liverpool ; or the winner of any steeplechase value 500 sovereigns (selling races in every case excepted). Weights published January 22 at noon ; the highest weight not more than 12st. 7lb., and the lowest weight not less than 10st. 7lb. Grand National Course (about four miles and 856 yards).

The first alteration of importance in the conditions is that the race is now for six-year-olds and upwards. Until now five-year-olds have been allowed to take part, and more than one five-year-old has won the race. Further, only those horses which have been placed first, second, or third in steeplechases of three miles or more, or in any steeplechase over the Aintree course, or the winner of any steeplechase value £500 (selling races in every case excepted) will be allowed to take part. Further, the bottom weight will be 10st. 7lb., and not 10st. as last year. The owner who leaves in his horse at the final acceptance will now have to pay £100 instead of £85, with an additional £15 if the horse is a starter.

An attempt was made last year to alter the conditions of the race on the same lines as those now adopted with a view to reducing the size of the field, but nothing was done. Of the 83 horses allotted weights for this year's Grand National only 20 would not have been qualified to run if the conditions now adopted had been in force. It is therefore reasonable to assume that in the new conditions there will be a slight reduction in the number of the entries, but that must not be taken to mean that there will be a reduction in the size of the field, for with the quality of the entry improved it may be taken that a greater percentage of the entry will face the starter. Unless a horse is qualified at the time that the entry is made it may cost the owner £60 and the horse will be unable to run, for an unqualified horse has to become qualified by March 17, by which time the owner will have paid £10 to enter and £50 more to keep him in the race after January 27. On the whole I consider that the conditions are the best that could be made if any alteration were necessary. Judging from this spring's entry some 60 horses will be qualified to run, and with the enormous sweepstake prizes which seem certain it is not unreasonable to suppose that the very great majority of them will be started. Still if it had not been for these alterations the field would probably have exceeded 100.

It seems a tragedy that the conditions of one of the most historical races in the world should have to be altered on account of a sweepstake, which does not contribute one penny to racing under either set of Rules.

GATWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have not yet been arrived)

1.0.—The COURTLAND SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 110 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ALAN MALONE (Mr. Cash) ..... Private	6	11	8
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Donn) ..... C. Langlands	4	11	8
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Good) ..J. Nightingall	a	11	8
THE SHERIFF (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Gosden	a	11	8
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ..W. Payne	a	11	8
FINE YARN (Sir F. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	8
AESOP (Mr. M. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	a	11	8
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11	8
ROSECOMB (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..W. Smyth	a	11	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

QUITE ALONE, —; THE SHERIFF, Owner; SUTTON WICK, W. Payne; FINE YARN, Owner; ROSECOMB, A. Escott.

1.30.—The HORSHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BLACK FRIAR (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... Langlands	5	12	7
WILD BEE (Mr. T. Field) ..... Young	a	11	12
SPROUT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) ..... Pendarves	a	11	9
GRANGE VIEW (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..... Boswall-Preston	5	11	8
BUCKS YEOMAN (Mr. T. Fitton) ..... T. Fitton	a	11	8
LETCOMBE LASSIE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	7
FESTUM (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Hulbert	6	11	7
PRINCE SADIM (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	a	11	5
ETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	5
PLATTOT (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	6	11	3
NURSEMAID (Mr. G. Langlands) G. Langlands	5	11	5
HE WILL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	a	11	4
IRISH SPINNER (Mr. J. Reardon) ..J. Reardon	4	11	2
COOLE (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	5	11	2
MARAKA (Lord Loval) ..... W. Nightingall	a	11	2
DREAM SHIP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	5	11	2
BENEDICTUS (Mr. J. Hogan) ..... J. Hogan	5	11	1
NORTH COAST (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... Edwards	6	11	1
ARCH COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	4	11	1
DARK LAD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6	11	1
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..J. Chapman	5	11	0
ST. MICHAELMAS MOUNT (Mr. B. C. Fitch) ..... Poole	6	11	0
VIC'S CHOICE (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ....Gosden	a	10	11
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. Montague Evans) ..... J. Anthony	5	10	9
SHINING LIGHT (Mr. G. Nicholson) ....Henton	a	10	6
MONSIEUR BACON (Mr. C. D. Peacher) ..... Mr. L. O'Neill	a	10	5
PUN (Mr. P. W. Hyde) ..... H. Smyth	4	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WILD BEE, P. Hogan; SPROUT LODGE, W. Parvin; GRANGE VIEW, C. Wenham; BUCKS YEOMAN, V. Smyth; Butchers; FESTUM, H. Graves; PRINCE SADIM, A. Smyth; ETOILE D'ARGENT, W. Redmond; HE WILL, Thrale; IRISH SPINNER, D. Reardon; DREAM SHIP, Escott; ARCH COURT, Preudergast; MONARCHY, Ingham; ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, W. Stott; VIC'S CHOICE, J. Gray.

2.0.—The WICKHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
COLLIERY BAND (12lb. ex.) (Mr. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	6	12	5
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	6
ARDAILE (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	a	12	5
NEAR EAST (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	5	12	2
LUCIDOR (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Savill) ..M. Savill	a	11	11
GERYONES (Mr. C. Goad) ..... Pendarves	a	11	10
BLUE VISNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	6	11	9
BICESTER (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) E. Piggott	a	11	7
SAUNTER (Mr. C. Ringwood) ..... Hobbs	4	11	7
RENDER (Major Hugh Peel) ..... Poole	5	11	7
CORNAFULLA (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	13
CHIRON (Mr. A. Jones) ..... Turner	a	10	8
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps) ..... Thompson	a	10	6
NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Law	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARDAILE, W. O'Grady; LUCIDOR, D. Williams; BLUE VISNY, G. Turner; SAUNTER, —; RENDER, W. Stott; CHIRON, G. Hardy; NON PLUS, J. Brown.

2.30.—The HEADLEY JUVENILE HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St	lb
ABBESS (Mr. A. Donn) ..... W. Payne	11	3
RONDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) ..... Thrale	11	3
QUATORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... J. Nightingall	11	3
ESSEX REACON (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	11	3
JAPANESE TWIN (Sir B. Sheffield) ..... Higgs	10	12
QUARREL (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	10	10
IRISH PEACH (Mr. F. Hartigan) ..... F. Hartigan	10	10
EASTERN SONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..De Mestre	10	10
TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	10	10
ANNALY (Lord Rosebery) ..... Duller	10	10
LOP EAR (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury) ..... Holland	10	10
GOGO (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	10	10
ROYAL BLUFF (Mr. S. J. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	10
SOLDIER'S FARE (Mr. J. T. Coltman) ..Butchers	10	10
SUNROCK (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	10	5
THE TAVERN KNIGHT (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald) ..... J. Anthony	10	5
SLY ABBOT (Mrs. H. G. Gregson) ....C. Young	10	5
PEGMOND (Mr. Richard Lacy) ..... L. Gilmour	10	5
ROCK DAGON (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	5
DORYPHOROS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... V. Smyth	10	5
CEBRENUS (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ABBESS, W. Payne; QUARREL, —; EASTERN SONG, R. Everett; TETRAGEM, —; ANNALY, W. Speck; ROYAL BLUFF, W. Crump; SLY ABBOT, A. Escott; DORYPHOROS, A. Linegar; CEBRENUS, J. McGonigal. G. Pellerin rides either Quarrel or Tetragem.

3.0.—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GRANDENE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	6	12	5
SIDI GADA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11	4
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	4
MOONTOY (Captain V. H. Jones) ..W. Payne	5	11	4
GREEN EAGLE (Mr. G. C. Norman) W. Smyth	5	11	4
WORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead) ..... Hobbs	4	11	2
MERCHANT'S FLAG (Mr. F. H. Wynter) Evans	6	11	2
BALBENNETT HILL (Lord Abergavenny) ..... Whitaker	5	10	13
GALINGALE (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) J. Anthony	5	10	13
EDOMITE (Mr. C. S. Holtom) ..... Rayson	5	10	13
a PHYSICIAN (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	5	10	13
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	4	10	10
PARTHENOPEUS (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ..Goby	4	10	5
BUGLE CALL (Mr. Evan Prichard) ..... Newey	4	10	5
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Prior) ..S. Bennet	4	10	5
LOGIC (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Tabor	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRANDENE, Rumble; GREEN EAGLE, A. Linegar; WORKER, W. Payne; MERCHANT'S FLAG, F. Brookes; BALBENNETT HILL, —; PHYSICIAN, J. Moloney; LOGIC, —; SKIPPER'S OWN, —; PARTHENOPEUS, —.

3.30.—The MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) ..W. Nightingall	a	12	7
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) ..... F. A. Brown	5	12	7
BARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..Stubbs	5	12	6
ASWIPT ROWLAND (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..T. E. Leader	a	12	5

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEWMARKET SALES

	Gns.
THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN A. DEWAR	
Aladdin's Lamp (1925), b m, by Hurry On—Paraffin Light, covered by Hurlborn II. (Major Mulliner)	610
Marcia Blanche (1917), b m, by Lemberg—Lindal, covered by Abbots Trace (Mr. F. Carter)	360
Pittendynie (1921), b m, by Polymelus—Petite Marmite, covered by Papyrus (Mr. de Mouti.)	280
Sunriding, br m, by Son-in-Law—Red Orb, covered by Royal Lancer (Captain Tuthill)	950
THE PROPERTY OF MR. A. LOWRY	
Grey Bachelor (1927), gr c, by Poltava—Bachelor's Fort (Mr. Corbella)	510
FROM THE ASTON PARK STUD	
Scorcheress (1924), ch m, by Flying Orb—Lawless, covered by Call Boy (Major Mulliner)	800
Chestnut filly-foal by Foxlaw—Scorcheress (Major F. Stapleton Bretherton)	350
Hastily (1926), b m, by Hurry On—Henley, covered by Lancegaye (Mr. Cash)	1,100
Seven Lily (1927), b f, by Craig an Eran—Hampshire Lily (Mr. McNamara)	220
THE PROPERTY OF THE WOODHAY STUD, NEWBURY	
Brown filly-foal, by Hurstwood—Sonatina (Mr. Stockley)	500
THE PROPERTY OF MR. C. M. PRIOR	
Burza (1924) gr m, by Hapsburg—Temoignage, covered by Scherzo (Mr. C. Lund)	210
THE PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. BIRKIN	
Hasty Lass (1924) br m, by Hurry On—Gowrie, covered by Orpheus (Mr. C. Lund)	310
FROM THE RUTLAND STUD	
Griarcus (1925) b m, by Friar Marcus—Grizzel Grim, covered by Hurstwood (Mr. Bessero)	410
FROM THE FOUNTAINS STUD	
Concertina (1926), br m, by Sir Eager—Florentino —Conjure, covered by Manna (Vicomte Foy)	1,050
Chestnut colt-foal by Apelle—La Petite Bottle (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)	210
THE PROPERTY OF THE MOWBRAY STUD, YORK	
Bay filly-foal by Friar Marcus—Polydaic (Mr. B. Jarvis)	220
FROM THE CLOYNE STUD	
Ladysmith (1925), br m, by Spion Kop—Lady Thea, covered by Bernsford (Major Brodie)	350
FROM THE STORE HOUSE STABLES	
Whittlesford (1928), b f, by Stedfast—Duxford (Captain O. Bell)	210
Romolo II. (1926), ch c, by Massine—Roselys (British Bloodstock Agency)	1,300
Dancing Partner (1927), ch f, by Bachelor's Double—Violet Hobson (Mr. J. Russell)	550
Dark Secret (1928), b c, by Dark Legend—C.C. (Mr. McKinley)	210
FROM THE PHANTOM HOUSE STABLES	
Ikhnaton (1927), b c, by Hounam—Goosie (Mr. Barnett)	450
FROM THE BURTON AGNES STUD	
Firecrest (1926), b m, by Phalaris—Redhead (covered by Winalot) (Captain Boyd-Rochfort)	2,700
Jacqueline of Halnault (1925), ch m, by Halnault —Faris-ae (covered by Winalot) (Mr. D. Crossman)	900
THE PROPERTY OF LORD D'ABERNON	
Donnina (1925), b or br m, by Grand Parade—Donnetta (covered by Phalaris) (Sir M. McAlpine)	6,100
Communicative (1921), br or gr m, by Poor Boy—Communique (covered by Tetratema) (British Bloodstock Agency)	1,000
Rododaktylos (1919), ch m, by Tracery—Eos (covered by Coronach) (Mr. Hurst)	1,100
Pistolette (1922), b m, by Spearmint—Betsy Jane (covered by Sansovino) (Mr. Lavin)	680
Pawky (1925), ch m, by Buchan—Cannie Blanche (covered by Apple Sammy) (Mr. Juge)	410
FROM COMPTON PARK, NEWMARKET	
Bay filly-foal by Friar Marcus—Habibi (Mr. H. Cottrill)	200
Brown filly-foal by Phalaris—Princess Margaret (Capt

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

THE RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

DEFEAT OF KENT

Kent, who by their victories over Surrey, Middlesex, and the Eastern Counties had become the most serious rivals of Hampshire, another unbeaten side, in the South-Eastern Division of the County Championship, failed almost unaccountably against Sussex at Blackheath yesterday. The defeat of Kent by three tries (9 points) to one try (3 points) means that there may be a replay in the division if Hampshire lose one of the three remaining games. On yesterday's form Sussex are quite as likely to beat Hampshire as Kent, while Surrey, though they have lost two of their four matches, will have the advantage of playing Hampshire at Richmond.

Kent were by no means an unrepresentative side yesterday, but, even when they got the ball and started passing, they were easily held practically all the time. Sussex, of course, were helped by their opponents' mistakes in handling, which were innumerable and not always to be excused because of the greasy ball. Kent scored an early try, but Sussex promptly equalized and, before half-time, took the lead by means of a second try. Everyone expected Kent to break the spell and show their paces in the second half, but although the forwards and finch, of Tonbridge, a new scrummage half-back, were able to open up the play occasionally and Gibbs made some of his fastest and most circuitous runs, there was no weight or effective combination in the attacks. The longer the game went, the more Sussex looked like winning.

The Sussex pack rather reminded one of the Eastern Counties; they were so quick in breaking up and keeping on the ball and man. Dean, at scrummage half-back, also was prominent and confirmed the excellent impression gained of his play in the closing stages of the Harlequins' match at Newport last Saturday, when at last his forwards began to give him a chance. Dean and his partner, Archbold, of Horsham, also showed a sound idea of tactical kicking when there still remained the possibility yesterday afternoon that the Kent backs might break loose and use their advantage in speed to pull the game out of the fire. The Sussex three-quarter backs, who had Morris, of Leicester, on the left wing and Holman, of Richmond, a strong runner, at right centre, passed the ball much better than did their opponents, and, in defence, at least spoiled and harassed with great zest and a slight tendency to line up offside when a critical scrummage was formed. The full-backs, Walters, of Hastings, made his mistakes, but then so did the much more experienced player in the same position for Kent.

Hindley completed the one successful Kent attack, but the try was scored in the corner and it was not converted. Dean made the run that led up to Morris's determined dash for the Kent goal-line. This try also was unconverted. For some time after this the play was very even, but rather scrambling, and no one was prepared for the excellent spell by Sussex that enabled Lintott, of Horsham, to give his side their lead of three points at half-time. Keenness in getting down to obtain the advantage of first shove, a quick heel, and a good pass out produced this second try against Kent.

In the second half Sussex continued to hold their opponents by quick scrummaging and breaking up, Foster, Edmunds, and Johnston being among the more prominent forwards. Only when Gibbs made one of his runs was there much likelihood of a try that would have encouraged Kent to recover and show their true form. A penalty kick, taken by Holman, very nearly placed Kent another three points down, the ball rebounding from the cross-bar, and when, towards the end, the Kent defence was rushed and Edmunds scored a third try for Sussex, the game was lost and won.

The defeat was a great disappointment to Kent, who, however, were not slow in congratulating the Sussex team upon, perhaps, their most notable success up to date in the County Championship.

The teams were:—

KENT.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; E. P. Hindley (Beckenham), G. S. Hoghton (Blackheath), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and J. C. Gibbs (Harlequins), three-quarter backs; J. R. Cole (Harlequins) and H. J. Finch (Tonbridge), half-backs; F. Heppenstall (Old Alleynians) (captain), F. C. Muir (Old Dunstonians), R. H. Osborne (Bank of England), R. G. S. Hobbs (Richmond), D. R. Hicks (Bristol), J. R. P. Peopplewell (Guy's Hospital), H. C. Johnston (Maidstone), and P. J. Fuller (Beckenham), forwards.

SUSSEX.—G. Watters (Hastings), back; J. O. Lintott (Horsham), H. M. O'N. Holman (Richmond), J. Plunkett (Brighton), and D. E. Morris (Leicester), three-quarter backs; T. E. Archbold (Horsham) and G. J. Dean (Harlequins), half-backs; W. O. H. Collins (Blackheath), T. L. Foster (Old Alleynians), H. W. Gilbert (Westminster Bank), G. W. G. Lee (Eastbourne), A. L. Holland (Blackheath), E. H. Edmonds (Old Merchant Taylors), H. B. Johnstone (St. Catharine's, Cambridge), and R. O. Plunkett (Brighton), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. E. Wade (Manchester).

EASTERN COUNTIES WIN

By beating Surrey at Woodford Green yesterday by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal and a dropped goal (9 points) the Eastern Counties deprived them of any chance they may have had of figuring at the head of the county table without in any way improving their own prospects.

Besides being the better side the Eastern Counties deserve commendation for the way their forwards continued to get the ball in the scrummage most of the time and to dominate the game generally, though playing one man short during the greater part of the match, Seward having been carried off with a badly damaged knee early on. Though the first half was productive of some very mediocre football there were some good forward rushes by both sides and plenty of hard tackling. The heeling was inclined to be slovenly and the backs on both sides were uncertain in their handling, due largely to wild passing. The centres were often slow and took or gave their passes when practically standing still.

The outstanding player throughout was Davey, who was continually on the ball. On one occasion he tackled two opponents one after the other and had a hand in Eastern Counties' first try, which was scored by Harvey after Jones had made a strong break-away. Kendrew failed with the kick from a comparatively easy position. A pass back from a line out saw Lambert nearly over before being well tackled by Payne. The Surrey forwards put in some strong rushes, from one of which Winstone touched down after showing clever control of the ball. Stark gave Surrey the lead by kicking a good goal from near the touch-line. The Eastern Counties drew ahead again before half-time when Crabtree caught the defence napping and sent in Snipper unopposed.

The standard of play improved considerably after half-time, and Surrey were the first to put in an attack, but keen tackling by Harvey and Jones and judicious touch-kicking by Taylor, Crabtree, and Payne kept them from scoring. Lambert missed two opportunities by keeping too far away from his centre, and a passing movement in which all the backs participated ended in O'Sullivan being brought down by Whiteley when dangerously near the line. The Eastern Counties came away strongly, and over-eagerness near the line deprived them of a try. J. J. C. Taylor was now getting the ball away well, and Harvey put in some strong running in addition to doing his share in defence. A well-executed movement in which all the backs participated ended in O'Sullivan scoring a good try, having used his pace to good purpose in evading two would-be tacklers. Kendrew failed with the kick. Surrey made desperate efforts to draw level, and their backs delivered several dangerous attacks, King on the wing showing considerable speed, but the Eastern Counties' defence proved impenetrable save to a dropped goal by Burgess shortly before time.

The honours lay with the Eastern Counties' pack, among whom Davey, Kendrew, and Bonallack were the best of a hardworking lot, while Priest, Stark, and Collis were the most noticeable of the Surrey forwards. Both full-backs played well, Payne being distinctly good. Taylor and Crabtree put in a lot of useful work for their side, especially during the second half, and were a more reliable combination than J. E. Taylor and Collins. The Eastern Counties' three-quarter backs were more effective than the Surrey four both in attack and defence, Jones and Harvey, who had more to do than O'Sullivan, being particularly good. Snipper was the weak link during the first half but improved later.

The teams were:—

EASTERN COUNTIES.—J. N. Payne (Woodford), back; J. V. O'Sullivan (London Hospital), M. Snipper (London Hospital), A. H. Jones (London Welsh), and G. D. Harvey (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; H. C. Crabtree (Old Westcliffians) and J. C. C. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), half-backs; D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), H. A. Constantine (Lincoln), A. C. Tucker (Cape Custom), A. J. F. Cotter (London Hospital), R. C. Enicker (Norwich), C. E. Seward (Woodford), R. F. Davey (Leytonstone), and R. F. Bonallack (Old Hutchesonians), forwards.

SURREY.—E. C. F. Whitley (Old Alleynians), back; H. B. L. Lambert (Old Cranleighans), E. Burgess (Richmond), P. J. Hodge (Harlequins), and T. W. King (London Irish), three-quarter backs; J. E. Taylor (Bank of England) and W. R. Collins (Rosslyn Park), half-backs; T. E. Priest (Standard Bank), W. F. P. Collis (London Irish), R. V. Howell (London Welsh), A. E. Hamilton Hill (Harlequins), K. J. Stark (Old Alleynians), A. C. Lantz (Rosslyn Park), and G. H. Winstone (Edgware), forwards.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

T. M. HART UNABLE TO PLAY

T. M. Hart, who had been selected to play for Oxford against Cambridge at Twickenham on Tuesday next, will not be able to turn out on account of an ankle injury, and the vacancy will be filled by G. V. J. Jenkins (Llandovery and Jesus).

OUNDLE BEAT STOWE

Oundle School beat Stowe School at Stowe yesterday by one goal and four tries (17 points) to one try (3 points):

The ground had recovered wonderfully well from the recent heavy rain and both sides took advantage of this to play some fine, open football at a tremendous pace. The sides were also exceedingly well matched, and Stowe must have considered themselves a little unlucky to have been 14 points down at the end. Less than 10 minutes from "no side" Oundle led by only six points to three, and Stowe were threatening every moment to level the scores. The man who ruined their chances was K. C. Fyfe, Oundle's left-wing three-quarter back. Fyfe is very fast, he has a nice side-step, and he always knows what he is doing. As he is not yet 17 years old Oundle should have his services for at least another year, and it is safe to assume that he will win them many more matches. Yesterday he scored four tries and might have had one or two more with luck.

Each side had a capable scrummage half-back, who got the ball back well, and with the stand-off half-backs showing none of that selfishness which is sometimes seen, both three-quarter back lines had innumerable opportunities of showing their skill. The Stowe line was rather weak in the centre, though it must be said for J. S. Cooper that he received a nasty knock on the knee in the first half, and the wings suffered in consequence. Stowe, however, held an advantage at full-back, where P. P. L. Dillon got in some fine kicks, and also at forward.

After an even 10 minutes Fyfe took a pass from N. N. Hogg and side-stepped Dillon to score the first try in the corner. Five minutes later the ball came right down the three-quarter line to Fyfe, who again scored with the same side-step. Stowe showed no signs of being discouraged, and after repeated attacks Cooper intercepted a pass, and C. E. Salamon went over in the corner to make the score 6 points to 3 at half-time. In the second half Stowe frequently made a lot of ground with good forward rushes, but every time they looked like scoring something went wrong, and Oundle, who were always quick to take advantage of a mistake, promptly turned defence into attack. Once F. J. Shipley shook the nerves of the many Oundle supporters who had come to Stowe by misfielding a rolling ball, but Stowe let the chance slip, and Hogg suddenly burst through to make the match safe for Oundle with a try in the right corner. Before Stowe had had time to recover Fyfe added two more tries after splendid runs, the first of which was converted.

The teams were:—

STOWE.—P. P. L. Dillon (captain), back; C. E. Salamon, J. S. C. Cooper, J. A. Hatham, and W. H. H. Wilberforce, three-quarter backs; R. S. Kemp and R. E. Blandford half-backs; R. H. S. Houston, M. Lorimer, C. I. B. Wells, H. M. Barclay, A. W. A. Llewellen-Palmer, E. R. Allan, I. W. Macpherson, and K. Cameron, forwards.

OUNDLE.—F. J. Shipley, back; K. C. Fyfe, N. N. Hogg, N. J. Jewell, and R. A. Williams, three-quarter backs; H. D. Cockburn and M. A. Johnson, half-backs; J. R. C. Lord (captain), M. T. Maw, A. D. Hardien, N. C. Moss, W. P. Milligan, P. Beesly, P. R. S. Banks, and A. D. Shaw, forwards.

MILL HILL BEAT FELSTED

Mill Hill School beat Felsted School at Mill Hill by two tries (six points) to nothing.

The ground was very heavy, but the play was fast and open. Felsted more than held their own in the first half, though playing against the slope. Their forwards gained possession of the ball in the tight scrummages, and the backs handled well, but both fly-half and centres were inclined to hold on too long. It was, however, determined tackling which really kept them out and good kicking by Walker, the full back, who also fielded the greasy ball very well. The Felsted back also showed good form, and he had little chance of saving the two tries scored against him. The forwards were well matched, both sides packing well, Felsted holding the advantage in the first half and Mill Hill in the second, when the visitors began to tire. When the Felsted forwards showed signs of having had enough Darke, the Mill Hill captain, came out of the scrummage to help his attack and the extra man appeared to upset the opposing backs. From that time until the end Mill Hill took charge of the game.

The teams were:—

MILL HILL.—M. M. Walker, back; J. D. Bevington, I. S. McClelland, F. M. Davis, and P. H. Towley, three-quarter backs; E. P. Morley and J. C. McLennan, half-backs; C. S. Darke, D. V. Saunders, W. G. Holmes, J. F. Tippett, E. W. Blackwell, J. M. Munnavin, J. C. Gray, and G. T. Amey, forwards.

FELSTED SCHOOL.—C. E. N. Wyatt, back; D. Redington, J. R. Phelps, J. W. Skelton, and K. B. Hibbert, three-quarter backs; H. W. Keep and L. F. Stubbs, half-backs; C. Parsons, T. G. E. Ennion, R. L. McGregor, P. A. Wakefield, R. W. Edwards, G. W. Armstrong, J. G. MacAndrews, and J. J. Reeke, forwards.

RUGBY RESULTS

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	Pts.		Pts.
SUSSEX	9	*KENT	3
*EASTERN COUNTIES	11	SURREY	9

OTHER MATCHES

*UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	0	GUY'S HOSPITAL	0
*DEVONPORT SERVICES	18	ARMY TRIAL XV.	8
*CHATHAM SERVICES	6	ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY	5
*ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES	34	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL	3

SCHOOL RESULTS

*MILL HILL SCHOOL	6	FELSTED SCHOOL	0
*DOUAI SCHOOL	17	BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	0
ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN	37	*LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL	6
*KELLY COLLEGE	10	EXETER SCHOOL	0
*LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS BEAVER XV.	22	BROCKLEY SCHOOL	5
*COLFE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	10	CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	3
MERCHANT TAYLORS, CROSBY	35	LIVERPOOL COLLEGE	0
*RYDAL SCHOOL	74	BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL	0
ELLESMERE COLLEGE	22	*CUTTON COLLEGE	9
*COLFE G.S.	10	CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	3
*TIFFIN SCHOOL	53	CHRIST'S HOSPITAL 2ND	0
STAMFORD SCHOOL	14	*WORKSOP COLLEGE	5
*BRIGHTON COLLEGE	22	EPSOM COLLEGE	8
*HOSSALL SCHOOL	36	BIRKENHEAD PARK "A"	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Dulwich College v. Sherborne School; Kingswood School v. Wellington School (Somerset); Marlborough College v. Balliol College.

ROWING

OXFORD EIGHT OUT

Dr. G. C. Bourne (New College) again superintended the work of the Oxford crew yesterday, and he was accompanied by the President, D. E. Tinne (University College).

The conditions were favourable for rowing, but few spectators turned out in face of the light north-easterly wind that prevailed. There was a much stronger stream as the water, which had fallen 5in. since Tuesday, was running fast.

Dr. Bourne first gave Erskine-Crum and Martineau a spell of instruction in a pair, after which the eight was manned. A number of changes were made in the crew. Martineau (University College), last year's stroke, took the place of Mellor (Pembroke), Waterhouse (Balliol) made way for Erskine-Crum (Christ Church) at No. 7, Dutton (University College) took the place of Powell (Trinity) at No. 6, Platts-Mills (Balliol) was at No. 5 in place of Clive (Christ Church), Waterhouse (Balliol) took his place at No. 3, and Freeman (University College) and Aitken (Exeter) took the places of Garstang (Trinity) and Erskine-Crum at bow and No. 2.

The crew headed down stream and worked to Iffley at a stroke of 24, and after a brief rest put about. They then pulled to Haystack Corner and afterwards went to the Willows where a short burst of rowing was taken. They completed the remainder of the Home Course at 26. From there they paddled back to the raft.

Half an hour later the eight was manned a second time, when some more changes were made. Powell came into the boat again at No. 2 in place of Aitken and Erskine-Crum, who had been rowing at No. 7, exchanged seats with Waterhouse. They paddled to the Red Post and thence pulled on to the Isis where the boat was swung round. On the return journey a halt was called at Haystack Corner, and on getting away again they went through in one piece to the Boat House, doing a sharp burst at 30 between the Willows and the Red Post.

The names and weights were:—

J. M. Freeman (Eton and University College) (bow), 11st. 4lb.; M. C. Powell (Cheltenham and Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; W. D. C. Erskine-Crum (Eton and Christ Church), 12st. 2lb.; G. M. L. Smith (Winchester and Brasenose), 12st. 8lb.; J. F. Platts-Mills (Victoria University, N.Z., and Balliol), 13st. 4lb.; E. R. Dutton (University College, Adelaide, and University College), 14st. 8lb.; J. M. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol), 12st. 10lb.; C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke), 11st. 5lb.; T. R. Prichard (Clifton and Exeter) (cox), 8st.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE OXFORD TEAM

The Oxford University XI. to play Cambridge at Stamford Bridge next Thursday, December 11, has now been completed. The team is:—

G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal.

W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) (captain) and

G. H. Tidswell (Highgate and Queen's), backs.

A. D. Garrow (Winchester and Corpus),

W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Trinity), and

J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity), half-backs.

E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's),

J. N. O. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose),

G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's),

G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and

H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

Goulding, Bradshaw, Yemm, Jones, and Ansell played in the drawn game with Cambridge a year ago. The other six members of the team are Seniors. Oxford have won only one match this term, that against The Army last Saturday. Cambridge also beat The Army, and the game may therefore be between two well-matched sides.

OXFORD BEATEN

Arsenal—or, rather, a strong reserve Arsenal side—beat Oxford University at Highbury yesterday by five goals to none.

Oxford, who have been very much handicapped by injuries, have had a disastrous season, but their five goals defeat within a week of the University match should not unduly depress them. They were playing against a team they could hardly hope to beat, and in their defeat there was much to encourage them. The return of W. B. Goulding to right back and of W. H. Bradshaw and J. L. T. Guise to the half-back line has strengthened the defence enormously, and in H. V. Benest and G. T. L. Ansell Oxford have an unusually clever and capable left wing. In the course of the match Lewis was injured and Johnstone took his place in goal.

For 25 minutes the Oxford defence held out, and not merely because Arsenal forwards, who had the ball nearly all the time, invariably shot wide, but because the Oxford defenders, although they were frequently caught on the wrong foot, turned and tackled quickly enough to spoil a chance that had been made by cool and clever ball play. In the first few minutes Oxford very nearly scored a goal against themselves, and G. R. M. Ricketts, who manages to be both lackadaisical and energetic at the same time, brought off two clever saves. A long dribble by Hulme brought him from outside-right into the centre, but his shot was saved by Ricketts, and soon afterwards Benest, who was always the most dangerous Oxford forward, dribbled down the left wing and made an opening for J. N. O. Haslewood, who shot straight at Lewis. The first Arsenal goal was the direct result of Oxford's failure to observe the rule that in corner-kicks taken against their side every opponent should be marked. As it was, Oxford clustered round their goal and Arsenal spread out to the edge of the penalty area, with the natural result that Maycock sent the ball well wide and that Thompson was left unmarked to shoot. The second goal came a few minutes later, when, after various people had sat on the ball and attempted to kick it away, Johnstone came up and shot hard into the corner of the net. The third goal was actually scored by Hulme, but the credit must go to Maycock, whose shot hit one of the posts and skidded back into the goal-mouth as Hulme rushed up.

The fact that Arsenal scored only two goals in the second half reflects considerable credit on Oxford. They did not allow themselves to be upset by Arsenal's vastly greater experience and greater speed into kicking the ball wildly away every time they saw it—there were, indeed, moments when the determination of the Oxford half-backs not to part too quickly with the ball found the Arsenal defence caught out of place. Twice Benest ran down the wing, but the first time his centre went astray and the second he was fouled and the free-kick was easily cleared. Thompson scored Arsenal's fourth goal with a shot that hit the post and dropped over the line, but Oxford were having their fair share of the ball and G. S. Jones shot just over from the position of inside-right. Benest once more beat his back and cut in, but instead of shooting he sent across a centre which was unproductive, and, after 30 minutes, D. Hill-Wood scored Arsenal's fifth and final goal after Hulme had made the opening for him. In the last few minutes Oxford attacked, but Johnstone, who for the last 15 minutes or so had taken Lewis's place, was equal to all the demands made on him.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Robinson and Allison, backs; Humphish, Haynes, and Male, half-backs; Hulme, D. Hill-Wood, Johnstone, Thompson, and Maycock, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and A. J. M. Young (Winchester and Trinity), backs; A. D. Garrow (Winchester and Corpus), W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Queen's), and J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity), half-backs; E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's), J. N. O. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's), G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus), forwards.

SCOTLAND v. ENGLAND

The Queen's Park Club on Tuesday considered the terms offered them by the Scottish Football Association for the use of Hampden Park for the international match between Scotland and England in the spring. After a long discussion and a closed vote the terms were accepted.

A.F.A. CHRISTMAS MATCHES

The Amateur Football Association have arranged, so far, an attractive programme of 21 matches for public school boys during the Christmas holidays. An A.F.A. team will meet an XI. chosen from the boys who have taken part in the earlier games on January 12 next, and the fixture with the Corinthians is on January 14. The list is as follows:—

DECEMBER 29, v. Lensbury at Teddington, and v. London Stock Exchange at New Beckenham.
DECEMBER 30, v. Exiles at Twickenham, and v. Ipswich Town at Ipswich.
DECEMBER 31, v. The Casuals at Kingston, and v. Catford Wanderers at Catford.
JANUARY 1, v. Norsemen at Lower Edmonton, and v. Cuaco at Catford.
JANUARY 2, v. Highways Clubs at Roehampton.
JANUARY 5, v. Old Boys' League at New Malden (two matches).
JANUARY 6, v. Bank of England at Roehampton, and v. Lloyds Bank at New Beckenham.
JANUARY 7, v. Westminster Bank at Norbury, and v. Army Crusaders at Woolwich.
JANUARY 8, v. Midland Bank at New Beckenham, and v. London Insurance Offices F.A.
JANUARY 10, v. Whalley Range at Manchester, and v. London Minor Association in London during the morning.
JANUARY 12, v. Amateur Football Association (ground to be arranged).
JANUARY 14, v. Corinthians at Crystal Palace.

ARMY CRUSADERS

On January 1 the club headquarters of the Army Crusaders F.C. will be established at the R.M.C., Sandhurst, and on the same date Captain L.G. C. W. Horton (K.R.R.C.), of the Royal Military College, will take over the duties of hon. secretary from Mr. A. A. Goodwin (The Suffolk Regiment).

ASSOCIATION RESULTS

F.A. CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAYS

	Goals		Goals
FULHAM	6	*WIMBLEDON	0
*GATESHEAD	3	TRANMERE ROVERS	2
HALIFAX TOWN	2	*MANSFIELD TOWN	1

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*ASTON VILLA	2	PORTSMOUTH	2

OTHER MATCHES

*ARSENAL	5	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	0

* Home team.

ARMY F.A. CUP

THIRD ROUND

	Goals		Goals
TRAINING COLLEGE, R.A.S.C.	4	"A" GROUP ROYAL SIGNAL CORPS	2
2ND KING'S SHROPSHIRE L.I.	4	THE LOYAL REGIMENT	1

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*BRENTWOOD SCHOOL	14	CHELMSFORD SCHOOL	1
LONDON F.A.	12	*CHARTERHOUSE	1
SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE	8	WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL	4

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

F.A. CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAYS

HIGHBURY.—Chapton Orient v. Lotton Town.
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Dulwich Hamlet.
WOMBWELL.—Wombwell v. Wellington.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

ILFORD.—Essex v. Surrey.

F.A. CUP

WIMBLEDON BEATEN

Fulham beat Wimbledon in their replayed match in the first round of the competition for the F.A. Cup at Wimbledon yesterday by six goals to none.

There was a large attendance and the disappointment was great when Wimbledon fell away towards the end of the game after having had the better of the first half and being led by only one goal at the interval. But, even so, they did not play nearly so badly as the number of goals scored against them seems to show. If they had only been able to shoot better when they had the chance they might have got a valuable lead early, and that would have meant much. As it was they hardly ever tested the Fulham goalkeeper, Iceton, and he had an easy afternoon behind backs and half-backs who were kept busy all the time. Wimbledon suffered too, as W. Dowden, their centre-forward, was hurt early in the game and had to retire to outside right for a spell. Though he came back to the centre after half-time, he only made one of those dazzling runs of which he is capable, and then, after beating the centre half-back and both backs with some pretty dribbling, he shot straight at the goalkeeper, who fell in saving, and, try as he might, Dowden could not get the ball around or over the prostrate form of his opponent. Dowden is the only heavy-weight in the Wimbledon forward line, and it is a distinct weakness in the side that he does not have more robust players to back him up on either hand.

Play was up and down the field for a long time after the start, but though both goals were frequently under close attack, neither goalkeeper had a shot to hold or stop, and one which E. Whisker touched over the bar for a corner might well have been left alone. Dowden's change to the wing left Wimbledon without any sting in their attack, and there seemed to be little disposition among the others to shoot at all from long range. Fulham were even less effective, for their forwards in their hurry to get rid of the ball at the earliest possible moment seldom tried to steady themselves and so make sure of the direction in which they might pass the ball. It was well on towards the interval before Penn got the first goal from outside-left with a shot which trickled along the ground and just got over the line. There was a singular lack on both sides of the ability to trap the ball, which is one of the first essentials in a good footballer. The ball should be held fast under the sole of the boot. The player who has accomplished that art can go on to do other things as well. Yesterday, however, players tried simply to stop the ball, and it generally rebounded off them, passed away out of their control, and as often as not to an opponent. Barrett, the Fulham left half-back, was at once the most energetic and most skilful player on the field. As Dowden was of little use then Barrett had a free field, and he seemed to take it seriously that his side was not doing better and roamed all over the field after the ball as if determined that it would not get through the Fulham goal.

In the second half Fulham started in far more promising style. They seemed at last to have got used to the heavy ground, which had been liberally plastered with sand in several parts. At first they had not kept their feet too well. They did better then and passed the ball more quickly and precisely to one another. They were soon a second goal up, though it was a rather lucky one. Barrett drove up to the goal from the touch-line and the ball came almost to the farther post where Hammond headed over neatly to Watkins, who headed again, and Whisker dropped the ball and it went over the line. Gibbons was then playing very finely, and he soon scored a third goal with a fine hard shot which the goalkeeper could not reach at all. Penn followed with a high dropping shot from the touch-line, and Whisker missed the ball when trying to clear. Watkins and Gibbons each got another goal.

The teams were:—

WIMBLEDON.—E. Whisker, goal; F. Soyter and F. J. Gregory, backs; E. J. Cæsar, R. A. Goodchild, and F. Wade, half-backs; J. O'Brien, R. Gardner, W. Dowden, K. Hopkins, and F. Okin, forwards.

FULHAM.—Iceton, goal; Gibbon and Lilley, backs; Oliver, Dudley, and Barrett, half-backs; Temple, Hammond, Watkins, Gibbons, and Penn, forwards.

BOXING

THE RETURN MATCH BETWEEN HOOD AND SHADE

Jack Hood and Dave Shade, the American, will fight their return match at the Royal Albert Hall to-night. The original contest ended in a draw, and, as both men are likely to be fitter and keener than ever, there would seem every reason to expect an even faster fight, and one still more crowded with exciting incidents.

There are three factors, each more or less open to doubt until both boxers have shown their hand once more, which should govern to-night's fight. One is the question of Shade's physical ability to stay the pace over even no more than 12 rounds if his opponent cannot be slowed down by heavy punishment. The American, of course, is the most veteran—in actual fighting experience, if not in years—of all the world's leading middle-weights. Against both Harvey and Hood his wonderful record of 400 fights seemed to be telling against him when, in the closing stages, he caught an occasional heavy blow. On the other hand, Shade now may be more acclimatized in this country, and, if only for that reason, a fitter man than we have yet seen him—fitter, that is, not so much in outward appearance as in stamina, the most subtle of all fighting qualities.

The second factor is whether Shade will have summed up his opponent's very clever but unusual style of boxing in the first contest. If he should have been able to do so, he may not only find a defensive reply to Hood's remarkably swift right but also a counter blow which will sap the lighter man's strength. It cannot be left out of account that Hood is giving away two valuable things, generally invaluable where champions are concerned—weight and experience. Admittedly, Hood, who is exceptionally intelligent, may, for his part, have learned all that was necessary to beat Shade, either on points or by the knock-out, this time.

The third factor is Hood's power of punch, or rather hardness of hands. There is little doubt that Hood would have become more than the welter-weight champion of Great Britain if, quite early in his career, he had not damaged both hands. In his first fight with Len Harvey, which that lucky boxer was declared to have won, Hood played for and very nearly scored a decisive punch with the right. He did the same against Shade. It never quite got there hard enough on either occasion, and some of the brilliance of Hood's tactics was wasted on that account, while his own resistance to punishment was bound to be tested more than once seriously in a fight with a middle-weight. If Hood can land his punch this time, he will fail to score a knock-out only if his hands still are unsound, and the failure may cost him dearly if Shade's stamina has improved in the meantime.

TO-NIGHT'S TOURNAMENT FOR THE BLIND

The Times Amateur Boxing Club have organized what promises to be a first-class entertainment at the Stadium Club to-night in aid of the well-known Greater London Fund for the Blind.

In addition to an open competition for novices of 9st. and an open invitation competition for middle-weights, there will be three special six-round contests which should be of great interest to all followers of amateur boxing. In one of these Signalman Stuart, who is an I.S.B.A., A.B.A., and Empire Games Heavy-weight Champion, will meet H. P. Floyd, now of *The Times* A.B.A., who was the A.B.A. Champion in 1929 and since then has boxed well as a member of a British side at Brussels. In another contest H. Mitzler, as brilliant a representative of Jewish amateur boxing as Kid Berg is among the professionals, will meet J. W. Duffield, of the Lynn A.B.C., who is the A.B.A. Feather-weight Champion. Mitzler is the Amateur Bantam-weight Champion, but the experience gained at the Empire Games may carry him through against a heavier opponent to-night. The third contest will be between F. Mallin, the A.B.A. and Empire Games Middle-weight Champion, and V. Pariello, of the Polytechnic and the winner of many open competitions.

Tickets of admission still can be obtained from the hon. secretary, *The Times* B.C., Printing House-square, Telephone Number, Central 2001, or from any of the booking agencies.

AMATEUR BOXING ASSOCIATION

At a recent council meeting of the Amateur Boxing Association a resolution disallowing the use of a second ring at open tournaments was approved, and the rule has now come into force.

The council also had before them the question of forbidding a back-hand blow, or a blow on the back of the head, or laying on with the head or body, and the secretary was directed to write to the Federation International de Boxe Amateur and ask that body to consider the question of disqualifying any competitor who adopts such practices. The Federation International de Boxe Amateur will also be asked to consider the question of the Ulster Council of the Irish A.B.A.'s desire to become affiliated with that body.

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S MATCH WITH McCONACHY

The match in the international tournament between Newman and McConachy will be concluded at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square on Saturday, but, with less than three-quarters of the game completed, the result was a foregone conclusion. When the game was continued yesterday Newman was leading by 11,106, and the play in the afternoon went in favour of Newman, who increased his lead to 11,666, scoring 1,104 for an average of 61 for 138, while McConachy made 544 for an average of 38.

Newman was in play with a break of 401 (unfinished), and there was the possibility of him making a considerable addition to the run. Newman, however, missed his first stroke of the day, a cushion cannon, and, although the scoring for a little time was slow, the stroke play was very interesting. Having lost the white, Newman left a double balk, but the stroke he made to set up this defensive position was an extremely clever one. McConachy, too, adopted safety methods, and he was the first to make any real progress with a break of 133, at the end of which he missed a thin loser. After his opponent had discounted this with a run of 133, McConachy played very well indeed while making a break of 281. McConachy is essentially an all-round player, and although he makes use of the close cannon play when the opportunity is presented, the real attractiveness of his play is its variety. There can be few, if any, finer *massé* stroke players in the game, and McConachy plays many of these strokes without making the orthodox bridge, but by leaning his elbow on the table and controlling the action of the cue by running it through his fingers. He made some beautiful strokes before he missed a thin cannon, a mistake which enabled Newman to strengthen his position again with a break of 312. Newman's play was as impressive as it has been all through the match, and the fact that he did not make a run of cannons did not deprive the break of artistic cleverness.

Scoring freely again, chiefly by top-of-the-table play, McConachy added a break of 105, but when he missed a cannon off the cushion he left his opponent an opening which Newman used to the extent of playing out time with a break of 638 (unfinished). In scoring the first 100 points Newman had a few minor difficulties to overcome, but he scored afterwards in the same smooth manner which has made his play in this match so conspicuous. The break included runs of 47, 65, and 34 cannons.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 27,300; McConachy (receives 7,000), 15,634.

Newman won the snooker at 75 to 42, the scores then being:—Newman (receives 200), 1,265; McConachy, 1,015.

Playing brilliantly in the evening Newman made a break of 1,136 (unfinished) and scored 1,433 altogether for an average of 478, while McConachy, who had very few chances, made 327 for an average of 109. This is the sixth break of four figures Newman has made in the match, and his tenth of the season.

There appeared to be a very good prospect of Newman adding to his list of four-figure breaks at his first visit. He made a run of 63 cannons, but when he had increased his score of 638 (unfinished) to 814, Newman missed an awkward little middle-pocket run-through loser. McConachy scored only 45, and Newman, who secured an opening after he had left a double balk, increased his lead with a run of 171. His failure to make a cannon off the cushion resulted in McConachy making a very sound break of 281. McConachy applied himself chiefly to the top-of-the-table game, but at the end he missed quite an easy red winner.

That was the last chance McConachy had. Playing so well that he did not seem to make the smallest mistake Newman completed the seventh hundred with a beautiful run of 120 cannons, having made a run of 70 cannons earlier in the break. Newman controlled the balls with such good judgment at the top of the table that he did not have to play many strokes from the baulk end. When the break had reached 795 Newman made a winner in the top pocket, but the red ball appeared to have stopped on the edge and the break ended when it fell into the pocket. At 847 Newman had to make a *massé* cannon, but, this difficulty having been overcome, Newman reached four figures with another run of 79 cannons.

The closing scores were:—Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 28,734; McConachy (receives 7,000), 15,961.

In the first-round heat of the Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap which was decided at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, W. Pitlel (received 50) defeated V. Brent (received 90) by 72 points.

SMITH'S FIRST MATCH

When the match in which W. Smith is conceding S. Smith 12,000 start in a fortnight's play was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday the younger player's lead had been reduced to 3,980.

The form in the afternoon was very moderate until towards the end, when W. Smith made a very good all-round break of 637. His highest runs before then were 27, 62, and 52, and during one period he paid 10 visits to score 10 points. S. Smith increased a run of 141 (unfinished) to 182, and made other breaks of 46, 208, 91, and 56, scoring 483 for an average of 32, while W. Smith made 789 for an average of 52.

The scores at the interval were:—S.

"GRAVE CRISIS IN INDUSTRY"

PRODUCTION COSTS TOO HIGH

ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' WARNING

"British engineering is in a very grave position," state the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation (Broadway House, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1) in a pamphlet, entitled "Realities and Problems," issued yesterday. Appended is an official *précis* of the pamphlet:—

British industry has reached a position of grave crisis. Its whole future existence may be at stake. The depression is not confined to a few industries. The figures of unemployment show that it is general and that it is now affecting even the "sheltered" industries; that is, those which do not export or are not in competition with imports from abroad.

There are still those, even in high places, who think and preach that matters will right themselves, that British industry will recover its old supremacy, and unemployment be reduced to "normal" when "world conditions" improve. (There were also those who after August, 1914, thought that the War would win itself if we only let it alone.) There are others, and these probably the majority, who see that "something must be done," but fail to see, or are afraid to declare, that tinkering with this particular industry or that, applying a temporary fillip here or a half-measure there will not serve.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

If industry is to be saved its costs of production must be reduced. But no individual industry controls within itself all its own costs of production. Finishing industries control less than any others because so much of their costs are pre-charges, that is, costs incurred before they begin to manufacture at all. Finishing industries are those which make up into completed manufactures the products of other preceding industries. British engineering is a finishing industry. It works up such things as engines, electrical appliances, machine-tools, and girder-work from the products of the iron and steel industry. But the iron and steel industry uses the products of coal-mining, ore-mining, and quarrying. Therefore, British engineering has the costs of the materials it uses affected by prices at all preceding stages, from the mine and the quarry to the steel-works, as well as by the cost of transport at each stage. But even the costs of mining and quarrying are not exclusively within the control of those industries. The price of a ton of coal or limestone or iron-ore as delivered to the foundry includes a number of charges imposed by Government or by municipal authorities. The ton of material also includes the cost of transport by rail, road, or otherwise.

Where costs are imposed by Government or municipalities upon each and every industry, a finishing industry bears not only its own share of those charges, but there is also included in the price of its materials a proportion of these charges as levied upon the industries which have previously handled those materials. Therefore, high rating and high taxation affect the price of the finished product not once but as many times as its component parts are handled and worked from the raw material upwards. So also with transport costs, which are themselves affected by taxation for social services, or by municipal rates and so forth. Railway freight charges on industrial goods have increased about 60 per cent. since the War. Engineering feels the effect of that increase, not at one stage but at all.

INTER-RELATION OF INDUSTRIES

The manufactures of the engineering industry are used in many ways. They may be incorporated by another industry, as, for example, in shipbuilding, or they may be employed as plant by other industries. High prices of engineering products therefore increase the cost of the industries which incorporate them and also of those which use them as part of their plant. So textile machinery, for example, costs more, and a part of that increased cost appears in the price of the textile goods manufactured. But there is also a reciprocal effect upon the industries which provide engineering with its materials. The iron and steel industry uses engineering products in its manufacturing outfit; so do the mine and the quarry. But if they pay more for engineering products, a part of that increased charge is again included in the quarry's charge for limestone, the mine's charge for coal or ore, the iron foundry's charge for iron, the power company's charge for electricity. And so a part of its own high charges falls back upon engineering, and similarly with transport which uses engineering products obviously in many ways.

It should be unnecessary to insist that the sheltered industries which do not export or do not compete with imported products cannot eventually escape the general depression. Unemployment statistics sufficiently demonstrate the fact. Only Government and municipal services escape the general effect because these depend for the revenues necessary to meet their expenditure, not upon competitive trade but upon the ability of Governments and municipalities to raise taxes and rates. But such taxation, national or local, eventually falls upon industry, directly in the raising of rates and indirectly in the price which industry has to pay for the capital which it needs.

THE PRICE OF CAPITAL

There is no such thing as an inexhaustible supply of capital. The more capital is taken by Governments and municipalities the less is available for industry, and the higher the price that must be paid for it. But the price of capital is both a direct charge and also a pre-charge upon a finishing industry. High rates for capital involve high costs at every stage, and therefore have a cumulative effect in the costs of the materials which a finishing industry such as engineering employs.

If British industry will not pay the high prices for capital resulting from the exhaustion of supplies by Governments and municipalities, it will not get the capital at all. Thus Government and municipal extravagance is one of the chief causes of industrial distress, both because of the direct burdens it imposes and also because of its effect in increasing the cost of capital.

It has been shown that the engineering industry suffers from the cumulative effect of the causes of high costs of production at all preceding stages. So great is the proportion of these "pre-charges" added to those charges directly imposed upon itself by Governments or municipalities, that of the total price charged by engineering to its customers less than one-third consists of costs which the industry itself controls, and within which, therefore, it can look for any item or items where savings might be effected. It is not on that account exempt from the requirement to make such search. It is necessary that every industry should examine its own position and its costs and restrictions. Each can seek to effect saving by cooperation in buying or selling: by reducing management costs and so forth. But no industry can save itself single-handed, least of all finishing industries.

CUMULATIVE COSTS

What is needed is an effort by each and every branch of industry so as to produce a reduction of costs throughout the whole range of industry. This effort is required not least in the sheltered industries. It equally applies in the case of Government and municipalities—to reduce the drain by taxation upon available capital. Unless these cumulative costs in industry are reduced it cannot successfully face the fierce competition of other countries. Those costs can only be sufficiently reduced to finishing industries by efforts at all stages and by all concerned. And such reductions, because they also will be cumulative, will prove beneficial to every branch of industrial activity.

The only alternative to a reduction of costs of the kind indicated is a continuance of the use of cheaper imported products. Such import increases unemployment and, therefore, adds to the burden of national and local taxation.

CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF

The conclusions embodied in the pamphlet include the following:—

In the principal industries there is declining employment, and in competitive industries a decline in exportation.

The country is experiencing an unprecedented depression.

Production costs are much too high.

There is immediate necessity for a national stocktaking. The degree that we, in common with other countries, suffer from the world-wide slump and the degree to which the depression in our industries is due to causes special to ourselves are questions of compelling urgency.

This is a manufacturing country, and upon the continuance of our manufactures in a healthy and stable condition our greatness as a nation depends and must continue to depend.

We cannot contemplate this country, if reduced to trading and finance, being able to support a population of 46 million people. In such circumstances it would with difficulty support 18 millions.

These facts are elementary and it might be thought that the first care of our legislators, keeping these facts in mind, would be to frame their policy in the direction of the conservation and development of industry, or, at least, to refrain from impeding industrial development.

So far from this being the case it must be realized that for the last two decades sentiment and sentimentalism rather than reason have been the mainspring of domestic policy.

The industrial ignorance of political parties in this country and the readiness with which they have from political motives added to the burdens on industry, is illustrated by the fact that during the last 40 years social burdens have increased by about 1,500 per cent.

In vain have protests been made as to the inevitable result of such a course; in vain has it been urged that the cumulative effect of such burdens and their accompanying administrative expenses must sooner or later result in a declining industry and a bankrupt treasury.

It is indeed time that we faced facts. Democracy instead of being bribed by promises and benefits must be told the truth.

The passion for making royal roads for every one from the cradle to the grave must give place to the consideration that in a well-ordered State, the conception of the State as a fairy godmother is a fundamental fallacy.

The prosperity of a people depends on their own exertions and the measure of that prosperity must govern any State benevolence.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE

The example set by the State in the matter of extravagance has served as an encouragement to local authorities.

Such extravagance, national and local, is draining the country of money and is engendering in the people a feeling of false security which is being translated into apathy.

A nation such as ours can stand being told the truth and can be depended on to follow a clear call to their intelligence and energy to meet a national crisis. That a crisis exists cannot be denied.

Economy in Government, economy in municipal and local administration is urgently necessary.

Industry as the patient beast of burden is on the verge of collapse. The responsibility for the continuance of the present burdens is grave indeed.

The engineering industry is a finishing industry. In the purchase of its materials, it has to carry burdens accumulated in every branch of industry contributing to the supply of these materials—coal, iron and steel, transport, &c.—as to wages, local rating and national taxation.

The industry is therefore under a twofold disability. It has to look after its own economy, and it has to accept all the "pre-charges" created for it by the earlier stages of manufacture even on an uneconomic basis.

All industries are inter-related, and it is the duty of all to contribute to the solution of present difficulties.

Particularly is this so in the case of the sheltered or non-exporting industries, municipal and other public bodies. These, being freed from the burden of foreign competition, or being in the position of spending public moneys, are not conscious of the cares of economic production, and pay little heed to the sources from which the money they spend must be found. They create for competitive industry burdens which can only be justified by the presumption that they occupy a position entitling them to preferential treatment at the hands of the nation as a whole.

The whole nation is living beyond its means. The standard and mode of living which have grown up in recent years have outrun the national income, and will require to be brought back to their proper relation.

If any change in the present fiscal system should result in an improvement in trade and thereby create a new source of revenue the amount so accruing to the National Treasury should not be regarded as available for further extravagances, but used for the liquidation of existing commitments.

RAILWAY WAGES

MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVES OF UNIONS TO MEET

Arrangements have been made, a news agency learns, for a further meeting between the general managers of the four railway groups and the executives of the three railway unions—the N.U.R., the Associated Society, and the Railway Clerks—in London on December 10, with reference to the companies' proposals for wage reductions and the counter-claims of the three unions for improvements. The N.U.R. is asking for an adult minimum wage of £3 a week.

The replies of the unions rejecting the companies' claim will be considered, and also the counter-proposals of the unions. These replies will be issued after the meeting. There is no prospect of an agreement being reached by direct negotiations, and it will probably be decided on December 10 to refer the claim and counter-claims to the Central Wages Board and, if necessary, to the National Board.

There is no question of a crisis arising, at any rate for some weeks, as both sides will go through the procedure of the Wages Boards, and the hearing of the claims is not likely to be concluded before the middle or end of January. It will then be for the companies and the unions to decide whether they will accept the Board's findings.

BRITISH DYES

LINEN MANUFACTURER'S TESTIMONY

The following statement on British dyes has been circulated to the Press by Mr. W. H. Webb, chairman of the "Old Bleach" Linen Company, Limited, Randalstown, Northern Ireland:—

It is stated by the Government that the throwing open of the British market to foreign dyes is in the interest of dye-users. As large users of the highest grade vat dyes, the "Old Bleach" Linen Company, Limited, is strongly opposed to the import of foreign dyes again becoming free. When manufacturers like ourselves give a comprehensive and unconditional guarantee that coloured goods are absolutely fast and fadeless under any treatment, we naturally have to be extremely careful. Before a new dye is used in our dye-house it is subject to most drastic laboratory tests. We test dyes from every country, and British dyes prove the most reliable and best. This country has had previous experience of German commercial methods. To ruin British manufacturers dyes were offered at a very low price. It would be so again, but once the British dye industry was wiped out the prices would fly up. The British dye industry has since the War developed a very fine research organization, which is making rapid progress. This organization is costly, and only the system of protection for the dye industry has enabled it to be built up. The intended action of the Government will, by removing the protection, make it impossible to carry on this most important work. I protest against the Government's statement that their action is in the interest of dye-users. The only result of this action will be to increase the unemployment which at the last election they pledged themselves to ease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND ROAD SERVICES

The Southern Railway Company announces that from January 1 next the passenger train service on the Canterbury and Whitstable and Fort Brockhurst and Lee-on-Solent branches will be discontinued. The stations affected are Blean and Tyler Hill Halt, South Street Halt, Tankerton Halt, and Whitstable Harbour on the Canterbury and Whitstable line, and Lee-on-Solent on the other branch. Canterbury West and Fort Brockhurst stations will remain open. The closing of these lines has been brought about by the development of the company's road services.

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

The Swedish Minister, Baron Palmstierna, attended the annual dinner of the Design and Industries Association, which was held on Tuesday night at the Holborn Restaurant, when speeches were made on "The importance of design to the recovery of trade." Mr. CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, the president of the association, who was in the chair, said that in Sweden design was taken seriously; it had been the dominant factor in the new pre-eminence in Sweden of the applied arts and manufactures. LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, M.P., said that the situation was desperate in Britain to-day, from the point of view of "getting a move on." Abroad, people did get things done. The thing that seemed to be deplorable about the conduct of industry up and down the country was that we were content to rest on our laurels, and those laurels were fading. The SWEDISH MINISTER said that beauty was one of the great forces that could unite mankind. What they had done in Sweden could not have been done had they not had peace for more than 100 years. It was in peace that a nation developed and beauty thrived.

"DOLE" AS SUPPLEMENT TO WAGES

SIR HENRY BETTERTON'S STATEMENT

SIR HENRY BETTERTON, M.P., gave an after-lunch address at the Junior Constitutional Club yesterday on "Doles and Insurance." He said he was a believer in unemployment insurance as it was originally intended and as it should be if properly carried out, but the position to-day was that it was being degraded and debauched and it would be destroyed unless the present abuses were corrected.

By abolishing the obligation of the applicant to look for work the Government had led to the present position in which borrowing to meet expenses was really raiding the sinking fund. The present position in which the fund was overdrawn by £60,000,000 and the State was providing £22,000,000 a year for transitional persons was not insurance, for a great deal of it was indistinguishable from out-of-work donations. Dealing with the abuses which had grown up he referred first to the 60,000 married women drawing benefit though they had no intention of returning to work and then to the much more serious abuse, the combination of employers and employees to use insurance benefit to supplement wages. Whether it was a good thing or a bad thing to subsidize wages it was grossly unfair to men in other industries to supplement the wages of certain men at the expense of the insurance fund.

The position was perfectly well known to the Government last July, for it was the inevitable consequence of their own Act. They have set up a three-party committee, of which he was a member, to consider it. Their proceedings were confidential, but they had carried on in an atmosphere completely devoid of all party recrimination and they were all trying to devise some means of dealing with the situation. Before the committee reported the Government had announced that they would refer the whole matter to a Royal Commission. The inevitable inference was that the Government were unwilling if they could help it to face this thorny and difficult question. They expected no doubt that the Royal Commission would take a great deal of time and that the longer a decision was put off the better it would be for them, as their successors would probably have to deal with it. He regarded their action as a refusal to face conditions which should not be allowed to continue for a day.

He did not believe that employers and employees would be content to continue to pay into a fund when they saw people drawing benefit who had contributed practically nothing. The matter was urgent, but he believed it would fall to the next Government, a Conservative Government, to deal with it. It would, however, need all the courage and determination they possessed to put right the system which had been allowed so to degenerate. If they did not do it the system of contributory insurance was doomed, and in its place they would have something indistinguishable from out-of-work donations on a gigantic scale.

LABRADOR AS EMPIRE ASSET

SIR W. GRENFELL'S PLEA FOR A SURVEY

Sir Wilfred Grenfell was entertained at dinner on Tuesday at the Hotel Victoria by the Royal Empire Society, and afterwards addressed a meeting of the society on his work in Labrador.

LORD DESBOROUGH, who presided, said that most of the people who began to settle in Labrador in 1650 came from the West-country. In Labrador the Empire had an asset of great potential wealth, and it was a duty to see that those who faced the hardships of the country had their lives made as pleasant as possible. Sir Wilfred as a doctor and a skilled mariner had two great qualifications for his work, the utility of which could not be overestimated.

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL said it was a strange thing that right opposite us on the map was a country that had belonged to us for many years and we had not even surveyed the coast. He hoped people would get rid of the notion, that so many seemed to have, that Labrador was near the North Pole, when most of it was south of London; or that it was far away when really it was the nearest part of the American continent and could be reached by air by passing over only 400 miles of open water. A man had no right to sit opposite hundreds of thousands of square miles and say the whole thing was no use. What he ought to say was, "I am no use" if he could not make use of such a country lying in a latitude between the north of France and the north of Scotland.

Year after year he had been trying to get a survey, because Labrador with its beautiful harbours, lovely fiords, and magnificent cliffs was going to be the playground of Canada and the United States. He believed he had now succeeded in arranging for a survey. That afternoon he had a long conference with some Americans, and one of them, a pure scientist, was going to take out his yacht and his aeroplane and was giving $5,000 towards the expenses. Others had promised to bring their planes as well, and they hoped to meet on the northern coast this year and get a survey made. He was advised by experts that they could cover 600 miles a day with good planes, and in that way a survey could be made quickly with good results.

They wanted to survey about 5,000 square miles in order to include the coast and a fringe of islands. It was very necessary that that should be done before tourist traffic increased. Last year there were two steamers, and this year four steamers from Quebec would carry tourists to the Labrador coast.

BLANTYRE PIT ACCIDENT

END OF THE INQUIRY

The suggestion that new legislation should be introduced to ensure greater safety in mines was made at the public inquiry into the circumstances of the Blantyre pit accident on August 30, when the inquiry ended in Glasgow on Tuesday.

Commenting upon the reports in relation to the condition of the mine, Mr. MASTERTON, Divisional Inspector of Mines, submitted that the time had come when firemen should be required to report any gas or danger seen during any period of the shift.

Mr. J. C. HAY, representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Lanarkshire Miners' Union, held that all witnesses who had been able to give an opinion as to the cause of the disaster were unanimous in agreeing that the explosion had been caused by an ignition of a mixture of gas and air which had accumulated. One body of opinion had expressed the view that the ignition was the result of the actual firing of the shot, while others suggested that the ignition was caused by a spark or flame either from the magneto or the cable used in connexion with it.

"I submit that the suggestion that the flame from the shot ignited the gas is one that cannot be entertained," Mr. Hay said. "If one looks at the photograph of the cable, I would expect open sparking it is depicted in that photograph. I submit there is only one conclusion. If the ventilation system had been proper and sufficient in Dunsmuir section on August 30, there would have been no explosion."

SIR HENRY WALKER, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, intimated that his findings would be issued in due course.

LEGISLATION FOR OPTICIANS

Mr. W. B. BARKER, chairman of the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians, presided at a dinner of the council at the Vintners' Hall on Tuesday night, and was presented by the executive with an inscribed silver salver as a token of their esteem. In replying to the toast of the "Joint Council of Qualified Opticians," proposed by Mr. F. TWYMAN, president of the Optical Society of London, the CHAIRMAN said that the council kept in view the question of legislation for opticians. Evidence was constantly forthcoming of the seriousness of wrongful treatment of defective vision by the incompetent. Yet the law permitted any charlatan and quack to practise as an optician; any huckster could peddle spectacles from door to door, and the public were shamelessly exploited. LORD ALDENHAM and Mr. RHYS J. DAVIES, M.P., also spoke, and MAJOR W. H. CHAMPNESS proposed the toast of "The Guests," who included councillors of the British Optical Association, the Company of Spectacle Makers, and other optical associations.

DEPARTURE OF MR. SCULLIN

CONFERENCE AND EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, with Mrs. Scullin and Mr. Frank Brennan, Attorney-General of Australia, left London yesterday morning on their return journey to Australia. Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, left with them, to accompany them on a tour of the battlefields in France and Belgium before they go on to Paris on Saturday.

Last night the party were at the Menin Gate and heard Last Post sounded. To-day Mr. Scullin will lay a wreath at the Ypres Town Memorial and at the Menin Gate, and will visit War cemeteries and Australian memorials on the old front from Ypres to Arras. To-morrow Mr. Scullin will continue his tour, which will include a visit to Villers Bretanneux, and then catch a train at Amiens. The party will embark in the R.M.S. Ormonde at Naples on December 14.

The Australian Minister for Markets and Transport, Mr. Parker J. Moloney, had left London on Tuesday night for Canada, where he will discuss with the Canadian Government matters arising out of the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty.

A large company bade Mr. Scullin farewell from London, among those present being Sir Harry Batterbee, Sir Edward Harding (representing the Dominions Office), Mr. C. P. Duff (private secretary to Mr. MacDonald), Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), Lord Glendyne, and Sir Howard D'Egville.

In a message issued before his departure Mr. Scullin said:—"I believe that, although the Conference has not achieved all that we hoped might be achieved, there has nevertheless been a very considerable advance from the Dominions' point of view in the declaration that the existing tariff preferences will be maintained for a period of three years. Hitherto the position has been somewhat uncertain. The Conference has, I believe, given a very definite impetus to the ideal of closer economic cooperation among the various nations of the British Commonwealth. A solid foundation has been laid, and I feel confident that a considerable advance will be made at the further Conference to be held at Ottawa next year. We have provided the groundwork of closer economic cooperation and the work of examining avenues for increased trade among the various parts of the British Commonwealth will be carried on.

"In the meantime, I reaffirm my statement that Australia is willing as a part of a definite policy of Imperial economic cooperation to examine every method of assistance to British trade in Australia. In normal years we import between £40,000,000 and £45,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from foreign countries which are of a type which Great Britain could supply. Our offer to assist in ensuring that Empire industries share in this great field of trade is still open. Apart altogether from any decisions that may be reached at the forthcoming Conference at Ottawa, the industrialists of Great Britain and Australia should come together to consider plans for mutual trade. We are, of course, firmly determined to develop our own industries, but complementary to this determination is our desire to cooperate with Great Britain in the maintenance of her own vast secondary industries. There is no need to wait for the deliberations at Ottawa. The consultations between industrialists could fittingly begin now.

"We should not overlook the constitutional side of the work of the Conference, which, although overshadowed in popular interest by the economic issues, has nevertheless been of great importance. It was, no doubt, a difficult and great achievement to formulate the principles enunciated in the Balfour Report of 1926. The task of adapting existing constitutional forms to the framework of those principles has been no less difficult or important. These have been the outstanding questions before the Conference. I myself have benefited inestimably from the frank interchange of opinion that has taken place on many other subjects, and I feel that the value of the personal contacts made possible at the Conference has again been demonstrated."

In a further statement dealing with Australian finance, Mr. Scullin said that the sun was only hidden by passing clouds. Australia was a country with abounding resources, and therefore able to meet every penny of its obligations.

"It should be emphasized," he continued, "that nearly 50 per cent. of Australia's debt is held in Australia, and that despite the general economic depression Australia has so far demonstrated its capacity to manage its huge local War loan conversions without overseas assistance. Since the present Government came into power in October last year £48,000,000 of War loan has been converted or redeemed. In addition, £20,000,000 of new money has been raised. This makes a total of £68,000,000 raised or converted in Australia within the last 12 months."

Before leaving, Mr. Scullin also thanked the Postmaster-General for the facilities for telephoning to Australia which had been extended to the Australian delegation, and which had been of vast assistance to him in enabling him to keep in close touch with his colleagues in Australia.

THE ART OF CHAUCER

SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ MEMORIAL LECTURE

The Sir Israel Gollancz Memorial Lecture was given yesterday evening at the rooms of the British Academy by Professor John Livingston Lowes, who took as his subject "The Art of Geoffrey Chaucer."

The lecture was preceded by a brief ceremony of presentation of a bust of Sir Israel Gollancz to the Academy by Lord Wakefield. The bust was received by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President. LORD WAKEFIELD said that they were doing honour to a man who was himself ever generous in praise and unfailing in sympathy and understanding. So long as the British Academy continued to exercise a growing influence in the world of scholarship and letters they could be sure that Sir Israel Gollancz's lifework would have the best possible memorial, and that, above all others, which he himself would have chosen. Lord Wakefield was very glad to have been permitted to provide another enduring record of the late Secretary. Fortunately he happened to have in his possession what he had always considered an extremely fine work of sculpture by Mr. Charles Hartwell, a portrait bust of Sir Israel which was completed a few years ago. It was this which he had been asked to unveil that afternoon.

PROFESSOR LOWES at the outset of his lecture said that his theme was the twofold evolution of Chaucer's technique and subject-matter up to the period of the "Canterbury Tales," through the interpenetration in his work of books and life. No other English poet had approached Chaucer in the breadth of his immediate personal experience of life, for no other English poet had such diversified contacts with men and affairs. But besides the materials which his personal and official experience lent to his art was his extraordinary range of reading, particularly in French, Latin, and Italian. The classical epics came to him not only in Latin, but also as transmogrified into French romances, and his reading of medieval Latin authors was wide and varied. Of particular interest was his broad yet minute knowledge of medieval scientific works, especially in medicine, alchemy, and astrology, which, like his other reading, was transmuted by his art.

As for his art in its larger relations, it was perilous to divide his poetic biography into periods. There were transitions, but they were gradual. French poetry yielded first place to Italian, and both to an absorption in human life in which books and men were fused as in a crucible. What he found in his French models, and especially in Machaut, was the framework of the conventional love-vision, as that had come down, with growing elaboration, from Guillaume de Lorris. He used the machinery of the vision in his own four-vision poems. In Boccaccio and Dante Chaucer found for the first time among his moderns, instead of empty frames, great structure and rich content. The Italians "stirred him to emulation," and in "Troilus and Cresseyde" he dealt with a magnificently free hand with his original, and through his reading of Boccaccio and his own reading of life he created a masterpiece. When he ended "Troilus" he was in possession of a mastered art. On the threshold of the "Canterbury Tales," the theme towards which his face was turned was life.

The Birmingham City Council, asked to instruct the Public Assistance Committee to admit the Press to their meetings, on Tuesday rejected the motion by 57 votes to 38.

THE "ROUND TABLE"

"ENGLAND IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION"

The December number of the *Round Table* looks all round a troubled world. The first article asks where Europe is going, and declares that a fateful choice hangs in the balance, whether alliances or common action shall become the basis of the European system. An American contributor writes on the slump in the United States and paints a picture of gloom, but not of unrelieved gloom, though the comfort is given in the form of a quotation from the great Macaulay, envisaging in 1830 what England might be in 1930. Comfort that looks a hundred years ahead is not likely to be valued very highly in the United States.

An article of a different sort, called "Russian Realities," gives an exceedingly vivid and entertaining account of the conversations in a queue at a small Russian railway station. The fruit of a long vigil it affords new insight into the present feeling of Russians towards their public affairs, and as the kind of article the *Round Table* might make good use of inside the Empire, to reveal, for example, the psychology of the new immigrants to the prairie provinces of Canada.

"England in the Great Depression" has for its first section the grave heading, "The Day of Reckoning," and makes it plain that if we are not yet in a crisis we are headed that way. A point often ignored is well brought out by the writer when he says:—"The most serious aspect of Britain's foreign trade position since the War has not been her failure to retain her exports of coal, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods, and heavy iron and steel products; it has been her inability to share to an extent commensurate with her former importance as a manufacturing country in the trade in new articles of consumption—artificial silk, gramophones and wireless, household machinery, motor cars." Arguing that "a healthy countryside is essential for a healthy State," the writer quotes the figure of £158.4 million which is spent abroad annually for food—fruit, cheese, butter, poultry and eggs, butter and ham—all of which could be produced at home. At the root of the industrial trouble lie excessive costs. "Immobility and lack of adaptability in her labour force have been perhaps the most powerful single cause of large-scale unemployment in Great Britain."

WHEAT QUOTA SCHEMES

The article on India continues the useful practice of recapitulating the tangled events of the past few months. This article brings the record up to the Round Table Conference. The article on the Imperial Conference is from a Canadian pen. It is particularly illuminating in its discussion of the various proposals for a wheat quota, and the difficulties. The writer holds out hope that the tide of economic nationalism may ebb, and that "a policy more favourable to British trade than Mr. Bennett's may no longer seem inconsistent with a policy of 'Canada First,' and some future Imperial Conference may meet in an atmosphere less unfavourable to the promotion of real economic cooperation between the units of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The usual chronicles describe recent political history in the Dominions, and the number closes with an abstract of the official summary of the Imperial Conference proceedings, but the attention in this number is likely to be chiefly directed to the article on the Crown and Governors-General, which points out a number of commonly ignored consequences of the 1926 alterations. "Because the Governor-General represents not the British Government but the Crown it is more than ever necessary that the personal choice of the King shall enter into the selection."

LAWLESS PROVINCES OF CHINA

BRITISH POLICE WORK ON THE YANGTZE

"The Work of British Gunboats on the Yangtze" was the subject of a lecture given at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, yesterday, by Vice-Admiral H. J. Tweedie, who was senior naval officer on the Yangtze River from 1927 to 1929. Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt presided.

VICE-ADMIRAL TWEEDIE gave a description of the waters on which the flotilla operates, and said the part of the river where the gunboats worked was a stretch of about 1,600 miles. For convenience of reference it was divided into three parts—the lower, middle, and upper rivers. Each had its own special and very different characteristics—material and political. The lower river, from the mouth to Hankow, was a run of 600 miles. It might be said roughly that in the lower river districts, and including Hankow, they saw semi-Western methods of government. Foreigners were plentiful. Above Hankow the foreigner was more scarce. To land in or near a village was to invite the curiosity of men, women, and children, and it was curious that the more remote the village the more friendly they seemed. More than once he had known the local linguist pushed forward to warn him not to go in a particular direction "because of bad men," otherwise brigands, for this, the land between Hankow and Ichang, 500 miles, was the land of brigands.

Piracy was perhaps the natural result of prolonged civil war. Rebelling generals on meeting with defeat loosed on the countryside hordes of bandits and robbers, who provided incidents for British gunboats to deal with. Above Hankow there was no civil government in the land, even of the most primitive type, and he believed it was true to say that nowhere was the British gunboat more welcome by the law-abiding Chinese themselves.

"It was in this district," the lecturer said, "that we once came abreast of a cluster of big sailing junks at anchor, and as we approached there was a terrific hullabaloo. I told the captain to stop and see what was the matter. It appeared that less than an hour before the junks had been boarded by pirates, looted, and an old man, described as very rich, and two girls had been borne off as prisoners. The pirates had escaped in a tug. It was not strictly our business, but the fewer pirates about the less danger to British shipping, which was our business. We gave chase and eventually overhauled the tug. As so often happens, she ran her nose into the bank and the pirates escaped before we got up. But we got the old man and the ladies."

The gunboat flotilla was part of the China Fleet and worked directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. There were nine towns on the river, not counting Shanghai, where there were permanent British interests and traders living with their wives and families. There were, besides, two big British shipping firms which had regular passenger and cargo steamers plying up and down the whole stretch of the river, a third line trading exclusively in oil. To meet these commitments we had 13 gunboats, of which one was the flagship and must be free to move anywhere at a moment's notice. The flotilla would not be numerically strong enough without assistance from the Fleet, which took the form of a cruiser frequently at Nanking and one at Hankow.

He was of opinion that the system of gunboat control by the treaty Powers, which the Chinese Government could not have carried out unaided, and to which the British Government had contributed a large share, was at the present time, and had been for the last five years, the one bulwark which had prevented complete chaos in China. It had enabled merchants, both foreign and Chinese, to continue to function in the most surprising way, and it was an astounding fact that, in spite of revolution, bandits, brigands, pestilence, and famine, the maritime Customs returns showed an annual advance.

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TYRWHITT paid a tribute to the work of the vice-consuls, and to the way in which the commanders and the lieutenant-commanders of the gunboats carried out their duties when he was Commander-in-Chief in China.

A MEMORIAL TO LADY VERNEY

Lady Verney's family and friends feel that, having regard to her lifelong enthusiasm for higher education, particularly in Wales, the most fitting way to perpetuate her memory will be by founding a "Margaret Verney Scholarship," to be awarded at the discretion of the Council and Senate of the University College of North Wales. The movement is supported by Lord Bosta, Lady Buxton, Sir Harry R. Reichel, Sir Michael Sadler, and Miss H. M. White. It is felt that many of Lady Verney's friends will be glad of the opportunity of contributing to this memorial. Donations, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged by the hon. treasurer (Miss Ruth Verney), "Margaret Verney Scholarship Fund," University College of North Wales, Bangor.

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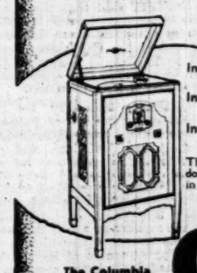

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Parliament

ANOTHER PROTEST TO RUSSIA

MR. HENDERSON ON SOVIET BROADCAST

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, presented the Ancient Monuments Bill and the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bills, which were read a first time.

The Improvement of Livestock (Licensing of Bulls) Bill was formally introduced by LORD MARLEY, Under-Secretary, War Office, and was read a first time.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE PRESS

LORD ASKWITH moved the second reading of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill. The noble lord, who was indistinctly heard in the Reporters' Gallery, was understood to say that the Bill had the support of the newspaper proprietors' organizations, and that its principle was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Imperial Press Conference. The Bill proposed that the exclusion of the Press from the meetings of local authorities should continue to be allowed where a two-thirds majority so decided. Under the existing law a bare majority could exclude the Press, but in view of the importance of the Press it was now considered that a substantial majority should be necessary. It was proposed that the Bill should appiy to public assistance committees. The old boards of guardians, whose powers had been taken over by the public assistance committees, were open to the Press, but there was no definite authority for the public assistance committees to be open. These committees had an enormous amount of public money to deal with and matters of great public interest to discuss, and a great many of them did admit the Press to their meetings.

LORD STRACHIE, moving the rejection of the Bill, said that he did so on behalf of practically the whole of the organized bodies of local government in this country, whose opposition to the measure was expressed in a letter that appeared in *The Times* that day. Public assistance committees had very often to consider delicate questions when a man was applying for outdoor relief, and it was very undesirable that the Press should be present. It would also be a very serious innovation if, as was proposed by the Bill, the Press were given a right of admission to assessment committees; they might as well be admitted to the sittings of the Income Tax Commissioners.

VISCOUNT BERTIE of THAME said that taxpayers would be grateful for this Bill, which was bound to prevent excessive expenditure.

LORD BANBURY supported the motion for the rejection of the Bill. He agreed that too much money was spent by local authorities, but it was not likely that the admission of the Press to meetings would lead to greater economy.

VISCOUNT NOVAR said that he was in favour of the Press having all reasonable access to the meetings of local authorities, but he could conceive of cases where the Press ought to be excluded. He would therefore oppose the Bill.

The EARL of MALMESBURY, speaking as the chairman of a county council, supported the motion for the rejection of the Bill. He yielded to no one in his admiration for the fine work of the Press, particularly in pointing out to the public the burdens which had been placed upon the country, but he did not believe that there was any real desire for this Bill. The committees of the county council reported to the main body, at whose meetings the Press were admitted in full force with liberty to report as they liked. By admitting the Press to all meetings they would give opportunities for self-advertisement to the least deserving members of a local authority.

LORD BAYFORD said that the loquacity of members of any public body varied directly with the amount of publicity that it received, and therefore in the interests of getting through the necessary work of local authorities he supported the motion for the rejection of the Bill.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD suggested that the Bill should not extend to the meetings of watch committees when dealing with disciplinary matters connected with the police.

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE said that the Act of 1908 supplied a public want at the time and represented a compromise between the views of the two sides. Unless very strong evidence could be shown that the Act of 1908 had failed or that the innovations now proposed were really necessary and supplied a public want, he would be very reluctant not to let the law stay as at present.

The Bill was rejected.

LAND IN PALESTINE

STATEMENT BY LORD PASSFIELD

LORD ISLINGTON asked whether the Government considered it in consonance with public policy that (1) the acquirement of large tracts of land in Palestine on inalienable trusts by Jewish bodies should be allowed; and (2) conditions should be allowed to be inserted in leases or tenancy agreements from such bodies preventing the lessees from employing any but Jewish labourers on the lands comprised in such leases or tenancy agreements.

He said that the policy of alienating land in this small country for all time was seriously contemplated in the Zionist movement as far back as 1904. The land that had been occupied by the Arabs and their forefathers had for all practical purposes been expropriated. In every case where Arabs had been displaced to make room for immigrant Jews alternative land ought to have been placed at their disposal. If the Mandate had been properly administered by the Mandatory Power there would have been a very different class of immigrants. Many of the Jews in Palestine would be undesirable in any country. The duty of the Mandatory authorities was to scrutinize carefully all the immigrants. He hoped that this inalienable provision of land would be made nugatory and the other most stringent condition referred to in his question also dealt with.

The MARQUESS of READING said he could not think that Lord Islington's statement dealt fairly with the position. His noble friend seemed to forget the people who had come to Palestine by virtue of the Balfour Declaration, which was accepted by this country in the Mandate. He had never been a member of the Zionist Association or of the Jewish Agency, nor had he ever taken any active part in the work in Palestine. His interest was merely that of a citizen of this country and a member of the Jewish community. With regard to Lord Islington's point about the inalienability of the land, so far as he knew that had existed ever since the fund was instituted some 28 years ago, and it was certainly in existence when the Mandate was accepted. No question had been raised with regard to it until the issue of the White Paper. The land was purchased with money voluntarily subscribed in all parts of the world for the purpose of colonizing the Jewish people. These people came into the country for the express purpose of settlement, and unless the land was inalienable they might let it and live on the proceeds without cultivating it themselves. The provision against employing other than Jewish labour must follow from the policy of colonization to which he had referred. There was no question of expropriation. This land was voluntarily sold by the Arabs. It was essential that in Palestine Jew and Arab should live together in peace, and he hoped that everything possible would be done to bring that about. As a result of the negotiations which he understood were proceeding, something would emerge which would enable the Jewish community to feel that this country recognized the honourable obligations it had undertaken, endorsed by the leaders of all three political parties, and that in future there would be no question of receding from those obligations.

LORD DANESFORT said that there were two exceedingly powerful bodies operating for the purpose of enforcing these unfair restrictions, and, unless the Government were prepared to put some limit to their activities, the result would be not only dangerous but of grave injustice to the Arab population.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary for the Colonies, said that under the law of Palestine neither of the two actions referred to in Lord Islington's question was unlawful, and the Government had made no proposal for any amendment of the law which would make them unlawful as such. When he was asked whether either of them was in consonance with public policy, it seemed a question of degree, and perhaps also of the manner in which the action was taken, and the objects with which it was taken. The holding of tracts of land on inalienable trusts had long been common in Palestine, and it was not only the Jews, but the Moslems and other denominations, who had acquired land on trusts which forbade alienation. As to the insertion in leases of conditions saying which class of person should or should not be employed, it could hardly be suggested that this practice was so far contrary to public policy that it ought, as such, to be generally prohibited by law. At least, it would require a good deal of very definite evidence as to the harmful effects produced before they could propose to make any such conditions contrary to law. With regard to the wider considerations that the noble lord had adduced in connexion with his question, they and all other relevant considerations would be duly borne in mind by the Government in the complete execution of the Mandate, including the Balfour Declaration, not to the Jews alone but to all sections of the population in Palestine, to which this country was irrevocably committed.

BILLS ADVANCED

The Colonial Naval Defence Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Grey Seals Protection Bill passed through Committee.

CEREAL FARMING

LORD LOVAT asked the Government when an announcement was to be made on the subject of the Government policy on "cereal farming" to implement the pledge given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and reaffirmed by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture on November 19 in the House of Lords.

EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, said that the Government fully realized the urgency of the problem, but the matter was still under discussion. It was impossible to state when an announcement would be made.

LORD LOVAT gave notice that he would raise the question again next week.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said the naval construction programme for the year 1929, after reduction by the present Government, was held over until the meeting of the London Naval Conference, and vessels of that programme were accordingly not ordered, as in normal circumstances they would have been, towards the end of the financial year, 1929. The following numbers of vessels of the classes referred to in the question were thus commenced in the current financial year:—One 6in. cruiser, one leader, and four destroyers. Conditions being now normal, the vessels of the 1930 programme would be ordered, as was usual, before the end of the financial year, as provided for in the Navy Estimates, 1930. They comprised three 6in. cruisers, one leader, and eight destroyers.

SIR A. L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) asked whether, in view of the very large number of the unemployed in the shipbuilding centres, Mr. Alexander would consider the possibility of commencing those vessels rather sooner than was originally contemplated. Mr. ALEXANDER said he was receiving a deputation from the shipbuilding industry on Monday, and he would prefer to say nothing about it at the moment. He hoped, however, that the House would remember the difficulties of finance.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), said:—By reciprocal agreement dating from 1912, revised in 1920 and 1923, certain products in which the West Indies are specially interested, including sugar, bananas, and cocoa, are given preferences in Canada, and in return certain products in which Canada is specially interested, such as flour, butter, and cheese, are given preferences in the West Indies. All the preferences granted by the West Indies are applicable also to imports from the United Kingdom. West Indian sugar enjoys, in common with all Empire sugar, a preference in the United Kingdom of 3s. 8.8d. per cwt. for 96deg. sugar, as compared with a preference equivalent to 4s. 8d. in Canada. As to the practical effect of the preferences on sugar I would refer the hon. and gallant member to paragraphs 30 and 31 of the West Indian Sugar Commission Report (Cmd. 3517).

INCOME-TAX IN CEYLON

DR. SHIELS, asked by SIR F. THOMSON (Aberdeen, S., U.) whether he now had information as to whether the Colonial Secretary in Ceylon had announced that the Government would instruct the official members of the Legislative Council to vote for the Income Tax Bill, said:—The Income Tax Bill was introduced as a Government measure, and the official members will vote, in accordance with the usual practice, as the Governor may direct. SIR F. THOMSON asked whether the official members would not be allowed a free vote on the Bill. DR. SHIELS said that when the Government brought in a Bill it was quite a normal thing for the official members to be expected to vote for it.

THE VISIT OF THE DO-X

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), informed Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) that no bill for expenses was or would be preferred by the Air Ministry against the officer commanding the DO-X as a result of the visit of that aircraft to this country. There was no specific international agreement governing arrangements for visits such as that of the DO-X, but all customary courtesies were shown and received.

Mr. SMITHERS.—Will the hon. gentleman take what steps he can to counteract the report in Germany that excessive charges were made for the visit of the DO-X?

Mr. MONTAGUE.—I do not know about the report in Germany, but so far as the German Government is concerned the expressions we have had have been extremely courteous.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.).—Does payment for civilians and people who use R.A.F. transport from the shore to civilian liners come out of public funds?

Mr. MONTAGUE.—It does, but it comes to a comparatively small amount, and there is this to be said with regard to it, that our own technical experts and officers had full opportunities of examination of the DO-X.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. SMITHERS, who asked whether it was his intention to allot a day for the second reading of the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill before Christmas, said:—I would refer the hon. member to the answer which I gave yesterday in reply to a question by Mr. Hacking. That answer was: I can add nothing to what has already been said in reply to questions on this subject.]

Mr. SMITHERS.—Was the statement by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Llandudno made on his own initiative or on behalf of his Majesty's Government?

Mr. MACDONALD.—We have enough to do to answer the questions on the paper. (Ironical Unionist cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—Will the Prime Minister take the House into his confidence about this matter? Is he in any difficulty or trouble about it?

Mr. MACDONALD.—I can allay the anxiety of the right hon. gentleman. There is absolutely none, and in the course of a few days I will ask hon. gentlemen opposite to provide the necessary time for it. I hope they will agree to the arrangement.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), informed Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.) that a number of British firms were now in a position to supply automatic coloured light signals for traffic control. Grants had been made in respect of the installation of traffic control by coloured light signals of British manufacture to the following urban authorities:—Eastbourne, Reading, Coventry, Leicester, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Sutton-in-Coldfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dundee, Renfrew, Felixstowe, and Lowestoft.

Mr. LEIF JONES (Camborne, L.) asked if the Minister had informed himself whether automatic installations in foreign countries were better than, worse than, or equal to those of British manufacture.

Mr. MORRISON.—No, sir. We have not come to final conclusions on that point. We originated a scheme ourselves in Oxford-street and we went to America for that purpose, because at that time British manufacturers were not in a position to give equal service, but I hope that condition will pass and that we shall be able to have British all round.

Mr. EVERARD asked why, if instruments of British manufacture were good enough for the authorities which it had been stated used them, they were not good enough to use in other parts of the country.

Mr. MORRISON.—Experience is still limited, and it may be that we still do not know everything we shall know about this subject. (Laughter.)

A BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW

MR. HENDERSON'S PROTEST

Mr. O. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Birmingham, Handsworth, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether the broadcast appeal issued in English last night from Moscow inciting British workers to revolution was a breach of the undertaking of the Soviet Government, and what steps he intended to take.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley), who replied, said:—My Department did not receive the full text of this wireless address until after 1 o'clock this afternoon. In the short time at my disposal for its examination, I have come to the conclusion that, while it does not constitute an incitement to revolution, as suggested in the question, it is nevertheless, in my opinion, a departure from the undertaking given by the Soviet Government in regard to propaganda. (Cheers.) In these circumstances I am instructing his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow to address a protest to the Soviet Government. (Cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—How many protests are now outstanding? Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—Will the right hon. gentleman listen in this evening and this week to hear the next Moscow broadcast?

Mr. HENDERSON.—No, I think I shall be better employed. (Cheers.)

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.).—Would a right down good revolution no' be practical politics at the moment? (Laughter.)

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

SIR K. WOOD asked the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department what reply was given to the proposal made by the Soviet Ambassador with the object of Great Britain granting long-term credits to Soviet Russia.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Norwich), said that the Soviet Ambassador had made no proposal in the sense suggested by the right hon. gentleman, though he had suggested that additional trade would result if more extended periods of credit were possible. If the right hon. gentleman had the Exports Credit Guarantee Scheme in mind he pointed out that the length of credit covered by guarantees under the scheme was primarily a matter between exporters and the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

SETTLERS IN VICTORIA

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs if he would make inquiries of the Federal Government of Australia as to the condition and whereabouts of 400 out of the 741 settlers who went to Victoria, having been selected by a representative of the Government of Victoria and assisted in their passages under the terms of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS (Derby) said that he replied to Mr. A. Somerville (Windsor) on this subject on November 25. He had seen the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia with a view to expediting the commencement of the inquiry of the Victorian Royal Commission. He had no doubt that the Royal Commission would investigate the condition of the 400 settlers referred to.

MAJOR GLYN asked if the right hon. gentleman knew that a deputation of five of the 800 men of the original party sent out by the Overseas Settlement Committee were now in this country, and if he would see them.

Mr. THOMAS.—I should have no objection to seeing them if any useful purpose would be served, but I know the hardships and difficulties of these people, and I spoke personally to the Prime Minister, who promised that he would expedite the investigation. It would not help matters if I merely saw them when an investigation was taking place in another place, but it must not be taken that I am unsympathetic.

MAJOR GLYN.—May I ask whether the British Government do not recognize some responsibility towards men who go out officially under schemes approved by the Government? (Cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS.—I hope the acquiescence to that question does not indicate the general view of the House. If an agreement is made with a Dominion and circumstances arise that make the fulfilment of that agreement—whatever the reason may be—difficult, it would be a very dangerous precedent for the British Government to be held responsible. I only give that warning; I am not minimizing the hardships of these people.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

Mr. MORRISON, replying to Mr. MUGGERIDGE (Romford, Lab.), said that a vacancy recently occurred among the part-time members of the Central Electricity Board. To fill it he had appointed Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager, London and North Eastern Railway.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

SAFETY SUGGESTIONS

Mr. SUTTON (Manchester, Clayton, Lab.) called attention to the question of accidents in mines, and moved:—

That this House deplores the heavy loss of life and the large number of non-fatal accidents in coalmines and urges the Government to take every possible measure for the protection of those engaged in this dangerous industry.

He said that, according to the report of the Chief Inspector, last year 985 persons working underground were killed, an increase of 100 over the previous year. The number of persons injured was 162,230, an increase of 13,098. For the 10 months of 1930, 800 deaths had occurred. Last year 12,651 persons on the surface were injured, an increase of 837. He urged the Minister to inquire into the matter, and see if the methods adopted were wrong. Had amalgamation and rationalization anything to do with the increase? They all knew that where there was amalgamation there was always hurry and worry on the part of the management. But the great tragedy was the large number of boys killed and injured. (Hear, hear.) There were in the mines 29,000 boys under 16 working underground, and the number killed and injured last year was at the rate of 251 per 1,000 employed. (Cries of "Shame!") For boys over 16 and under 18 the rate was 230 per 1,000; over 18 and under 20, 223 per 1,000; and 20 and over, 209 per 1,000. For all ages the rate was 212 per 1,000. Surely, we ought at least to reach the standard set by Germany, where it was illegal to employ boys under 16 in mines. (Hear, hear.) From 1920 to 1929 the total number of persons killed in the mines was 10,440, and injured 1,587,330.

The Chief Inspector of Mines had suggested that something might be done to prevent loss of life if steel instead of wooden supports were used in mines, and if there was better lighting. He also said that many accidents were due to contravention of the law and carelessness and to persons taking unnecessary risks, but that there was no use disguising the fact that mining could not be carried on without taking risks. Miners were so accustomed to danger that they sometimes took too much risk, and the management often took risks as well. Miners paid by results wished to earn as large a wage as possible, and they took risks. He had always been opposed to payment by results; men ought to be paid a day's wage for a reasonable day's work. If there were more inspectors, paid by the State and not by the colliery owners, he believed the firemen would give more efficient service than they did at the present time.

Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) seconded the resolution. He said that there was a clause in the Mines Act which, if carried out effectively, would be a safeguard against explosions. That was the clause setting out that the statutory duties of firemen in mines were inspectors for the presence of gas, ventilation, state of roof and sides, and general safety. But the clause was not effectively carried out. Generally speaking, many lives were lost in mines because of the pressure that was put by employers to drive all the time.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flintshire, L.), supporting the motion and speaking from experience in holding inquiries into fatal accidents in mines in Flintshire, said that he had very rarely, after hearing the evidence, been forced to the conclusion that there had been anything in the nature of gross negligence. On the other hand, he was satisfied that in a very large number of cases the accidents should not have taken place. The first thing essential to prevent accidents was closer cooperation between coalowners, the management, and the employees. More safety inspectors should be appointed, and evening classes should be arranged for young miners where a good theoretical knowledge of geology and mining could be taught. Newcomers to the mines might receive instruction into the difficulties which they would have to meet.

Mr. SHIELD (Wansbeck, Lab.) said accidents were continuously happening in the mines, but the public conscience was only aroused when a great calamity occurred. The chief causes were long hours, low wages, and hurry and bustle.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN (Hexham, U.) congratulated Mr. Shinwell on the Newcastle Conference. If something akin to a "Safety First" week were adopted in the mining districts, the importance of discipline of the right type, based on knowledge and cooperation, might be brought home to all engaged in the industry.

Mr. HERRIOTTS (Sedgefield, Lab.) supported the motion.

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) said he often wondered whether miners, accustomed to working in a most dangerous occupation, always took the necessary care. They could not be too frequently reminded of the necessity of care in the interest of those who were working around them. They would take more notice of such a reminder, as they thought more of the lives of others working in the pits than they did of their own safety. He thought it was an open question whether the wood prop or the steel prop was more conducive to safety. He asked the Minister of Mines if he could state approximately what was the proportion of wood to steel props at present in use, and, if he considered that steel props were on the whole safer than wood props, what action he could take to see that larger numbers were installed. Everybody connected with a mine should know how to work the latest appliances by which danger might be averted and have a full knowledge of appliances for rescue work. Unionist members would give their full support to the resolution.

Mr. MILLAR (Fife, E., L.) said that there had been a regrettable increase in the number of fatal accidents and serious injuries in mines in Scotland in 1929. The welfare of the miners themselves had a most important bearing on safety in mines. Housing conditions needed improving, there should be greater opportunities for recreation, the health services required development, and the miners should be given a greater sense of security and settled employment.

Mr. LAWTHER (Barnard Castle, Lab.) and Mr. RICHARDSON (Houghton-le-Spring, Lab.) supported the resolution.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don Valley, Lab.) said the number of explosions in mines had decreased in the last 50 years, but the loss of life due to such accidents had not decreased in the last 20 years.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. SHINWELL, Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department (Linlithgow), said he had to absent himself from part of the debate in order to attend a very important conference on an aspect of the coal industry which at the present moment was calling for their urgent attention. With regard to the motion, he suggested that one line of approach to the problem of safety was the securing of cooperation between both sides of the industry, for the efficient working of the mines, and also the fixing of the attention of the miners themselves on the proper observance of the regulations laid down by the Mines Department. Although progress had undoubtedly been made in the direction of promoting safety, they could not regard the existing position with complacency. In 1924 the accident rate per 1,000 persons employed below and above ground was 158.85, and it steadily rose to 181.30 in 1929. The mortality rate per 1,000 rose from .98 in 1924 to 1.11 in 1929. These rates were much too high in the circumstances. No complaint, however, could be laid at the door of the inspectorate in the Mines Department. In seeking for a remedy, the first thing required was to secure the greatest measure of cooperation in the industry. He asked the Miners' Federation to meet him, and they set up a sub-committee which, with officials of the Department, had already dealt with a variety of subjects. The Mining Association had also cooperated most heartily, and had also set up a sub-committee. He hoped later on to promote further conferences like the one held at Newcastle last week, not only in the hopes of focusing attention on the primary need for ensuring safety in the mines, but in the hope also of inducing the miners themselves to exercise a little care. There could be no doubt that one cause of accidents in mines was familiarity with the conditions. To some extent men were compelled because of the piece-rates operating or for economic reasons to hustle and take undue risks. Some day he hoped the industry would be so prosperous and living in such harmony that there would be no need for men to hustle in order to earn a living. It was essential to promote greater care. Referring to nystagmus, he said that according to the bulk of scientific opinion in that field of research inefficient lighting was the primary cause. It was proposed to submit a draft order to the industry for discussion and, he hoped, endorsement, aiming at a general improvement of the standard of lighting in three directions. It was proposed to raise the minimum candle-power standard of miners' safety lamps, not only flame lamps, but electric lamps. It was also proposed to provide for a relaxation in the present drastic statutory restrictions upon methods of lighting other than by safety lamps. That was difficult. There was a dispute whether the use of electricity was desirable. He was speaking to some extent of electric lighting. It was further proposed to secure if they could provision for a reasonable standard of surface lighting, which had not been hitherto regulated by law except for railway shunting operations. One of the views with which the order has been brought forward was that of making a definite attack on the problem of nystagmus. He hoped that when the matter came before both sides of the industry the Government would receive a very large measure of support.

The qualifications of mine officials generally must be raised. With regard to the numbers of the inspectorate, he suggested that, instead of appointing new inspectors at this stage they ought to relieve the existing inspectors of certain work which they now did. He hoped by putting up new machinery in relation to overtime complaints to relieve inspectors of many of their present functions in that matter. As to the employment of boys in the mines, if he had his way he would prohibit it, certainly under the age of 16. But there were economic causes operating which could not be ignored. Apart from the difficulty of securing legislation at this time, the boys had to be found some employment. When the school-leaving age had been increased it would be another matter. For the moment boys who left school at 14 must secure employment of some kind, and the only employment to be found in mining areas was mining employment. To say that the boys must not go into the pit at that age was simply to place them on the streets doing nothing. He proposed to take another course in the meantime. He believed it was possible to retain the boys, and he hoped to consider shortly the possibility of establishing some form of training for them. But he could not do that without the full consent of the owners, which was all the more reason why he should attempt to secure cooperation with them at the present time. The money spent last year out of the Miners' Welfare Fund for the Safety in Mines Research Board was more than £50,000. As regarded research into explosions they had an experimental station, extensive laboratories at Sheffield, and all the work that was being done through the universities. They had new investigations into falls of roof conducted by one of the most eminent mining engineers in the country and investigations into wire ropes and haulage generally. There was considerable improvement as the result of these research investigations.

The resolution was agreed to.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CALL FOR NEW METHODS

Mr. B. RILEY (Dewsbury, Lab.) called attention to the condition of the woollen textile industry and moved:—

That this House urges His Majesty's Government to take all practical measures for the reorganization of the woollen textile industry in order to promote economic efficiency and prosperity.

The hon. member read a telegram from Mr. Ben Turner, the Labour member for Batley and Morley, who is seriously ill, regretting that he could not be present to second the motion, and stating that the woollen industry was more sick to-day than he had known during his 60 years in the trade. Proceeding, Mr. Riley said that approximately 250,000 workmen were directly engaged in the industry, and no fewer than 26 per cent. of the insured worker were out of employment. There had been a decrease in the volume of production as compared with pre-War scales and a set-back to the export side. Since 1918 467 firms had closed down, and many that were still going on were suffering very severe financial stringency. An import duty would not meet the position and there could be no reduction of wages. The problem centred in the export trade. The Government would render great service to the industry if they would stimulate an investigation into the possibilities of cooperation. Amalgamation and the centralization of buying would give the industry a better chance, as would also cooperative marketing.

Mr. LEACH (Bradford, Central, Lab.) seconded the motion. He said that the industry was not in a cohesive frame of mind. The trade consisted of multitudinous firms, mostly small, engaged in useless competition; it was minus any studied knowledge of the markets or of the statistics which governed the industry. The trade was infested with middlemen in all its branches; it had an excess of plant, and it paid far too low wages. It was true, however, that the productive and artistic side of the wool textile industry had of late years considerably improved, and he believed that the West Riding products were ahead of any in the world. The War sapped the moral of the wool textile trader. In 1919 and 1920 he was making fabulous profits, his acquisitive instincts were in full play, and he became positively greedy. He also became a much worse business man, although too much blame ought not to be attached to traders who were placed in the remarkable situation of 1919 and 1920. In 1919 the wool textile trader filled the streets of Bradford with his motor-cars, but later came the slump, and he had completely lost his nerve. He was not reorganizing his forces and he was calling for help. For the first time the wool textile trader was begging for tariffs, but he had not explained how a system of tariffs was going to regain his lost export trade. The directions in which the traders had sought help were all bad. Only Government action could afford any help. The Government set up an amazingly efficient machine for controlling the industry during the War, and why should they not set up now a Wool Board for the purchase of supplies for the industry in bulk?

"ANTIQUATED" FREE TRADE SYSTEM

Mr. LOCKWOOD (Shipley, U.), in a maiden speech, said that as one who had been for close on 30 years intimately connected with the woollen textile industry he must at once dissociate himself from the deplorable statements made regarding the manufacturers by Mr. Leach. (Hear, hear.) The industry was in a critical state. Exports had decreased to an alarming extent. Imports had increased from 8,000,000 square yards in 1920 to 33,000,000 square yards in 1929. The textile goods we imported equalled in yardage the whole of our export trade to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and, to put it in another way, equalled our exports to China, Japan, and the United States. The primary cause of the depression was the attachment of those in authority to the antiquated system of free trade. (Hear, hear.) The only solution was the protection of the home market from the unfair and increasing foreign competition, and by a closer economic unity with the Dominions, the provision of increased markets. (Hear, hear.) Another reason for our present condition was that the foreign countries which raised tariffs against us were determined that on no account would they permit us to send to their countries goods which they could manufacture themselves. Both the employers and the employed in this country were emphatic in asking that safeguarding should be applied to the industry, and if those primarily concerned were of that opinion, why should the Government prevent the carrying out of what they knew to be for the good of their industry?

Turning to the question of closer economic cooperation with the Dominions, he said it was his practical experience of trading with the Dominions that they were the best markets that we could find. They were honourable in all their commitments and transactions, and in regard to the textile trade they had given to this country preferences which had been of the utmost value to us. Lately, higher duties had been imposed in Canada, which had seriously affected some of the businesses with which he was concerned. Had we tackled the Dominion Ministers properly such a circumstance might have been avoided. On behalf of the woollen trade he wished to say that they appreciated the effort of the Dominions to maintain and increase their trade with us, and so far as they had done that the employers in the woollen industry dissociated themselves completely from the utterances of the Minister for the Dominions and the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Thursday.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), said he would state facts which he knew the member for Batley (Mr. Turner) would have stated had he been able to be in his place. When the first application for a reduction in wages were put to the Yorkshire textile workers the allegation was made that the reduction was needed because of the extremely low wages and long hours worked by the French woollen workers. Representatives of the English workers went to the North of France and found that the wages were higher than had been stated and that on the top of the wages were family allowances and social insurance. While French hours had decreased by 12 a week the French workers were better housed, clothed, and fed than before the War. It might be that their wages had not yet reached the standard of this country, but their conditions had enormously improved since before the War. The same thing took place when the second application for a reduction in wages was made by the employers. This time it was the German wool workers who were said to be receiving low wages and working excessive hours. On a visit being made to Germany it was found that the hours had decreased more than ours had from the pre-War standard and that the wages stated to the Yorkshire textile workers' representative by the employers were the minimum wages below which the worker was not allowed to be paid. On the actual piece rates the wages earned were in nearly every case double, or more than double, the wages that had been stated to the Yorkshire textile workers as the wages of the German textile workers.

Mr. BIRD (Skipton, U.) said it was quite untrue to say that there had been no amalgamations. No one could suggest that the big units were doing better than the small units. The difficulty was that people were dealing with the problem from a political rather than a business point of view.

Mr. JOWETT (Bradford, E., Lab.) argued that the only remedy for the present position was to increase the purchasing power of the working classes.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that the home market was of vital importance to the wool textile industry. If the present state of the industry could be attributed to general decline of world trade it might be said that that was a passing phase; but while exports of wool textiles had fallen imports had increased. Taking 1924 as the figure of 100 our exports in the first nine months of this year were 58.8, or a reduction on 1924 of more than 40 per cent. At the same time the retained imports in this country were 128.3 over exactly the same period, or an increase of 28 per cent. It was not only the manufacturers who were suffering, but every one connected with the trade, including the merchants. They were urged to go in for reorganization, but what inducement was there if the home market was upset, while there was no chance of getting into foreign markets by means of effective bargaining power for our industries, to set their house in order? The figures in the wool textile industry were symptomatic of the whole of our trade position.

Mr. RENNIE SMITH (Penistone, Lab.) said that if by safeguarding or by some more general scheme such as the Conservative Party advocated they could solve the problem he would be happy. He was afraid, however, that by the continued reiteration of the wonder-working powers of safeguarding and a tariff system they were only encouraging delay in the real tackling of the problem. He appealed to the Government to institute for the Yorkshire woollen textile industry an inquiry similar to that which they had had for the Lancashire cotton industry.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. W. R. SMITH, replying to the debate, said that no member had advocated reduction of wages, and it was obvious that the House was divided between reorganization and tariffs as a remedy. With regard to imports, 1928 was the peak post-War year. The ratio of retained imports to home consumption in 1907 was 23.9; in 1912 18.1; and in 1928 13.6, so that the relative position was more favourable to-day than pre-War. The ratio of retained imports to home production in 1907 was 16.6; in 1912, 13.1; and in 1928, 9.3. These figures did not indicate that imports constituted the main problem. As to exports, Mr. Lockwood had advocated closer economic unity with the Dominions, but he (Mr. Smith) regretted that it was more or less useless to look to the Dominions as the main line of objective as a means of establishing our export trade. By their explicit statements the Dominion representatives had made it clear that it was their determination to develop their secondary industries and convert their primary products into manufactured goods. With regard to the question of an inquiry, experience so far as cotton was concerned did not give much encouragement. The facts were well known to the industry and it would probably be better for the Industrial Council to make some suggestion rather than wait for the report of an inquiry.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion for the adjournment Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) was calling attention to the question of the advertising of foreign bacon in Government postage stamp books when the House was "counted out" at nine minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. Committee (discussion on Dyestuffs Act); Unemployment Insurance. Money Resolution. Report; Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, third reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Joint Committee on East Africa. Room A, at 11.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A. Rabbits Bill. Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B. Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. Room 10, at 11. Capital Punishment. Room 11, at 4.15.

LORD HAILSHAM AND THE LIBERAL PARTY

"PITIFUL AND HUMILIATING POSITION"

LORD HAILSHAM, speaking at Ashford last night, described the Liberal Party as one which was at present mostly leaders and very little policy.

"The Liberals came before the electorate last time," he said, "saying that they believed the Socialist Party was a bad party. They believed also that the Conservative Government was a bad Government. A few went back to the House of Commons, and since they have been there they have consistently stated that this Government has proved even worse than they had dared to fear. I agree with them; but the odd thing is that, holding these views, it is the Liberal Party which is keeping that Government in office. If the Liberals chose they could to-morrow turn the Government out and insist on an appeal to the country."

The Liberals had given two reasons why they would not do it. First, because they wanted a measure which they described as electoral reform, and they thought there was a chance of getting it from the present Government. Secondly, because they said that, bad as the present Government was, a Conservative Government would be even worse. It was rather a pitiful and humiliating position for the remains of what was once a great party that they should deliberately keep in power a bad Government in order to prevent the country from registering its will at the polls. To the first reason Lord Hailsham said that the Liberals were putting party before Government.

"As far as I know," he said, "no Government in history has done so much mischief in so little time as the Socialist Party. The reason there has not been a universal coal stoppage is the spread-over agreement. That provision was put into a Bill by the House of Lords in the face of bitter opposition by the Socialists, and it is only that provision which has saved the country from a universal coal stoppage to-day. Whether or not we have saved the situation entirely depends on whether the Miners' Federation sanction the spread-over for which the men in the various districts have voted."

Referring to the Imperial Conference Lord Hailsham said that the Dominion Premiers had stated unanimously that they were in favour of Imperial preference, but the proposal was never once seriously discussed, the Conference being adjourned to Ottawa next year. "The reason is manifest," he said. "The Dominions want to give us one last chance to retrieve our mistake and give us a chance of saying that the Government's reply does not represent the view of our people. (Cheers.) They have adjourned that Conference in the hope that between now and August next there may be given the people of this country a chance to express their opinion, and that when they meet at Ottawa they will be a different set of Ministers with whom they will have to deal." Lord Hailsham visualized an Empire bound together by bonds of mutual trade. By this means, and perhaps by this means alone, we might see the binding together of the Empire till it became one.

SIR G. HUNTER'S CONVERSION TO SAFEGUARDING

SIR GEORGE HUNTER, the well-known shipbuilder, speaking at Wallsend yesterday, said 40 per cent. of shipyard workers were unemployed, and the position was sad and critical. There was a bad time before them, and how long it would last he could not tell. As an old free-trader he had come to the conclusion that they must safeguard their industries and protect their labour and also produce as much as possible and sell at as low a price as possible.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN CONTROL

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the Automatic Train Control Committee (1927) has been issued (Stationery Office, 6d. net). The committee, which was presided over by Colonel Sir John W. Pringle, was appointed by the Minister of Transport in 1927 to review the recommendations made by the Automatic Train Control Committee of 1922 and to consider and report what alterations, if any, should be made in that committee's conclusions and recommendations, having regard to the developments that have taken place since that date.

The committee endorse the opinion that a high degree of security has been attained and is being maintained on British railways, by the universal adoption of the absolute block and electric token systems of operation, working in conjunction with highly efficient and costly methods of out-door signalling, where

GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE

THE LABOUR FAILURE

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

Mr. Churchill presided at a luncheon of the Essex Provincial Division of the National Unionist Association at the Connaught Rooms yesterday, when Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., was the principal guest.

SIR FORTESCUE FLANNERY, proposing the toast of "The Conservative Party," said the Government had failed more lamentably than any Government within the memory of living man. Only that morning the newspapers had announced an appointment, good in itself, but significant of what the future relations between Great Britain and her Dominions were likely to be. For the first time in our history the Governor of a great Dominion had been appointed upon the recommendation of the Dominion Government and not upon that of the Home Government. That announcement, linked with the fact that so many Ministers and Ambassadors had been appointed by some of the Dominions to represent them elsewhere, seemed the beginning of something which might, in future generations, be strong enough even to extinguish, or at all events obscure, that splendid love of the Motherland which the Colonies had received from their forefathers. The contribution made under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald towards the great question of Empire consolidation was to send the Dominion Premiers empty away. Union in trade was the one cure for the possible estrangement. That was the policy of the Conservative Party.

MR. AMERY responded. Our naval supremacy, once our unchallenged right, had gone, he said. With it had gone the foundations of our foreign and imperial policy. It was not as if the world was going to be a world of peace and good will for ever. Undoubtedly the flames of war had burned out in Europe, but the seeds of trouble were active enough farther East. If the Geneva anticyclone prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic there would be an area of ever-growing disturbance. In that area, both within and without the confines of our Imperial responsibilities, a ferment of ideas would be brewing, which would bring about world cataclysms. At home we were drifting towards something that might at any moment approach a complete economic breakdown of the industrial system of the country. The consequence of such a breakdown, both upon our social and Imperial policy, would be terrible to contemplate. But no breakdown of our structure was going to take place. Though we had difficulties we also had opportunities. Never was the country sounder at heart and more capable of dealing with its problems. The burdens left by war were little compared with the immense resources opened up in the policy of Empire development.

Our assets exceeded our liabilities, and the change lay not in the situation itself but in the national temper in which we approached our problems. In the domestic sphere the country was being dragged down by the weak sentimentality embodied in the policy of dole Socialism. Externally the issue to-day was not between abstract protectionism and abstract free trade. It was between dole Socialism and free imports. When the Conservatives charged the Government with their failure at the Imperial Conference the Government poured contempt upon the attitude of the Dominions. Mr. Thomas and his colleagues had received from Mr. Bennett a castigation such as no man and no Government in this country had ever received. Mr. Amery then submitted the toast of "The Essex Provincial Division."

CONDITION OF INDIA

Mr. CHURCHILL, in replying, said that it was in the great external affairs of the Empire that irreparable harm was likely to be done if the present Government remained in power. Egypt had for the moment passed out of the critical stage, but at any moment the Socialist Government might resume its policy of withdrawing British troops from Cairo, where they were an effective guarantee of peace and where they were the sole means by which Britain could discharge her responsibilities. A growing sense of anxiety was felt for India. The spirit of defeatism, encouraged by the mere presence of a Socialist Government at the head of affairs, was spreading far and wide. While nothing had changed in the facts and truths of the Indian situation, great changes had taken place in superficial opinion. Some people were much too ready to suppose that our connexion with India was a matter merely of sentiment and convenience. It was indeed a matter of the most inspiring sentiment; but if, through weak policy, the condition of India was reduced to that of China—as well it might be—there would not only be a reproach of desertion from duty, but a *bona fide* million would be added to the figures of unemployment when the whole commercial relationship between Great Britain and India was sunk.

Looking at the position both in England and abroad they must see how important it was that the Conservative Party should be united and strong. It took a great party to govern Great Britain and the British Empire. No clique or section could fulfil that task. Only a great party, with broad tolerance and a solidly established and widely spread organization, could afford the foundation upon which Ministers could discharge the momentous functions of the State. The Conservative Party must advance in one solid formation when the battle was joined at the next General Election.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. RUGGLES-BRISE, M.P., proposed the health of the Chairman, to which Mr. CHURCHILL responded.

Among those present were :—

Mrs. Churchill, Sir George Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Lady Flannery, Mr. Charles Rhys, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hilder, Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. E. A. Butler, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel John Mayhew, Miss Ruggles-Brise, Mr. G. W. Hearn, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Dunn, Mrs. Walter, Mr. D. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boulton, Mrs. Murray Ind, Mrs. Western, Mr. Victor Raikes, and Mr. Wiggins.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

The incursions of Afridis into the North-West Frontier territory of India this year have brought into prominence the need for new protective measures. It has been decided to continue across the Kajuri Plain the present road from Peshawar and to construct subsidiary roads. Pictures in *The Times Weekly Edition* published to-day give a vivid idea of conditions on the frontier. There is a remarkable example of road-making in Central Waziristan; a machine-gun party is shown in position to cover a party engaged on the construction of a block-house on the plain, and there is a bridge in process of construction over the Bara River.

The coal crisis is described and a full account is given of the Moscow treason trial. The demand of Burma for separation from a federated India, Miss Perham's observations on tribal rule in East Africa, and Professor Julian Huxley's plea for more biological work in the tropics are among the features of Imperial interest.

A crossword puzzle, a bridge article, "Books of the Week," and reviews of sport and finance are among the regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

COMMISSION AGENTS SUED

FREDERICK MUNDAY and Co., commission agents, of Sloane-street, S.W., were sued at the West London County Court on Tuesday by Bertram W. B. Covell, of Arundel-mansions, S.W., for £30, money stated to be due from betting transactions. Covell said that he started betting with the firm in July, but failed to recover from them money they owed him. He made repeated attempts, and finally in a bad temper threatened to report the firm to the National Sporting League, Tattersalls, and other sporting bodies. He was thrown off the firm's premises, but managed to extract a promise from them to pay. This promise was never kept. Mr. Eddy, for the commission agents, applied for an adjournment as he wanted the directors of the firm to be present. JUDGE HARGREAVES refused the application, and gave judgment for Covell with costs, saying that the firm's conduct had been disgraceful from start to finish, and it was obvious that it would not pay a single penny unless threatened.

LAND UTILIZATION BILL

COMPULSORY PURCHASE

When Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons resumed consideration of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill last evening, discussion took place on Clause 2, which seeks to empower the Minister of Agriculture to purchase and hold land for demonstration farms which will be managed and controlled by local authorities, universities, and agricultural colleges. Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) presided.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) moved an amendment to limit the purchase of land under the clause to such cases as those in which the land could be acquired by agreement, without the use of compulsory powers. They had been told by the Minister that 1,000,000 acres had gone out of arable cultivation, and, therefore, there should be no difficulty in getting the land required. The Minister would be well-advised to limit his efforts to the land which had gone out of cultivation. That view was strongly held by organized agriculturists, who felt that the only ground on which this experiment could be justified would be if it could show how to cultivate at a profit land which the farmer could not deal with profitably at present. If they left the Minister to the ordinary process of purchase by agreement he would be more encouraged to tackle the more difficult land, and he would not be tempted to buy the more valuable land which he might not be able to get otherwise. If he could get the more valuable land he might carry out quite inconclusive experiments and demonstrations on land which, because of its great value and exceptional fertility, everybody knew could still be farmed at a profit.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) supported the amendment because, he said, it was a mitigation of a clause which was unnecessary and wasteful.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said that it was necessary, in the last resort, to equip the Minister, on grounds of public economy, with these compulsory powers. That was all there was in it. The chances were 99 to one that they would be able to get the land they required by agreement, but this proposal was the result of public experience. He instanced the case of the Seale-Hayne College, in Devon, where they were held up for years because of the absence of these powers. He believed that these powers would be needed only in very exceptional cases, but the fact that the Minister possessed them would enable him to make a reasonable bargain. Nobody wanted to get land without paying for it; they did not want expropriation. (Hear, hear.)

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) argued that no case had been made out for these compulsory powers. The less "compelling" there was by the Minister of Agriculture the better. This extension of compulsory powers went to the very root of security of tenure, and it was also a serious invasion of the rights of local authorities. The large number of demonstration farms already in existence should surely meet the situation.

LORD WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) suggested that the Minister, between now and the Report stage, might consider the insertion of words stating that these compulsory powers should only be exercised if the Minister was satisfied that there was no other land suitable for demonstration farms in the neighbourhood. He agreed that security of tenure was essential, and the idea that the Minister could turn a tenant out of his farm because it was thought suitable for a demonstration farm would be strongly resented. To illustrate this point the hon. member, amid loud laughter, cited the case of a farmer who, under the mistaken impression that a visitor was an inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, discharged both barrels of a shot-gun at him as he left!

After further debate, in which DR. ADDISON promised to consider, before Report, some of the points which had been raised, the closure was carried by 21 votes to 15. The amendment was negatived by 21 votes to 17.

UNIVERSITY FARMS

Mr. GUINNESS moved to omit universities from the bodies empowered to conduct demonstration farms. He asked why the Minister proposed to depart from the present system, in which research work was confined to the teaching profession and demonstration was kept entirely separate. Demonstration work should be left in the hands of the local authorities.

DR. ADDISON said it would be very undesirable to exclude universities from this clause. As a matter of fact, they had already had an application from Oxford University, and a deputation had arranged to come and discuss the matter with him. These demonstration farms should be associated with the best possible type of management and direction. In view of the splendid work that some of the universities had done, and the splendid men they had turned out, it was very desirable that they should have this provision in the Bill. (Hear, hear.)

LORD WOLMER asked if it was contemplated that the Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford University should conduct rival experimental farms within a few miles of one another.

DR. ADDISON.—The noble lord must give me credit for some common sense. (Laughter.)

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) moved an amendment providing that the total area of land purchased by the Minister for the purpose of the clause should not exceed 15,000 acres and the total number of demonstration farms established by the Minister thereunder should not exceed five. He said there must be some limit.

DR. ADDISON said it would be inadvisable to propose any such limitation as the amendment sought to lay down. He had not started out with any given number of farms in his mind. As to size, that must vary with what was done on the farms.

The amendment was negatived by 25 votes to 13.

Clause 2 was carried by 22 votes to 11, and the Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SCOTTISH LAND BILL

PROGRESS IN COMMONS COMMITTEE

The Government's Bill for amending the Scottish Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings Acts again came before the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday.

A long debate arose on an amendment proposed by Mr. Johnston including in the power conferred on the Department of Agriculture to grant loans to small landholders and cottars for the erection of new buildings, the power to supply building materials for payment in cash. The object of this proposal, he explained, was to enable smallholders to obtain building materials at prices within their reach.

Several members urged that the definition of "cottar" should include cottars outside the crofting areas, and Mr. Johnston undertook to consider the point before the Report stage, and the amendment was then agreed to.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

OBJECTION TO THE "FACTORY ATTITUDE"

Mr. J. Walker Clark, chairman of the Board of Management of the National Chamber of Trade, in evidence before the Select Committee inquiring into the hours of shop assistants at the House of Commons yesterday, said that any rigid enforcement of the 48-hour week for shop assistants would be a revolutionary change in shop life that would seriously disturb the happy relationship now existing between employer and employed. There was also the possibility of periods of unemployment during that time, and the Chamber were adverse to the "shift" system as it would operate unfairly in the case of the small shopowner.

Referring to the Shops Act, he said there was widespread discontent as to evasions. When his Chamber protested, the local authorities spoke of the difficulty of enforcing the Act owing to the insufficient number of inspectors. There was the possibility, if the legal 48-hour week was introduced, of the necessity for a greater and more continuous intensity of work without any compensating advantage to the assistants. There was a great deal of give and take in shop life at present, but this measure would introduce the factory attitude instead of the shop attitude. It would introduce the element of so much pay for so much work, and so much work for so much pay.

Mr. Patrick Howling, general secretary of the Chamber, agreed with the suggestion made by Major Braithwaite, a member of the Committee, that his organization regarded the small shopkeeper—the family shop—as the centre of the shopkeeping business of Great Britain.

The Committee adjourned until December 10.

LONDON TRAFFIC

THE GOVERNMENT BILL

TRANSFER OF SERVICES TO NEW BOARD

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Particulars are given in our advertisement columns this morning of the London Passenger Transport Bill which Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, proposes to present to Parliament early in the New Year to secure the co-ordination of the various forms of passenger traffic within the London Traffic Area. The Bill is what is known as a hybrid Bill, inasmuch as though it is a public Bill presented by a Government Department it also affects the rights of private individuals and undertakings. When it has been given a second reading it will be referred to a Select Committee at which interested parties may be represented by counsel. It will then come back to the House of Commons for its later stages, when the Minister of Transport will again have charge of the measure.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a Transport Board for the London Traffic Area, and the powers of the Board are outlined in the advertisement. It is proposed to transfer to the Board the London County Council tramways and all the undertakings of the London tube railways, the Metropolitan Railway, the London General Omnibus Company, all the other omnibus companies in the London area, and the London United Tramways Company. Power is also sought to transfer to the Board the tramways in which the local authorities of Barking, Bexley, Croydon, the City of London, Dartford, East Ham, Erith, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, and West Ham, and the County Councils of Middlesex and Hertfordshire are interested. The duty of the Board will be to manage, maintain, carry on, co-ordinate, or develop the existing undertakings, to operate public service vehicles both within and without the London Traffic Area, and to manufacture rolling stock, vehicles, and appliances. The Bill will give the Board power to award compensation to any body or individual who may be affected by the right of the Board to prohibit the running or curtailment of existing services, and the Board will also be empowered to issue stock.

The notice makes it clear that the suburban traffic of the main line railways has not been brought within the scope of the scheme, but the Bill will make provision for co-ordinating the working of the undertakings of the Board and those of any of the main line railways, so as to enter into agreements for "levying, fixing, apportioning, or pooling" any tolls, fares, or charges. Power will be sought under the Bill to fix, to increase, or to reduce fares, and the Minister of Transport will be empowered to require the Board to provide new or improved transport facilities. Any question relating to passenger fares on the Metropolitan Railway will be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Railway Rates Tribunal. The Bill will give the Board the right to prohibit or restrict the running of any public service vehicle "if on any one journey any passenger is both taken up and set down within the London traffic area," a necessary step to ensure that the Board shall retain its monopoly.

It is interesting to note also that it is proposed to transfer to the new authority the right to run steamboats on the River Thames which was given to the London County Council under the Thames River Steamboat Service Act of 1904. The members of the Board may be remunerated for their services, and it will have the right to compensate any member of the staffs of existing undertakings whose services are not taken over by the Board. At the request of any local authority adjacent to the London Traffic Area, the Board may also operate the passenger service within that area.

WORKS AT VAUXHALL CROSS

Our advertisement columns also contain details of the Bill which the London County Council are promoting for the construction of street works and tramways in Lambeth in connexion with the proposed improvements at Vauxhall Cross. The works include a widening of Upper Kennington-lane, a new street (including a bridge under the Southern Railway) to begin by a junction with the Albert Embankment; a widening of Godling-street; a new street beginning at or near the junction of Upper Kennington-lane and Harleyford-road and terminating by a junction with The Grove with South Lambeth-road; widenings of Harleyford-road, South Lambeth-road, and Archer-street, and a new street from Bond-street to Wandsworth-road.

The Middlesex County Council are making application for powers to construct and maintain sewers in various districts and to acquire lands for the construction of sewage works in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth and the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton.

Sanction is sought by the Gas Light and Coke Company for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company and the Brentwood Gas Company. The Bill will include provisions as to the price to be charged by the company for gas supplied in the areas to be added to their existing limits of supply, and concerning the payment of compensation to any employees who suffer loss of employment in consequence of the transfer of the undertakings acquired. Additional powers are also asked to raise money by the issue of Redeemable Debenture stock and to consolidate and convert into Three per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock existing Mortgage Debentures of the company bearing interest at 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent.

The Grand Union Canal Company is promoting a Bill to carry out improvements on the Grand Union Canal and on part of Oxford Canal Navigation. The works include the making and maintenance of a series of locks.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE IMPROVEMENTS

RIGHTS OF DISPLACED TENANTS

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir John Ganzoni, resumed its consideration yesterday of the Bill to confer powers on the London County Council for a large scheme of improvement at the Elephant and Castle. Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, K.C., continued his speech on behalf of various traders, the only opponents of the Bill, who would be displaced from their premises by reason of the scheme.

Mr. Wrottesley contended that under the Bill those persons who were being turned out would not get the compensation or consideration to which they were legally entitled. Under the Bill, he said, the Council were modifying existing legislation in their favour. Mr. Wrottesley referred to a circular letter sent to members of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee intended to set at rest the minds of those members, and which, referring to the petitioners, said, "Such persons are not in a worse position than if required to give up their premises on being given notice by their landlords under their present agreements." Mr. Wrottesley said that might have been so prior to 1927, but the Landlord and Tenant Act had altered the position. Instead of a landlord being able to turn anyone out merely by giving notice, if a tenant had held the premises for five years and had built up the goodwill of a business he could either claim compensation for it or demand a new lease of those premises. In Mr. Wrottesley's opinion that still applied where the premises were coming down.

Shakespeare, said Mr. Wrottesley, wrote of the Elephant and Castle "as the southern suburb of the Elephant." He did not suggest that his clients had been there as long as that, but many of them had been there a great number of years and had built up special and

(Continued at foot of next column)

local businesses which were to be destroyed. Instead of "the southern suburb of the Elephant" there was to be a new Piccadilly, and the tenants would not be able to pay the rent that would be demanded.

In reply to the CHAIRMAN'S question by what way would he suggest that compensation should be assessed, Mr. Wrottesley said: "By the ordinary method of the Lands Clauses Act and the arbitrator directed to have regard to the 1927 Act which the L.C.C. had ignored in this Bill." He was also asking for alternative accommodation, any such alternative accommodation accepted to be taken into account in reduction of compensation.

Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., replying for the L.C.C., contended that the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1927 had nothing whatever to do with this case. It provided that where improvements made by the tenant or the goodwill he had created increased the value of the property to the landlord there should be compensation or a fresh lease for the tenant so that the landlord should not be able arbitrarily to get rid of a tenant and benefit from the increased value created by the tenant. That could not apply in this case, which was amply provided for in the Act of 1919, under which all the matters raised by the opponents could be considered by the arbitrator in the assessment of compensation.

After a long consultation the Committee found the preamble proved subject to an undertaking to be given certain petitioners, the terms of which will be settled later.

SOVIET DUMPING OF FURS

TRADERS' PROTEST

CALL FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

A mass meeting organized by the London Fur Trade Association and the British Fur Trade Alliance was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday to consider the serious effect of the dumping by the Soviet Government in this country of dressed and dyed skins at rates considerably below the price of the raw material. The concern which has been aroused by the character of the Russian trading and indications of an extension of the dumping to manufactured articles was shown by a crowded and representative attendance, which passed with only six dissentients a resolution calling for immediate action.

Mr. R. E. GRONER presided, in the absence in Canada of Mr. Bernard Brunton, who is a member of the committee of the Federation of British Industries formed to consider the problem, and in his address the chairman made use of Mr. Brunton's notes and reports.

The CHAIRMAN said that they were met to consider the gravest menace which had ever threatened the fur trade. This menace was the outcome of the policy adopted by the Soviet Government by which they sought to control the greater part of the world's fur supplies. The rulers of Soviet Russia were avowedly out to spread Bolshevism throughout the world, and with this end in view sought to smash the present economic order of other countries. They planned to manufacture and dump goods of all sorts, irrespective of cost, to the detriment and ultimate ruin of the industries concerned. More and more examples of this dumping of Russian produce came forward almost daily. They had all read of the dumping of enormous quantities of grain into this and other countries, and of the huge contract placed for R.O.P. petrol. He had heard of a three years' contract for Russian sweets placed by one of our biggest multiple stores. Timber actually produced by convict labour, wooden doors, and sugar came to his mind. But the campaign was only just opening, and these were the first shots.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Before the War, Mr. Groner continued, Russia produced fully 50 per cent. of the fur supplies of the world. Moreover, for nearly 10 years after the Revolution, trapping and hunting in most of Russia and Siberia were almost entirely suspended, and the increase in animal life during that period must have been very considerable. The Soviet authorities themselves claimed that the fur-producing potentialities of Russia had scarcely been scratched. In the Five-Year Plan fur conservation had received very careful study under the supreme control of the State organization called the fur syndicate. The whole of Russia and Siberia had been divided into sections or tracts, certain of which were periodically closed to all hunting or trapping. Fur farming was being studied as scientifically as in Canada and the U.S.A., and State farms had been established all over the country.

It would be argued that Russia had every right to develop her natural resources to her utmost. This could not be gainsaid, but it did not mean that other countries had not the right to protect their own interests. If such development threatened to destroy London's position as the fur skin market of the world and to undercut the fur production of countries like Canada and the United States, then the countries affected had every right to protect themselves.

Quoting from Mr. Brunton's reports to the F.B.I., the Chairman said that factories for the dressing and dyeing of furs were being opened in various centres in Russia. The factories were all equipped with the latest type of fur-manipulating machines, and expert supervision of dressing and dyeing processes was provided by Austrian and German workmen, who had been enticed by offers of large salaries. Judging by the success which had already been achieved there was no doubt that at the end of five years Russia would have obtained a degree of efficiency in dressing and dyeing furs which would place the products of her factories on a level with those of any of the leading dressers and dyers in the world. No one had any right to say that Russia should not develop any branch of her industry, but if the goods so produced by reason of the underpayment of her workpeople and disregard of productive costs could be dumped into another country to the detriment of its own industries, then that country should and must safeguard itself.

BAN ON IMPORTS DESIRED

Though the quantity of dressed and dyed goods offered through Soviet agents was already creating concern and disorganization, it was as yet barely 10 per cent. of Soviet Russia's projected production. There appeared to be no standard or basic price either for Russia's raw material or for dressed and dyed skins. Many of the latter were offered below the price of the raw material, and these prices were subject to fluctuations and special allowances such as would cover the cost of import duties into countries protected by tariffs. It was anticipated that Russia would not be content to export her dressed and dyed furs, but as soon as she had established her dressing and dyeing factories she would extend her organization to embrace the manufacture of fur garments and trimmings. Mr. Groner said in conclusion that the only real help they could get was from the Government in the form of a ban on the importation of these dumped goods. It might be said that the Government would do nothing. There were indications, however, that the Government was awakening to the gravity of the position. Further, there was more than a possibility of a change of Government in the near future and there were even indications of a growing feeling for a non-party movement to tackle these great problems which were now facing the country.

The CHAIRMAN moved and Mr. G. RICE seconded a resolution which viewed with alarm "the increasing importation of furs dressed and dyed in Soviet Russia at prices calculated to demoralize our markets, bankrupt British producers, increase unemployment, and add to the burden of taxation," and called for immediate action to deal with the matter. Questions were asked with a view to dealing also with imports of furs from France and other countries, but the chairman said that while he had strong opinions about the protection of the fur industry this raised the question of tariffs. The meeting had been called to consider Russian dumping and they proposed to act with other important bodies to try to stop it. The tariff question could be dealt with by calling another meeting.

The resolution was carried in a meeting of about 400 members of the trade, including workers as well as employers, with only six opposing votes. It was further decided that the Prime Minister should be requested to receive a deputation representing the fur trade of Great Britain with a view to obtaining the help of the Government, and that the meeting should offer its cooperation to the committee appointed by the Federation of British Industries to deal with the menace of the dumping of goods into this country from Soviet Russia.

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Daily Telegraph

Letters to the Editor

BRITISH DYES

"KEY TO INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY"

A PLEA FOR FULL INQUIRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In my opinion the dyestuffs industry is in reality the key to our future industrial prosperity. This fact is an aspect of the situation that has not been sufficiently emphasized in the correspondence appearing in the Press, and its full significance has therefore not been adequately appreciated.

The Dyestuffs Act has given a remarkable and well-needed stimulus to the study of organic chemistry in this country, with the result that we have now attained a position in no way inferior to that of Germany and the United States as regards facilities for instruction and research. Of the quality of the original scientific work done in this country there has never been any doubt, but it is only now that the supply of properly trained chemists and chemical engineers is becoming adequate for the full requirements of our industries. Supremacy must inevitably lie with the country which organizes and develops its industries on a scientific basis, and is possessed of technologists capable of turning new discoveries to practical use. Furthermore, the events of the last 15 years have shown that chemical science and its applications will play a steadily increasing part in the progress of civilization.

The dyestuffs industry provides an outlet which attracts the better type of man to organic chemistry. The training and experience of these men will further be available not only for other branches of the steadily expanding chemical industry, but also for industrial activities outside the purely chemical field, which can only progress in so far as they make proper use of the services of these chemists and chemical engineers. Anything which will impede the development of our dye industry will thus have a correspondingly serious effect on our industrial life as a whole.

The unfortunate situation of the coal industry is just now in every one's mind, and I would like to refer briefly to it as an example of what I have said. The raw materials of the dye industry are derived mainly from coal tar, and as a result of the development of that industry what was originally an unpleasant material of no commercial utility has become a source of remarkable wealth which has naturally enhanced the value of its parent material—coal. We have not yet utilized these resources to the full. Furthermore, the highly complicated investigations necessary to achieve the commercial production of motor spirit and liquid fuels from coal can only be carried to a successful conclusion by the activities of a team of trained chemists and chemical engineers. If, as the result of the restriction of our dyestuffs industry, we are unable to provide suitable men in adequate numbers, we may fail to solve a problem which gives great promise of opening up a new era of prosperity for our coal industry.

I hope enough has been said to show that the dyestuffs industry is the narrow pass through the mountains to the wide fertile plains of new industrial developments, the possession and cultivation of which are essential to our future national prosperity and security.

While the main facts relating to the progress of our dye industry under the Act have been published, the data on which the opponents of the renewal of the Act base their contentions have not been made public. The industry cannot, therefore, reply effectively to their criticisms. Since the Government, in view of the many weighty problems with which it has had to deal at one and the same time, cannot possibly have had leisure to make a complete study of all the facts, I would like to urge strongly that it should postpone a final decision. Let there be a full inquiry on scientific and judicial lines, completely removed from the arena of party politics, and let the report of the inquiry be published before definite action is taken. Surely this is not too much to ask in a matter of such national importance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. MILNE-WATSON.

The Gas Light and Coke Company, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S.W.1, Dec. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just seen in *The Times* of yesterday a letter from Mr. C. C. Railton, Director of the Calico Printers' Association, making special comment on my letter of a week ago, and also questioning certain statements in a paper I read to the British Association in September last.

With regard to the figures used in my B.A. paper, I had been showing the value to users of dyes in this country of a strong home dye industry, in preventing foreign makers from charging exorbitant and uneconomic prices, and instanced one colour alone for which we had already paid a toll of about £86,000 over its ordinary commercial value up to the time of its production here. Mr. Railton questions the basis of my calculations, as his company had evidently been getting this colour at lower prices. The figures I based on were not those at which my own firm bought, but were the official figures of the Board of Trade, and the amount purchased by his company at any lower price could not materially alter the figure given above, nor could it affect in the slightest the general argument I was developing.

Another part in Mr. Railton's letter shows the big drop in yardage of printed and dyed cloth exports, indicating that the restriction on dyes was in some way responsible. But he ignores other striking figures which show that by far the greatest drop was in the grey and bleached cloth trade, which have no dyes whatever entering into their cost of production, while the exports of wholly dyed cloth, the section most dependent on dyes, shows the least decline, and is, in fact, the only section of the textile trade with an increase in value of turnover over pre-war days—the figures being £33,914,000 in 1929, against £26,569,000 in 1913. Such facts surely suggest that the trouble with Lancashire lies elsewhere than in the dye industry.

I do not know whether I ought to feel penitent over Mr. Railton's remarks on my firm's not being one of those whose products "clothe the millions of India, China, and Africa." Perhaps I have felt that my grandfathers did enough of that work in the past to have relieved me of a service that Mr. Railton evidently still clings to with a kind of missionary zeal. But when one has seen those peoples during the past decades importing machinery for their own use, and able and anxious to cater for themselves in those simple services, one has felt it not unwise to leave them to do so and look for other and higher activities for our home workpeople and our plant. Hence the "specializing trade" which Mr. Railton rather scoffs at. But I venture to suggest that it is perhaps just in this direction that he, and Lancashire in general, might find a more interesting and lucrative sphere for their activities, one which, as old Carlyle said 70 years ago, does not gyrate on the pivot of the infinitesimal fraction of a farthing, but which can use to the utmost the best brains of the scientist and the artist and be worthy of an educated people now at our command.

I sat in front of the Prime Minister last night and listened to him, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, delivering a speech instinctive with the finest qualities of the scientist, and I could not but feel that if he had just 10 minutes in which to weigh up the pros and cons of the present situation of the Dyestuffs Act, as it affects the whole future industry and well-being of this country, he would see how vital is its retention to the things he most cares for.

I am, &c.,
JAMES MORTON.

Craigiehall, West Lothian, Scotland, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is interesting in reading the comments of dye users to see how many of the difficulties prophesied by those of us who contended 10 years ago that the cost of establishing the dye-making industry should be borne by the nation (not by the textile trades) have been confirmed. Experience of the working of the Act brings forth three main objections:—

First, and, owing to the condition of the textile trade at that time compared with to-day, least in importance, was a period when dye supplies in this country were definitely and considerably dearer than those at the disposal of our world competitors. This certainly in most bulk products has been remedied, and those textile interests who expect an immediate reduction in dyeing prices to follow the repeal of the Act will be disappointed.

The next objection arose during the time when British-made dyestuffs were definitely inferior to foreign-made supplies. I well remember in 1922 being asked by an African shipper to examine a range of goods made from cotton yarns dyed with British-made dyestuffs. In every instance each individual colour was a reasonable match to the patterns demanded, but in every case lacking somewhat in brilliance and purity. As a result, the effect of five or six different colours in the same piece of cloth was most striking. The brilliance and purity of these shades being the selling factor in the goods, I was shown a letter from the importing merchants requesting that no more British goods be sent, and that Belgium-made cloth be substituted. This trade was lost by the British merchant, manufacturer, and dyer, and has not been recovered.

The most serious consideration, however, and one that will continue as long as present restrictions exist, has been the attitude of the dye users in this country, particularly the smaller firms, who are unable to employ an expert staff to superintend the demands for licences, and who, confronted with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining regular licences for any new product offered to them, content themselves with the product available without these handicaps, although they realize it to be a "second best." Anyone who has had the opportunity of seeing what goods are being produced by many of our Continental competitors must realize what untold harm this frame of mind has done to the textile trade in this country.

During the last few months we have had repeated assurances by public speech and in the Press from the colour-producing interests that they are able to offer a practically full range of dyestuffs at world competitive prices. Patriotically one must hope this is true, and, if so, why all this agitation by these interests and distinguished chemists on the announcement by the Government that the original intention of the Act to limit the restriction to 10 years is confirmed?

Yours very truly,
J. H. S. LAWSON.

CHURCH AND STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Bishop of Durham, in your issue of to-day, tells us that the recent appointment of a Commission to review the relations of Church and State has the primary object of making for ever impossible such a subordination of the spiritual society to Parliament as that which has recently occurred, and calls for disestablishment. He appears to be obsessed by the old and too familiar fallacy that the Church is alone spiritual, and the State secular. That is plainly not true to fact, however commonly assumed as an axiom.

We are not now a heathen country. We are a definitely Christian country, governed by a Christian King and a Christian Parliament. Since the time of Alfred our legislation has been definitely founded on, and is an extension and enforcement by the State of, the Christian principle not to do to others what we would not that others should do to us. This has been applied as far as possible, down to the present time, in our foreign policy as well as in our domestic legislation. Since the time of Elizabeth Parliament has the entire charge of our poor, a definite spiritual duty. Since 1870 Parliament has taken charge of the education of the young, another spiritual duty. Matters relating to sex are largely in the hands of Parliament. How can it still be said that Parliament, with its control of foreign policy, its care for the poor, for education of the young, and other matters, is not discharging spiritual functions? Is it not true that at this moment the British Parliament is the greatest spiritual power in the world?

Its powers relating to public worship in the Church of England are constitutionally limited to withholding sanction of proposals by that Church which seem to them inconsistent with the wider Christian interests of the nation which they alone represent.

Shall we, after 1,000 years, dissociate ourselves from our own Christian State, and reduce ourselves to a mere sect, we, to whom the world is now looking as the head of the great world-wide Anglican Communion and still wider unions to come?

I am, &c.,
JAMES M. WILSON.

Steep, Petersfield, Dec. 2.

TREASURES OF FAMOUS CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I request the courtesy of your columns to ask for treasures of famous children for the Loan Exhibition that is being organized to be held in February, and for which the Countess of Ancaster is lending Eresby House?

There must be so very many people who have some treasured possession of a famous child, or something that belonged to a famous person when a child—such things, for instance, as dolls or other toys, books, letters, little garments, pictures, and miniatures; in fact anything that is known to have been treasured by a child who, if not born famous, achieved fame later.

The greatest care will be taken of all treasures lent for the exhibition, which is in aid of Fairfield House School for ailing London children (girls)—those in such poor health that they are ready to catch almost any disease. They are carefully selected by the London County Council and sent to Broadstairs, where the rest, the care, and the proper feeding work wonders, and after a short time the little people begin to gain in health, becoming so strong that they have a real chance of resisting illness.

I am very anxious to make a big success of this exhibition because the school, which is supported by the British Section of the Save the Children Fund, is really doing splendid work. I shall be grateful to hear from anybody who has a treasure they will kindly lend for this good cause. All communications should be addressed to me at 67, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Yours very truly,
KATHERINE BROWNLOW.

Belton House, Grantham, Dec. 1.

THE MARKETING BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I point out that, as the Agricultural Marketing Bill is an enabling and not a compelling measure, the opposition expressed by the president, chairman, and secretary of the National Poultry Council is beside the point? It is not a question whether the poultry industry shall support or oppose the Bill at the present stage, but whether it shall promote marketing schemes under its provisions when it becomes law. Moreover, although there may be no immediate need for marketing schemes in those areas where, it is contended, consumption is largely in excess of production, that is no reason why other areas should be denied opportunities to operate schemes which may be vital to their security.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. ELKINGTON.

Dalehurst, Gregories-road, Beaconsfield, Nov. 28.

FROM THE LIBERAL DOVECOT

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SCHEMES

NO WELCOME FROM THE GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is naturally a good deal of interest in the present relationship of the Liberal and Labour Parties.

The recent Liberal Yellow Book contains a number of definite proposals which Mr. Lloyd George urges should immediately be undertaken by the Government, and, with the exception of those dealing with agriculture, which are not of immediate utility so far as unemployment this winter is concerned, it is to be noted that without exception every one of the main proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George has been definitely turned down by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues, as the recent records of Parliament prove, for they have been put one by one during the last few weeks by way of question to the appropriate Minister in the House of Commons.

The suggested loan for national reconstruction, the economy scheme, the proposal to examine how present burdens on industry may be mitigated, and the like have all been flatly refused. The following records are extracted from recent pages of Hansard; the questions are practically word for word Mr. Lloyd George's proposals:—

(1) On November 11 the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked whether the Government propose to ask for a national loan for reconstruction and development purposes in connexion with the mitigation of unemployment.

Mr. P. Snowden replied:—"Since assuming office the Government have stimulated, approved, and assisted capital expenditure on public works to the extent of some £135,000,000. It is still the policy of the Government to give favourable consideration and financial assistance to schemes of this kind which are economically sound and will promote national development."

Sir Kingsley Wood.—"Will the right hon. gentleman kindly reply to the question: Whether the Government propose to ask for a national loan for reconstruction such as has been so graphically described by the right hon. gentleman the member for Carnarvon Boroughs (Mr. Lloyd George)?"

Mr. Snowden.—"It is not the policy of the Government to promote a public loan and then try to devise some means of spending it. It is the policy of the Government to consider, and to consider favourably, provided the conditions are complied with, any proposal for national development, and if that be approved then the Government will provide the necessary finance."

Sir Kingsley Wood.—"May I take it that there has been no proposal in regard to unemployment which has been in any way retarded by lack of capital or other facilities?"

Mr. Snowden.—"I have already stated in this House, in reply to rumours, that there has not been put before me a single such proposal carrying the approval of the Department from which it emanated which has not received my sympathetic consideration."

(2) On November 11 Mr. Bracken asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in view of the economic difficulties of the nation, he will appoint a committee, similar to that presided over by Sir Eric Geddes, to examine into the expenditure of the State Departments.

Mr. P. Snowden replied:—"I and my Department are continuously engaged in examining State expenditure and in effecting economies. Having regard to the difference between the conditions in which the Geddes Committee were appointed and the conditions of to-day, I do not think that a committee such as that suggested by the hon. member would be a suitable instrument for the purpose."

(3) On November 18 the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked whether he proposed to take any immediate steps to encourage closer relations between industry and banking, so that advantages similar to those enjoyed in the United States of America and Germany in the way of industrial banks and generally in facilities for the development of new enterprise might be made available in this country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied:—"These matters fall directly within the terms of reference of the Macmillan Committee, and will, I anticipate, be dealt with in its report."

Sir Kingsley Wood.—"Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this is one of the proposals which was issued by the right hon. member for Carnarvon Boroughs (Mr. Lloyd George), and will he treat it with every respect?"

Mr. Snowden.—"I am afraid I am not so familiar with the many proposals of my right hon. friend."

(4) On November 25 the Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked whether he will consider the advisability of appointing a committee to consider how far the present incidence of taxation can be altered so as to remove, as far as possible, the burden at present placed on enterprise, re-equipment and development.

Mr. Philip Snowden replied:—"No, sir. The general question of the effect of taxation on trade and industry was considered by Lord Colwyn's Committee on National Debt and Taxation, and I do not propose to set up another committee."

(5) On November 25 the President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he proposes to create an institute, somewhat on the lines of the institute established in the United States of America by Mr. Mellon, the Secretary to the Treasury, with the object of bridging the gulf between science and industry, and to provide a means of testing out new inventions with a view to their being utilized in the development of existing industries and in the establishment of new industries.

Mr. W. Graham replied:—"Research organizations have already been established in this country for the very purpose which the right hon. gentleman has in view. With the help of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research 27 research associations have been set up to meet the needs of individual industries, and the published records of the Department afford sufficient proof of the value of their work in bringing science and industry into effective contact. It has been represented that the existing organization needs to be supplemented in certain directions, and these representations are now under consideration."

(6) On Thursday, November 20, the Minister of Health was asked whether he proposes to appoint an advisory committee, consisting of experts in town planning, representatives of the local authorities, and Civil servants, to consider the present schemes of the regional town-planning committees and select those which can be put into immediate operation.

Mr. Greenwood replied:—"Many reports have been issued by advisory regional committees, but these are far from being approved schemes. No regional schemes have been approved, though many proposals of a regional character are embodied in approved town plans or preliminary statements, and several have been or are being carried out by local authorities. I am not at present satisfied that any useful purpose would be served by such a committee as that suggested, but the matter is being further considered."

It will be observed that not only has none of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals been accepted by the Government, but that Mr. Snowden professes ignorance of Mr. Lloyd George's "many proposals," Mr. Graham politely intimates that Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion of a Mellon Institute for Great Britain has already been anticipated in 27 cases in this country, and Mr. Greenwood takes the conventional line that "no useful purpose" would be served by an advisory town-planning committee in relation to unemployment!

Yours faithfully,
KINGSLEY WOOD.

House of Commons, Dec. 1.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am requested by my Chapter, which met in Wantage to-day, to inform you of the following resolution which, after due consideration, was passed unanimously:—"That the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Wantage, assembled in Chapter, wish unanimously to record their indignant protest against the continued cruelties being practised in Russia."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. SANDERS, Rural Dean of Wantage.

Challow Vicarage, Wantage, Dec. 1.

Points from Letters

A RESULT OF LOWER PRICES

Sir Herbert Samuel is easily the greatest and most subtle advocate these days of free trade and cheap food, and his letter in your issue of December 3 justifies this great position. He contends that the fall of 10 per cent. in the cost of living since 1925 amounts to £200,000,000 per annum, and that "the demand for comforts and amusements" in this country, owing to increased spending power, has risen proportionately. Does he realize that by far the largest proportion of this huge sum is being drained out of the agricultural industries throughout the world? The industry in this country and our Dominions is suffering specially. Does he also realize that the 500,000 workers who he states should find employment through this supposed increase in our wealth about represents the number of agricultural and kindred workers thrown out of employment through the present economic conditions in this country alone during the past few years?—Mr. GEOFFREY HOOPER, Pershore.

LOOKING OVER THE WARDROBE

Most of us are rather liable to hoard, squirrel-like, things not immediately required. May I plead with those who have surplus old garments to suppress firmly this instinct this winter, and to think of the many thousands of their fellow-citizens who have not even essential clothing? Often this lack stands an insurmountable barrier between the men and the work they so desperately need. Last winter season the Winter Distress League enabled 1,500 people to take up definite jobs, merely by providing them with decent second-hand clothes. Will those who have sufficient wardrobes think of those who have none, and instead of keeping garments that might "come in useful sometime," send them to us to be of immediate supreme use now? We can use almost anything but men's clothes and boots and shoes, however worn, are of especial use.—Mrs. CYRIL M. WOOD, chairman of Executive Committee, Winter Distress League, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

THE DOOR SLAMMER

Noisy hotel lifts are indeed a bugbear, so also are noisy visitors. How often is one kept awake until the small hours by the slamming of bedroom doors, the kicking off of boots, and the throwing of them outside. In not a few London hotels it is useless for the light sleeper to retire early in the hope of getting a good night's rest. He just has to sit in the lounge or smoke-room until the last of the late birds goes off to bed. Why is it that so few people can close a door quietly? The door slammer is a real disturber of the peace.—Mr. J. E. FALL, Bressingham, Norfolk.

MR. WALTER GREAVES

I have read the obituary notice in *The Times* of Mr. Greaves with much interest, having made the acquaintance of him and his brother some 35 years ago. They came to Lincolnshire and stayed at Fulbeck for about a month, painting some decorative panels for a village hall. At that time I bought from them, and have here now, a most charming drawing of old Chelsea signed "H. and W. Greaves, 1860." Many of the earlier pictures were, I believe, the joint work of the two brothers. If Mr. Walter Greaves was 16 when he painted "Hammersmith Bridge" he could only have been 14 when he painted my picture. The picture I have is a river scene and includes the Old Adam and Eve, Old Ferry Wharf, Allen's Lime Works, and Chelsea Church: the numerous details are most remarkable and a lifelike and vivid picture is presented. The brothers then called themselves "pupils of Whistler." Both were simple and charming characters—childlike, I might say—with no thought but for their art.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ROYDS, Stubton, Newark.

MOTORING IN WINTER

The season of frosts and fogs is upon us. May I plead for a little more consideration on the part of motor drivers, a little more care on the part of the cyclist and pedestrian, while conditions are at their worst? Most accidents can and should be avoided. At the beginning of last autumn my association issued some suggestions in connection with slippery road surfaces. May I add a special winter hint for the motorist? See that the treads on your tires are good: if not, renew them now. We hear much to-day of the need for road surfaces which offer a firm grip, but it takes two to effect that grip. The wise motorist sees to it that he supplies his share.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. A. PICKARD, General Secretary, The National Safety First Association.

A RECIPE FOR MEDLARS

My sister gives me the following recipe. Pick the medlars and spread them out in a cool room for some weeks until they begin to get soft. Now wash the fruit and place in a large stewpot covered with water and cook in the oven for two or three hours until quite soft. While still warm press through a fine wire sieve. Weigh the resulting pulp and water, adding one pound of best lump sugar to every pound of the former. Boil this for about an hour in a preserving pan like jam, put into pots and tie down. It should set firmly when cold, but as it is not clear we call it medlar cheese, not jelly. It should keep for years and the flavour is delicious, something like greengage jam.—Mr. L. ILLINGWORTH, The Way's End, Foxton, Royston, Herts.

PENNY CHEQUES

Mr. McKenna told us in the National Lecture broadcast last week that bank balances form the chief part of our currency, and as it is generally agreed that in the present stringent economic situation anything that makes for ease in the flow of currency is all to the good, perhaps the time has now come when the stamp duty on cheques could be restored to the old rate of one penny. What the Chancellor of the Exchequer would lose in duty he might well make up in other ways by better trade.—Mr. H. FISHER, Secretary, National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, 14, Mincing lane, E.C.3.

COURTS LEET IN SHROPSHIRE

The Courts Leet, View of Frankpledge and Courts Baron of Algernon Hugh Heber-Percy, Lord of the Manors of Wollerton and Hodnet, Shropshire, were held in 1927, as they have been from time immemorial, at Wollerton and Hodnet, when the following officers were appointed:—Tything Men, Pinner and Aletaster, Herald, Bannerman, Javelin Men and Bailiff, and on the same occasion the boundaries of the two manors were walked. It is fairly certain that the custom will be continued in the future from time to time as in the past.—Mr. JOHN ST. C. CLIFTON, Steward of the Manors of Wollerton and Hodnet, Market Drayton.

THE MAKING OF A HOUSEWIFE

Your readers may like to hear what the Campden Trustees, in cooperation with the London County Council, are doing for the training of elementary school-girls as housewives. In January, 1925, a day home management school for girls over 14 years of age was opened in North Kensington at the Campden Technical Institute. The courses of instruction include cookery, laundry, needle-work, hygiene, and infant welfare, housewifery, upholstery, and paper hanging. General education is continued in English and drawing; physical exercises form an important part of the curriculum, in which are included swimming and net-ball. The course lasts a year, divided into three terms. Up to date 224 girls have passed through the school: 37 per cent. have gone to domestic service of their own accord; 50 per cent. to different branches of the needle trades; and the remaining 23 per cent. have taken various posts, not the least important being those of housekeepers at home.—Miss MARGARET FRERE, Chairman of the "Day Home Management School" of the Campden Trustees, 20, Ladbroke-square, W.11.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Your readers will, I am sure, have felt pleased to have read in your columns on Tuesday that the Early Closing Association has secured for the shop assistants four consecutive days' holiday. I am wondering whether we, as women, realize all that this means to these young people who are far away from their homes—just the difference, for many, between spending Christmas Day and Boxing Day in London lodgings instead of joining the family circle at home. It is hoped that all employers will get the true Dickensian spirit and give to everyone a really happy Christmas by giving them an opportunity of spending Christmas at home. We women of London can do much by personally making our appeal to retail distributors to join the firms giving this much appreciated longer Christmas holiday.—DAME BEATRIX LYALL.

SMOKING IN THEATRES

I should like to support Mrs. Melville's protest. At the last performance which I attended I had a "chain" cigarette smoker each side of me and a pipe smoker, who smothered us the whole time, behind. Why is it that in this country we have, non-smokers and courteous smokers alike, tamely allowed the tobacco slave, who is in a minority, to impose himself on us in nearly every restaurant, theatre, concert hall, or waiting room and openly abuse the few non-smoking facilities that are supposed to exist?—Mr. T. S. LASCELLES, 56, St. Germans-road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

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MIXED MARRIAGES

ROMAN CHURCH AND THE LAW

DR. DOWNEY'S REPLY TO BISHOP'S CHARGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3

Dr. Downey, the Roman Catholic Arch-Bishop of Liverpool, replied to-day to the criticisms of the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. David) in regard to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards mixed marriages and the alleged conduct of some of her priests, who, Dr. David stated, had been putting improper pressure on poor people.

Dr. Downey, in his reply, said:—"I am frankly amazed at the inadequacy of the dossier at last produced by his Lordship under pressure in support of the very serious allegations made by him. . . . He has to prove that priests in Liverpool have declared that mixed marriages were invalid and the children of such marriages illegitimate in English law. Fortunately both Bishop David and myself are agreed that all priests have every right to declare mixed marriages invalid by his own Church law. These are his Lordship's own words, and most of his dossier goes to prove what is already admitted between us. His Lordship cites five cases, all proving what is already admitted by both of us. Since he admits that priests have every right to declare a marriage invalid in Church law, why cite five cases of it?"

LEGITIMACY IN LAW

Continuing, he said his Lordship did cite one solitary case of a priest in Liverpool who was reputed to have denied the legitimacy in law of the children of a mixed marriage. This case he would investigate at once, but it seemed to him it was the plain duty of his Lordship to have investigated this case instead of accepting second-hand evidence and then making a general charge against the Catholic priests of that city. He might add that his Lordship went far afield in search of priestly victims, citing doubtful cases from Manchester and the East End of London, places over which neither his Lordship nor he had any jurisdiction.

"As a result of his Lordship's reiterated allegations," he said, "I find myself with two cases to investigate, one concerning the Catholic Evidence Guild and the other concerning mixed marriages. I shall take steps to have an impartial investigation if his Lordship's witnesses will be good enough to give evidence and I will then publish the result.

"There is the third point. Nearly six weeks ago I cited for his Lordship's information the official teaching of the Catholic Church as set forth in the code of canon law. Instead of mastering that treatise and judging us by it, he now cites three unofficial documents, which he says he cannot reconcile with the canon law—an advertisement of a mission in Everton, an extract from a Roman Catholic magazine in London, and an answer from a catechism of Christian doctrine for which he has had to go far afield—namely, to New Zealand. They are quite easily reconciled, as all three documents deny the validity of mixed marriages in Church law and have no bearing whatever on the civil law either in Everton or in New Zealand. His Lordship has wasted a great deal of time proving what is already admitted. What he has to prove is that the Catholic Church denies the validity of mixed marriages in civil law. It is regrettable that when he had the opportunity his Lordship did not make himself better acquainted with the law of the Catholic Church with regard to mixed marriages before launching his reckless attack. His remark that it is to be noted that the Roman Church reserves this weapon of war for the unlearned and the poor, is beneath contempt and, like most of his Lordship's other allegations, incapable of proof."

THE FOUNDLING SITE

APPEAL FOR PERMANENT BASIS

An appeal for £1,000 to enable the Foundling Hospital Site Day Nursery to be established on a permanent basis was made yesterday at a meeting held at the house of Lady Oxford and Asquith, 44, Bedford-square. The object of the day nursery is to take care of the very young children of poor parents while the mothers are at work.

LADY CROSFIELD, who presided, spoke of the great benefit the children derived from the care bestowed on them in an atmosphere of happiness.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, speaking in support of the appeal, recalled the history of the Foundling Hospital, and regretted that the old buildings should have been pulled down. The great thing, however, was that the large site should be retained for the children of the neighbourhood. He commended the useful work that was being accomplished in the day nursery, where, in delightful surroundings, the health and welfare of poor children were being cared for during many hours of the day. He expressed the hope that in the future there might be many spots in London like the Foundling Hospital site for the benefit of those bright, intelligent, fascinating young people, the London Cockneys.

MRS. ST. AUBYN said that the day nursery had been open for only six months, and during that period 2,961 attendances had been recorded, an average of 22 children a day. The staff included a matron, nurse, and four probationers. A charge was made of 9d. a day for each child, but, in some cases, less than that was accepted. The cost of caring for the children was 2s. 6d. a head each day.

The appeal was supported by LADY OXFORD and ASQUITH and the MAYORS of ST. PANCRAS and HOLBORN.

PERSIAN ART

SOURCE AND INFLUENCE OF OLD TRADITION

The first of the lantern lectures arranged by the newly formed Art Club attached to the Royal Society of British Artists was given in the R.B.A. Galleries, Suffolk-street, last evening, by Mr. A. F. Kendrick on Persian Art.

Mr. KENDRICK said the Persians were born artists who turned to artistic form almost everything they touched. Their influence was so natural and simple that it was hard to detect; much of it emerged under another name, for Mohamedan art owed more to Persia than to any other of the mixed strains from which it was composed. Persia had been created by Cyrus, to whom perhaps we therefore owed Persian art. The majestic ruins of Persepolis and of Susa (the Shushan of the Book of Esther) displayed the architecture and, on friezes, the characteristic bowmen, as well as creatures borrowed from Babylon and Nineveh, but their ferocity was lost in Persia or turned to a decorative end.

From the gold armlets of the Oxus Treasure (now in the two great London museums) it was possible to pass to tiles which represented the Parthian archers firing backwards from their horses, and so to the Great Wall of Ctesiphon, which was the headquarters of the native Sassanian dynasty which had revived the glories of the past. Chosroes, the Sassanian monarch, was merely Cyrus newspelt, and Ardeshir was Artaxerxes. The great rock walls with which they were surrounded gave them an opportunity for their carvings. Decorative motives, especially the Persian dragon, could be traced eastward into Central Asia, as well as westward. Garden scenes could be found on carpets and silks, and the geometrical tendencies learnt from Turkoman art sometimes formalized the designs.

SUNDAY BOXING IN LONDON

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. yesterday received two deputations at County Hall on the question of Sunday boxing performances in London. One, from the Imperial Alliance for the Defence of Sunday, urged the Committee to recommend to the Council that in granting licences for boxing saloons and halls a condition should be attached that in no case should contests or displays be permitted on Sundays. The deputation included Lord Marks, who acted as speaker, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., and Bishop Perrin. The second deputation was from the British Board of Boxing Control. The board was represented by Colonal Myddelton, chairman, and Mr. Don Mall, secretary. Colonel Myddelton said later that the board was not taking any definite view for or against Sunday boxing. The board wanted to see the outcome of the new regulations which come into effect on January 1, and wanted to do the best thing for boxing. The Committee afterwards considered the question in private and will report their decision to the Council in due course.

DYING MAN'S LETTERS

DOCTOR'S RECORD OF EFFECT OF DRUGS

Remarkable letters written by a doctor within the last hour of his life describing the effect of drugs he had taken, were read by Mr. W. D'A. Peskett, the Brighton Borough Coroner, at the inquest yesterday on the body of Dr. Hugh Lonsdale Hands, 63, a physician and surgeon, who was found dead in his surgery in Ship-street, Brighton, on Tuesday. Mr. Peskett sat without a jury.

Dr. A. M. Collcutt, of Brighton, who was called to the surgery by the police, said he found Dr. Hands dead. Three bottles, each marked "Poison," were on the mantelpiece.

Frederick Richard De Prilleux Hands, the doctor's son, said that for some years his father had been suffering from a ductless gland at the back of his neck, and he had treated himself. Recently he had not looked very well, but made no complaint.

The CORONER.—For the past year or so he has complained of financial worries and has occasionally spoken of them?—Yes, though he was not in the habit of taking anyone into his confidence.

Mr. Hands said that his father had been able to attend to his practice.

"Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock," the witness continued, "he came down and had his breakfast. He then went to the surgery to see a patient. At 12.20 I passed the door of the surgery and saw my mother talking to him with another man, who was giving him a paper. A few moments later I went to speak to my father, and found the door locked. This was not unusual, so I knocked. My mother then came downstairs and said 'Can't you get an answer?' I called and could get no reply. I then heard groans and thought something had happened to him. I called for assistance and the door was forced open. I saw my father sitting in a chair. He was dead."

Mr. Hands said he found three letters, one being addressed to his mother. They were in his father's handwriting, and he asked that they should be read in Court.

The Coroner's officer then proceeded to read them. One was as follows:—

Dearest Sophie.—It is all over. I am hopelessly in debt. I have tried and tried, but fate is against me.

When I am dead, it would be better for you—you are not responsible for my debts. I have to appear before the Registrar at 12 over Miss Lamb's repairs. My wishes are, no flowers, no funeral, or mourning, as what happens to the body matters not. My corpse to be offered to a London hospital for ductless gland research. These are minute, such glands covering each function and action (good or bad). I feel as if my brain is going—except for smoking and cards (no fishing now), which must be forgot.

I should have done this before. I have been so worried, and have not been able to write my book on "Modern Treatment." Here I am with no fear of the dread of pneumonia or any septic poisoning.

Hopelessly in debt while the G.P. and the specialists make a fortune—with humbug. What have I gained from all study and research I have done? Nothing. The thought of it sends my brain racking. I have been hoping and hoping against hope that some day I may be rewarded. What a hope! I have gambled and gambled, and got more and more into the mire.

I have come to the end of the tether. . . . My brain is going—what the future may be I don't know. . . . Good-bye. Love.—HUGH.

The second letter, apparently written after the doctor had taken the first dose of poison, read:—

I have taken half an ounce tincture of aconite and one ounce chloral hydrate, both nice, except tingling. Waiting. Feeling very happy. First time ever felt without worry, if free. Heart must be strong—won't give way. . . . I am getting tired. It is a long time; so long. Japs are right. Death is lovely. I feel fine. No pain and have not taken any. I did not tell my wife everything. I did not want to worry her.

I feel sleepy. Pulse still good (chloral) and feel fit. Have my vein opened. May find myself alive in the coffin. Terrible thought. . . . I await each manifestation. All this can be published. I believe now in a just God, not in Land's laws. Very comfortable. . . . Pulse good. All Miss Lamb's doing.

P.S.—God seems to be over me. Just leaving for a lovely voyage, but it is slow. First time without worry. Money is nothing. It is not wickedness.

The third letter was as follows:—

11.30. After aconite dose 5 m do chloral one ounce dose 30grs. I feel quite well. Just getting dazed slightly but quite happy. Feel cheating usurers, what does it matter? This year or next, repairs? Surely I cannot live on. I am comfortable and feel lovely. Just been sick. Must take prussic. Pulse good.

11.35. Have just given inoc. 1.09 and—for asthma. Mr. Swan. Have not passed away. Surely cannot live on. Dosage is rot. Took no breakfast. Just shows how useless by stomach are all drugs, all gland, and other preparations. Pulse running well, feel fine. When will it all be over? No prussic.

Mr. Frederick Hands, the doctor's son, recalled, said he thought that his father took the poison at 11.20. He might have taken it after.

The CORONER.—He says 11.20, and he saw two people after that?—Yes.

Mr. Hands added that his mother saw her husband 10 minutes before he died.

The CORONER said "In this case the only verdict one can give is 'Suicide while of unsound mind.'" He added that he understood Dr. Hands had suffered from a ductless gland for a considerable time.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded.

There was a brief reference to Dr. Hands in the Hove Police Court yesterday. He was due to appear before the magistrates on an adjourned summons, in company with some others, for consuming intoxicating liquor at the Cottage Residential Club, Third-avenue, Hove, after hours. Mr. Eric Neve, for Dr. Hands, told the Court that the doctor had had a complete answer to give in relation to the allegations against him. Fines of £20, 40s., and £1 respectively were imposed on the three other defendants concerned. The Bench also, on the application of the police, struck the club off the register on the ground of its being habitually used for the purpose of supplying liquor during prohibited hours.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, DEC. 3

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Mr. R. Hilton, Scholar of Christ Church, to be the de Osma student at Madrid during the current academical year.

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded the Gibbs Scholarship for Modern History to Mr. F. E. Figgures, New College, and that they consider the work of Mr. H. Instein, Scholar of Wadham College, to be deserving of honourable mention.

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 3

Mr. Frank Charles Powell has been elected to an Unofficial Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College.

Mr. Powell was educated at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, and was elected to a Major Scholarship at Gonville and Caius College in 1925. He was placed in the First Class in Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos in 1926 and in the First Class in Part II. of that Tripos with a "b" star in 1928. He was elected to the George Green Research Studentship in the College in 1928 and is at present Assistant Lecturer at University College, Hull.

Mr. R. V. Laurence, of Trinity College, has been appointed chairman of the examiners for the Historical Tripos, Part I.

Full Term ends on Friday next.

Congregations will be held in the Lent Term on the following days, at 2 p.m. each day:—Friday, January 23; Saturday, February 7; Friday, February 20; Saturday, March 7; Friday, March 13.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3

The following appointments have been made until the annual meeting of the University Court in 1933:—President of the Council and Pro-Chancellor, Mr. C. Sydney Jones; Vice-President of the Council, Mr. J. A. Smith.

Mr. F. J. Marquis has been appointed Deputy-Treasurer until the annual meeting of the University Court in 1931.

Other appointments are as follows:—

Dr. H. J. Channon, B.A. (London), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., to the Johnston Chair of Bio-Chemistry as from April 1, 1931; and Dr. H. E. Annett to the Samuel Turner Research Fellowship, for three years, from January 1, 1931.

LOITERING IN A SHIP

When a man was charged at the Thames Police Court yesterday before Mr. JOHN H. HARRIS, with being a suspected person loitering on board the s.s. Corncrake in the London Dock with intent to commit a felony, a police officer said it was alleged that the defendant was seen to tamper with the door of the chief officer's cabin. The Magistrate said the Act under which the man was charged did not mention a ship. It mentioned a dwelling-house. It could not be said that a ship was a dwelling-house. The Act, observed the magistrate, mentioned dock or navigable river, canal or basin, or place to which the public has access. The detective agreed that a ship was private property. There was, he said, no evidence to support a charge of attempted larceny. The man was discharged.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company has appointed Mr. A. R. Wilson, assistant to cartage manager, Southern Area, to be cartage manager, Southern Area, in succession to Mr. R. H. Todd, retired; and Mr. F. Leigh, station-master, Leicester, to be station-master, King's Cross, in succession to Mr. G. Sutcliffe, who was recently promoted assistant district superintendent for the King's Cross district.

DEVELOPMENTS ON MERSEYSIDE

PREPARING FOR BETTER TIMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3

There is no industrial area in the country which is making better preparation for the return of good trade than that covered by the term Merseyside. Liverpool is, of course, the capital of this area, and, because of her wealth and what she has at stake, she is in the forefront of most of the great schemes now in hand or projected which, it is believed, will enable the whole of Merseyside to take full advantage of the better times which we are assured are coming. First and foremost among these schemes is the new Mersey tunnel, the construction of which is costing upwards of £6,000,000. The work is well advanced, and the tunnel will be ready for use in the summer of 1932. Primarily it will be for the transit of motor traffic, and great commercial advantages are looked for from it. It will abolish the costly delays which now take place in the passage of heavy motor-lorries from Lancashire and Yorkshire into North Wales and beyond, and will, it is confidently anticipated, lead to a great development of trade.

Hardly less important than this new way under the Mersey is the arterial road now being made between Liverpool and Salford. It will be 26 miles long, and its creation is involving the construction of 20 bridges. This road will be a great feeder of the new Mersey tunnel, and will link Merseyside with the industrial life of East Lancashire in a way that the present old Liverpool-Manchester road has failed to do because of its narrowness and consequent liability to speedy congestion.

Another great scheme is that of a motor-way between Birmingham and Bromborough, a growing industrial place on the Cheshire side of the Mersey a mile or two from Birkenhead, known chiefly as the location of the shipbuilding yard of Cammell, Laird and Co. It is true this project is still more or less in the air, but there are strong hopes that it will come to fruition, and in that case Merseyside will have another commercial asset of real value.

At Bromborough great estate developments are going on, and these will receive an impetus when the new dock at Bromborough of Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, is completed. It is costing £1,000,000, and is certainly the forerunner of extensive industrial developments at that end of the Wirral Peninsula. It is expected that what are now fields will in a few years' time be covered with factories. This dock, which has an area of about 20 acres, with a depth of water sufficient for seagoing vessels up to 10,000 tons, has been constructed mainly to facilitate the handling of inward and outward traffic in connexion with the company's works at Port Sunlight and Bromborough, but it will also be available for industries to be established round its borders. The dock estate itself covers 145 acres, and there is a river frontage of a mile and a quarter. The whole estate covers 500 acres, and is connected with the main Birkenhead to Chester railway by a private line.

In Liverpool there is ample evidence of a determination to do something more than develop the port. Although the expected return of the White Star headquarters from London will be a sentimental more than a tangible addition to the assets of the port, it has been warmly welcomed, but it is to the policy of the Dock Board that the city looks mainly for the progress of the port, and only a day or two ago the chairman of that body gave comforting assurance that, in spite of the general depression, there is nothing to be pessimistic about so far as Merseyside shipping is concerned.

New dock schemes are in hand, including the construction on the Bidston Moss estate of a wet dock at an estimated cost of £913,000. When this dock is completed valuable sites will be available for manufacturing firms requiring water frontage. The modernization of the central docks at Liverpool is in progress at a cost of £973,000. Tenders have been accepted for five rolling lift bridges, four at Birkenhead and one at Liverpool, at an estimated cost of £295,000. These, in conjunction with other schemes, may be taken as evidence of the Board's determination to keep pace with modern requirements in the handling of ships and goods.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL

PLANS APPROVED FOR NEW HEART DEPARTMENT

At the quarterly Court of Governors held yesterday the Queen was unanimously re-elected patron of the London Hospital.

LORD KNUTSFORD, who presided, said that plans had been approved for the new heart department and tenders for the work would be received shortly. The estimated cost would be £6,500. At a recent dinner held by the General East End Tradesmen's Association the response to the appeal for the heart department was wonderful in its generosity. The secretary of the association had written stating that they hoped to bring a cheque for £2,850 on Christmas Day. That would mean that they would have £5,932 towards the £6,500, leaving still to be collected £568.

Their medical school, the finances of which were entirely distinct from those of the hospital, was handicapped by the fact that it had not adequate residential quarters for its students. At present the school rented three houses near the hospital, giving a not very satisfactory accommodation for only 22 students. Their medical and surgical staff were so convinced of the real need of proper accommodation that they had started a fund to which they themselves had subscribed very liberally, and they were also appealing to old London Hospital practitioners. They were endeavouring to raise sufficient money to build a hostel close to the hospital which would not merely give board and lodging, but which would also provide some of the features of the collegiate life of the universities. The funds of the hospital could not be used for this object, but it was sincerely hoped that the proposal would meet with success. The staff had already collected over £2,000 for this object.

The Hospital Saving Association continued to flourish and expand. For 1929 it paid £20,810 in respect of its members treated, and they anticipated that the figure would be exceeded this year. There were in London 800,000 members, each paying 13s. per annum.

A presentation had recently been made to Mr. E. W. Morris, who had retired from the position of house governor after many years, by his many friends on the committee and staff. A friend had also presented his portrait to the hospital, and it now hung in the committee room.

The new out-patient children's department had been finished at a cost of approximately £6,000, and had been working most satisfactorily since the opening in October.

A new diagnostic plant had been installed in the X-ray department, representing all that was most modern in X-ray apparatus. Alterations to the old boiler house, where it was intended to install a powerful new treatment apparatus, were proceeding. The cost of the improvements in the X-ray department would be £6,375, and an anonymous donation brought the total in hand for X-ray improvements to £5,650.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1830. Price 7d

LANGHAM, NEAR HOLT [Norfolk].—On Monday morning, about 1 o'clock, all the labourers employed in the parish went in a mob to Captain Marryat's, and compelled his men to join them on peril of breaking their tools, &c. They accordingly all joined the rabble, with the exception of the gamekeepers who were superintending them, and returned to the village. Frederick (Captain Marryat's son, of 11 years old, a midshipman) rode immediately to the village, and when they saw him they hooted him, and tried to seize him, but he was rescued by the gamekeepers and labourers employed by Captain Marryat, and returned safe home.

[** Marryat's property at Langham, a house and small farm, had only recently come into his possession. He did not settle there definitely until 1843, when his fame as a writer of sea-stories was established. This year, 1830, saw the publication of "The King's Own." Frederick, the small midshipman, was the eldest of Marryat's four sons; he was lost in the Avenger in 1847, and the news gave the father a shock which caused his death in the following year.]

At Northampton Borough Police Court yesterday Mrs. Emma Slater, 45, of Upper Mounts, Northampton, was charged with the murder of Miss Grace Sybil Thomas, 24, of Upper Mounts, on December 1. She was remanded for a week, and an inquest on the body of Miss Thomas was later in the day adjourned *sine die*.

ROUND THE SHOPS

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR CHILDREN

Large crowds are now to be seen everywhere in the shopping centres, and steady buying has begun, though as yet it is not as brisk as it should be at this date. The practical gift of something to wear or to use seems to be the most popular type of present, and it is one that will be generally appreciated. Numbers of children are being taken to the Toy Bazaars, children's teas, and entertainments in the shops and stores. A big business is being done in Christmas crackers, on some of which Mickey Mouse appears.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have a fine showing of Christmas presents in a number of departments. In the bag department there are beautiful bags for day and evening: petit point bags can be had from four guineas, and there are handsome bags embroidered in pearls and sequins. For day use there are smart black and white calf bags in flat shapes which are washable. In this department also there are many novelties, from pretty birdcage clocks, the bird acting as pendulum, to elephant-grain hide writing sets. Model animals in bronze are in big demand, and there are models of every kind of dog and wild animal from 6s. 6d.; some of them are mounted on onyx ashtrays at 14s. 9d. Here also there is a good selection of fancy jewelry with novel designs in turquoise. The glove department has a cinnamon colour washable doeskin at 11s. 9d. a pair, and a spongeable English-made cape glove lined in soft fleecy at 9s. 11d. a pair, which would make acceptable presents. A woollen gauntlet glove in camel shade lined in orange cost 6s. 11d. a pair. New sets of Coty and Houbigant perfumes, powders, and lipstick are shown, and among the toilet gifts are boxes costing £1 for men and contain shaving necessaries, talc powder, soap, vaseline, and eau de Cologne. In the artificial flower department there are exclusive bowls of decorative old-world flowers in beautifully-arranged bouquets. They are modelled in waxed paper, hand painted and varnished in colour, and are quite original; a handsome bowl costs 2 guineas. Miniature gardens are in many novel arrangements, no two alike, and in this department also are the comic glass animals which children are collecting. They cost from 1s. each.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Queen Victoria-street, are showing handsome articles in jewelry and plate which are suitable for Christmas gifts. A watch bracelet set in diamonds, sapphires, and platinum costs £25; a wrist watch in an oblong shape is £5 5s. in silver and £9 9s. in nine-carat gold. A silver dessert stand, 8in. in diameter, is a handsome present for £5 5s., and a very useful gift is a round pyrex dish in Prince's plate, the frame 7in. in diameter, at £2 12s. 6d. Half a dozen coffee cups in Royal Worcester dark blue china in a case with six silver-gilt spoons costs £3 5s. For boudoir or study a silver reading lamp with a hinged silk shade is useful and costs £4 15s. For cocktail parties a cocktail tray in Prince's plate with six glasses with gilt cockerels costs £4 10s. A silver syphon stand costs £5 15s. An oval bridge stand in polished crocodile containing two packs of cards and scoring blocks, 9in. long, costs £5 5s. A Christmas catalogue illustrating a number of practical gifts has been produced and will be sent on request.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, The Linen Hall, Regent-street, are finding that the practical present is interesting a very large number of their customers, and handkerchiefs are in great demand. Prettily boxed they make a present that need not be costly and can be sent easily through the post. A very popular Irish linen handkerchief is that with a two-letter monogram, any combination of two letters being available; in women's size these are 12s. a dozen, and in men's 25s. 9d. a dozen. Sheer linen handkerchiefs with several rows of open-work on the borders are 10s. 6d. a dozen, and pretty handkerchiefs with animals on lace borders are 8s. 6d. a dozen. Men's evening handkerchiefs in sheer linen with a hand-rolled hem and hair cord border cost from 21s. a dozen, and according to their quality can cost up to 10 and 12 guineas a dozen. Handkerchiefs that are bought singly for little presents are of various kinds; a pretty design with a real Val lace edging and hand-worked corner costs 3s. 6d. Dainty handkerchiefs with hand-worked corners and hand-veined hems cost 2s. each, and large chiffon and lace wrist handkerchiefs in a variety of shades to match evening dresses cost 5s. 11d. each.

ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN WITH GOLF CLUBS

THREE MEN SENTENCED AT SURREY ASSIZES

At the Surrey Assizes at Kingston yesterday, before Mr. Justice Branson, JAMES MARLOW, 23, a musician, HENRY NEWTON, 23, a labourer, and JOHN ANTHONY BROOKS, 22, a tailor, were charged together with breaking into a golf club pavilion at Bletchingley and further with causing grievous bodily harm to Police-constable Gibbs, of the Surrey Constabulary. They pleaded "Not Guilty."

Giving evidence, Police-constable Gibbs said that when he saw that a window of the club house had been smashed at 3 a.m. on September 16 he went inside, and by the light of his lantern saw the three accused. Marlow said, "It's a fair cop." As the men's attitude was threatening the witness drew his truncheon and blew his whistle. Then with his truncheon he hit the side of the building, which was made of corrugated iron, but the accused took up golf sticks and hit him on the head and right arm. They left him in an unconscious condition.

Other evidence was given that the accused were arrested by a police-sergeant who was making a search of the district. Fingerprints were found on a mineral water bottle in the pavilion, and these were identified at Scotland Yard as those of Newton and Brooks.

All three prisoners gave evidence denying the charge.

The jury found them *Guilty*.

MR. JUSTICE BRANSON said that to set upon a policeman with golf clubs when he was only doing his duty was a wicked thing, and he sentenced Marlow and Newton to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour and Brooks to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE ELECTRICITY GRID SCHEME

In connexion with the North-East Coast electricity grid scheme the Central Electricity Board has placed work to the value of nearly £500,000 outside of electrical manufacturers in the North. While no contract has been placed direct, many local firms are expected to benefit indirectly. Messrs. A. Reyrolle and Co., Limited, of Hebburn-on-Tyne, have orders amounting to £53,000, supplementing an order they received a short while ago through the Newcastle Electric Supply Company amounting to £130,000 for switch gear at Dunston Power Station.

Of the present orders about £400,000 is absorbed in overhead gear lines and towers. This has been placed with the following firms:—Messrs. J. L. Eve Construction Company, Limited, London; British Insulated and Helsby Cable Company, Prescott, Lancs; British Electrical Transformer Company, Limited, Hayes, Middlesex; and Ferranti, Limited, Manchester. Work on about 200 miles of overhead wires will be begun in January.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The case against RICHARD DOYLE, 22, traveller, committed from the West London Police Court on a charge of stealing an overcoat and hat, the property of Francisco Eguiguerin, was stopped by the DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN (Mr. H. W. Wilberforce). The jury returned a formal verdict of *Not Guilty*, and Doyle was discharged.

The DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN also stopped the case against HARRY HAWKER FOWLER, 34, salesman, and WILLIAM VICKERS, 24, street trader, committed from Marlborough-street Police Court on a charge of obtaining £30 by false pretences from Thomas McGrath. On the Deputy-Chairman's directions, the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and the men were discharged.

No evidence was offered by the prosecution against MURIEL BLYTHE, 30, married, on a charge of theft from the shop of Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth, Oxford-street. She was accordingly found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

QUEEN'S NURSES TO BENEFIT FROM £100,000 GIFT

The Executive Committee of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met at 58, Victoria-street yesterday afternoon. Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless presided.

It was reported that a donor who desired to remain anonymous was handing over the sum of £100,000 for the purpose of providing pensions and monetary grants to trained district nurses who from age or for other good reasons had ceased to work, and that in the trust embodying the gift the nurses on the roll of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing were specially named as being eligible to participate. The fund would be administered by a committee specially selected by the donor, and would be quite apart from any funds which were administered by the institute itself. A letter was received from Sir Harry Verney expressing the pleasure of the Queen, as patron of the institute, that the Queen's Nurses would benefit from the gift.

Owing to the splendid result of the Gardens Scheme during 1930 it was hoped that the institute would close the year without a deficit. The names of 109 nurses had been placed on the Roll of Queen's nurses since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, and seven nursing associations had been affiliated. The supply of candidates for training as Queen's nurses had improved, but there was still need of a larger number of nurses and of more money to pay for their training. Three Queen's nurses had received scholarships to enable them to obtain the health visitors' certificate, and further scholarships would be awarded next year. Miss Wills had resigned her post as inspector in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the committee expressed their appreciation of her service. Long-service badges were awarded to 26 "Queen's" superintendents or nurses who had completed 21 years' service under the institute.

A jubilee fund was being raised to commemorate 50 years' working of the Midwives' Institute, and the committee hoped that it would meet with a generous response from the public.

Others present included:—

Sir Harold Boulton, Sir William Hale-White, Mr. L. Currie, Colonel F. W. Pixley, Mr. L. A. Terling, Mr. Victor White, the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Lady Georgiana Mure, Lady Forbes, Mrs. Austin Pilkington, Lady FitzGerald, Lady Thomson, Dame Maud McCarthy, Mrs. Arkwright, Mrs. Kewill Davies, Mrs. Monk Gould, Mrs. Minet, Mrs. Perrins, Richmond, Mrs. Wynne-Finch, Miss Irving, Miss MacManus, Miss Paget, Miss Ratcliff, Miss Wagg, Miss R. Wynne-Edwards, Miss A. M. Peterkin (general superintendent), Miss A. C. Lowe (secretary), and Miss G. H. Vaughan (nursing superintendent for England).

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

AN EXHIBITION BY STUDENTS

An exhibition of students' work was opened yesterday afternoon at the National Training School of Cookery and Domestic Subjects in Buckingham Palace-road, and it will again be open to-day from 10.30 to 12 and from 2.30 to 5.30. Demonstrations and lectures are also given. These including a series of demonstrations of the making of such seasonable things as a Christmas cake and cold sweets.

Dishes of many kinds were displayed on tables. One homely table had examples of local dishes such as Cornish pasties, Shrewsbury biscuits, Scotch bun, Irish griddle cakes, Irish potato cakes, Yorkshire tea cakes and pasties, Durham cutlets, and Scotch collops. Strange fish were shown cooked at another table, including conger eel pie, dog-fish, and saithe salad. Specimens of cookery by Naval officers were on view; and other displays included a possible supper for a Christmas party, Christmas cakes, and cooked game.

Students from the Horticultural College, Swanley, were showing dairy work, poultry, fruit and vegetables; and day-old chicks in the incubator were a popular exhibit. In the laboratory, science students showed small models of rooms lit by electricity in various ways to avoid glare, to get daylight, and to achieve agreeable effects. A couple of students contrasted the consequences of rain on silk and on wool stockings, and demonstrated that wool was more healthy since sir dried more quickly and removed heat from the limb, so chilling it. Laundry work, needlework, dressmaking and millinery, housewifery, and infant welfare formed other sections of the exhibition.

THE CAPE FLIGHT

START OF ATTEMPT ON RECORD

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

Miss Spooner and Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards began their flight to the Cape yesterday morning at Croydon. They intended to fly non-stop to Rome and, after re-fuelling, to continue the journey across the Mediterranean to the African coast. Their machine is a Desoutter cabin monoplane fitted with a 120 h.p. Gipsy engine. A load of 70 gallons of petrol is carried and, making use of the range of 1,000 to 1,200 miles which this represents, the pilots intend to do much of their flying by night in the hope of completing the double journey in 10 days.

Miss Spooner has declared the object of the flight to be an attempt to prove that the Cape Air Mail, which will be in full operation by the middle of next year, could be accelerated by night flying and relays of pilots and aircraft. The service in either direction is to occupy 11 days at the start, and this will be reduced probably by two days when experience in operation has been gained. Nine days still stands as the record for flight between London and the Cape, and the best double journey so far is that of the Duchess of Bedford and Captain Barnard, who, in a single-engined machine, did the 16,500 miles in 21 days. The nine-day record was set up by Mr. R. F. Cassareuthus in October in a Puss Moth driven by a Gipsy III. engine.

"The two pilots in the present attempt propose to take turns at the controls, and to sleep in the machine if necessary. They are likely to get little rest apart from any they can obtain during flight. If they are to achieve their end, they will probably have to average 17 hours' flying a day and some of the time on the ground will be occupied with the care and adjustment of the engine.

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphed last night:—

Miss Spooner and Captain Edwards arrived at the Littorian aerodrome this evening at 6.40 and left again after a short stop for re-fuelling.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORT IN U.S.A.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Mr. P. J. HANNON, M.P., presided at a luncheon held at the Coventry Restaurant yesterday by the Industrial Transport Association for the purpose of receiving a report from its delegates who recently visited America.

Mr. J. A. DUNNAGE, responding to a toast proposed by Mr. W. OLDHAM, stated that last year the American production of lorries was 826,811, the 1½ and less than 2-ton class greatly predominating. In 1919 85 per cent. of all the motor-vehicles registered were in the U.S.A. The figure had steadily fallen, but last year it was still as high as 76 per cent. In America there was one motor-vehicle to every 4.6 persons, in England one to every 30, in Northern Ireland one to every 51, in Scotland one to every 41, and in Wales one to every 36. In the U.S.A. there were 8.17 automobiles to one mile of highway, and in Great Britain the figure was 7.23. In both cases the figures did not include city streets. The total number of motor-lorries registered last year in the U.S.A. was 3,379,854 and of passenger cars 23,121,589, and the total amount raised from both by way of taxes was about £186,000,000. Whereas in 1921 29 per cent. of motor-trucks built were equipped with solid tires, the figure last year was only 4.7 per cent. Petrol taxes, now imposed in every State, varied from 2 to 6 cents a gallon.

With respect to the comparative rail rates, coal from the Ohio coalfield to Detroit cost 9s. 8d. per ton (distance 225 to 300 miles), or just under ½d. per ton mile, and good domestic coal from Pocahontas to Detroit cost 13s. 2d. per ton (350 to 400 miles), or .42d. per ton mile. The average load per car of anthracite coal averaged for the whole United States 50.33 tons. Bituminous coal averaged 53.28 tons. Coke averaged 33.80 tons per car, iron ore 55.38 tons, and the average of all carload traffics throughout the country was 34.95 tons per car.

News in Brief

From the profits of their racecourse, where the St. Leger is run, Doncaster Corporation yesterday allocated £5,000 in relief of local rates.

Dame Sarah Swift has been elected chairman of the Prisons Advisory Nursing Board in succession to the late Dame Mary Scharlieb.

The new offices of the City Police in the Old Jewry, with a frontage to Ironmonger-lane, will be formally opened by the Lord Mayor next Tuesday at 12.15 p.m.

William John Garvin, 30, and his brother Edward, 27, of Brynwern, Pontypool, were killed yesterday by a fall of roof at the Lynydd Maen Colliery, Pontypool.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has appointed Mr. L. Hore-Belisha, M.P., to be a member of the Empire Marketing Board in the place of Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., the new Liberal Chief Whip.

In a Parliamentary reply to Colonel England, M.P., Mr. Clynes stated that 67 alien citizens are now licensed as taximeter-cab drivers to ply for hire on the streets of London. Of these 40 are of Russian nationality.

The body of Mr. Edgar Henry Stoaling, aged 43, an estate agent, of Broadstairs, was found on the eastern foreshore of the town late on Tuesday night by Coastguard Edwards, of the Foreness station. At the inquest yesterday the Coroner, in returning an open verdict, said there was no evidence to show how the man got into the water.

Arrangements had been made for the Lord Mayor of London to speak from the Mansion House yesterday to the Lord Mayor of Brisbane by wireless telephone, but on both the short route over Europe and India and the long route across America and the Pacific Ocean there were magnetic disturbances. The proposed conversation was accordingly postponed until next week.

Captain Robert G. Smith, of the White Star liner Cedric, who has reached the company's age limit, will retire at the end of the year. He has had 33 years' service with the company, 18 in command, without a mishap to his ship. During his sea career he has completed 2,500,000 miles of travel. He will be succeeded in command of the Cedric by Captain C. P. Freeman, until recently in command of the Corinthic.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Notice is given that application has been made to the London County Council for a licence for music and dancing to be carried on at No. 1 (Super) Studio, situated at Broadcasting House, Portland-place, London, W.1. (p. 1)

The Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, is anxious to obtain a portrait of the late Sir

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE CENTRE OF LONDON

By CALLISTHENES

The centre of London in these days is certainly at the western end of Oxford Street.

Bankers may still place it at the Mansion House. Traffic observers may place it at Charing Cross. Theatre-goers may place it at Piccadilly Circus. But if the centre is to be placed where the greatest number of people go and come it must in these pre-Christmas days be placed about the corner of Orchard Street and Oxford Street.

On an afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock the traffic then, for those who love the mighty movements of a mighty City, is a glorious sight.

The roadway is filled with motor-cars and 'buses as a box is filled with matches. None can move except when all move. The pathway is filled with people afoot, so that there seems scarcely room for one more. When a crossing is held up for a minute crowds accumulate on each side as if for a fire or a football match, and when the way is cleared again the released pedestrians cross it in a broad and surging tide.

With it all goes a touch of exhilaration, a sense of being "in the movement," of being one in a happy London crowd where every one is happy and interested.

The thousands on the North side of Oxford Street who are looking in our windows and passing in and out of our wide doorways are almost equalled by the thousands on the other side who have crossed for a better view of the Christmas decoration on our front.

Every year has added some new touch of mirth, ingenuity or splendour to our decoration. Many of those who saw the array of gigantic Jack-in-the-Boxes last year thought that it was the last word in Christmas jollity and invention. We heard many expressions of hope that they would be repeated this year.

But we have not repeated them: we have gone one better. The little car loads of fantastic folk which go running along the front of our Building beneath the glowing Christmas trees are proving, even more than last year's display, one of the sights of Christmas London. The young folk brought from all parts "to see Selfridge's" are irresistibly drawn to follow these joyful car-loads, and the merry oddities at our main entrance, into the Store where all is busy and bright with Christmas toys and gifts.

It is because these happy folk come in thousands unequalled in any other part that we have called our corner of Oxford Street the centre of London.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

A MILLION POUND HOME

Berkeley Court will cost well over a million pounds—money well spent on a dignified estate planned on more advanced lines than have ever before been imagined in this country. Berkeley Court is in effect a country home in the centre of the town. It combines the convenience of town life with the charm and seclusion of the country. More, it is designed to embody every possible modern invention to make life run smoothly and efficiently. Modern equipment, marvellous labour-saving devices. Most marvellous of all, perhaps, is the roof garden—an acre of grounds rivalling those of a large country estate, overlooking Regent's Park. Berkeley Court is well worth a visit. It is not yet ready for occupation, but you are cordially invited to make a visit of inspection. If you are unable to call, write for brochure, which will be sent free on application.

BERKELEY COURT W.1.
BAKER ST.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d 1/- 2/6 & 4/-

CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY

The officers of the Cambridge Union Society for Lent Term will be as follows:—

PRESIDENT.—J. D. F. Green, Peterhouse (uncrowned).
VICE-PRESIDENT.—Karl Britton, Clare (uncrowned).
SECRETARY.—F. E. Jones, Caius.
COMMITTEE.—A. H. Snell, Jesus; A. E. Holdsworth, Caius; S. S. Dhawan, Emmanuel; N. G. Laker, Corpus Christi; R. K. Brown, Trinity Hall; D. Morley-Fletcher, Trinity.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

Theatrical managers are now busily engaged in completing their arrangements for the Christmas season in the theatre. Although there will be fewer pantomimes than usual, the number of productions especially designed to entertain the holiday public has been slightly increased. One of the first Christmas plays to be staged will be *Peter Pan*, which will be produced under the personal supervision of Sir James Barrie at the London Palladium for *matinées* only, beginning on Monday, December 22. While the dual part of Mr. Darling and Captain Hook will this year be played by Mr. George Curzon, Peter Pan will again be played by Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Wendy by Miss Mary Casson. Others in the company will be Miss Stella Patrick Campbell, Mr. Jimmy Hanley, Mr. Fred Springett, Mr. George Elliston, Miss Jenny Wren, Mr. Ralph Hazel, Mr. W. G. Manning, Mr. Jack Skinner, and Mr. Douglas Beaumont. Monday, December 22, will also see the revival of *Where the Rainbow Ends*, which, as usual, will be presented by Miss Italia Conti at the Holborn Empire every afternoon during the holiday season.

The very popular children's book "The Wind in the Willows" will also be seen in stage form this Christmas at the Lyric Theatre, where the first performance will be given on Wednesday, December 17. This well-known nursery story by Mr. Kenneth Grahame has been adapted for the stage by Mr. A. A. Milne, and will be produced by Mr. Basil Foster and Mr. Tom Miller. All the lovable characters in the book—Toad, Mole, Rat, Badger, and the rest—appear in the play, which is written, as Mr. Milne says, "with enough of Kenneth Grahame in it to appease his many admirers, and enough of me in it to justify my name upon the title-page." Mr. Milne approached the difficult task of adapting such a book with diffidence, and it was only his great appreciation of Mr. Grahame that enabled him to give himself a free hand. Although London has not yet seen this play, it was produced with great success by the Liverpool Repertory Company last Christmas, with a musical score composed by Mr. Fraser Simson.

"ALADDIN"

Although there will be no pantomime at Drury Lane this year, Mr. Julian Wylie, who produced *The Sleeping Beauty* there last year, has arranged to stage *Aladdin* at the Dominion Theatre, with Miss Ella Retford as the Principal Boy, Miss Nellie Wallace as Widow Twankey, Mr. Lupino Lane as Pekoe, the Grand Vizier's wicked son, Miss Stella Browne as the Princess, Mr. Albert Darnley as Abanazer, and Mr. Wallace Lupino as the Vizier. It is a promising company for a pantomime of which the chief characteristic is to be magic. *Aladdin* will open at the Dominion Theatre on Christmas Eve, and on Boxing Day there will be *Robinson Crusoe* at the Lyceum, with Miss Kitty Reidy as Robinson, Miss Constance Carpenter as the Principal Girl, supported by Messrs. Naughton and Gold, Mr. George Jackley, and Mr. Archie McCaig. There will be 16 scenes, and the "book" will faithfully adhere to the original story. A revival of *Treasure Island* has also been arranged for the holidays. This popular play, which proved one of the biggest successes last Christmas, will be presented by Miss Kyrle Bellew for a *matinée* season of three and a half weeks only, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, beginning on Boxing Day. The parts of Long John Silver and Blind Pew will be played by Mr. Baliol Holloway.

Another hardy annual will be *The Windmill Man*, which, owing to the altered policy of the Victoria Palace, where the original production and all the revivals have so far been given, will be staged this year at the Scala Theatre. It will open on Boxing Day, when two performances will be given, and it will be played twice daily till January 3, after which *matinées* only will be given till January 24. Mr. Bert Coote will himself again play the Mad Gasfitter, and many of the original cast will appear in their old parts, supported by several of Miss Italia Conti's clever pupils.

Sir Nigel Playfair also announces that he will reopen the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Saturday evening, December 20, with a short Christmas season of *ballet* with Mme. Karsavina and the Marie Rambert dancers. As a Christmas feature the programme will include the greatest of all harlequinades, *Carnival*, with music by Schumann, in which Mme. Karsavina will take her original part. Two children's *ballets* will also be presented, *The Tale of a Lamb* with music by Grovlez, and *A Scene in a Florentine Chapel*, with music by Corelli. *Capriol Suite*, by Mr. Frederick Ashton, which proved so popular during Mme. Rambert's last season of *ballet* at Hammersmith, will also form, together with *Les Sylphides*, two of the other principal attractions. At the end of this short season of *ballet* Sir Nigel will inaugurate a scheme which he has long had in mind, of presenting a series of light operas in English, particulars of which will be announced later.

At the Grafton Theatre in Tottenham Court-road there will also be presented on December 20 an Edwardian pantomime. The piece chosen is *Cinderella*, and is taken from a script over a quarter of a century old. The costumes will be of the period, and the songs old pantomime favourites. There will also be a harlequinade, the designs for which have been taken from the "Twopence Coloured" toy theatre pantomimes of Mr. Pollock, of Hoxton, who is well known to all readers of Robert Louis Stevenson's essay, "Penny Plain Twopence Coloured." At the Children's Theatre, Endell-street, two entirely different programmes will be presented daily, beginning on December 23. In the afternoon there will be staged *Jack and the Beanstalk*, a pantomime by Miss Margaret Carter, and in the evening, beginning at 5.45 p.m., a variety programme will be seen. This will include *The House that Jack Built*, *Le Petit Chasseur*, and *The Lure of the Fairy Hill*. There will also be revivals of Mr. Eric Forbes Boyd's popular play *The Pirate's Daughter* as well as *The Statue*, a mime play by Mr. Leslie French. Mr. Geoffrey Wincott will again be responsible for the production, and the cast will include Miss Joan Luxton, Miss Maud Joliffe, Mr. Brember Wills, Mr. Hedley Briggs, and Mr. Norman Shelley.

"THE CATHEDRAL"

Mr. Norman-V. Norman, who returns to the stage after a long illness, will play the leading part of the Archdeacon in the stage version of Mr. Hugh Walpole's novel "The Cathedral," which will be produced for the first time at the Players Theatre on Monday by the Swanage Repertory Players. The five scenes of the dramatic adaptation by Mr. H. Oldfield Box (revised and reconstructed by Miss Marion Fawcett), take place in the Archdeacon's drawing-room; there is also an epilogue showing the meeting in the Chapter House, where the Cathedral "politics," which form one of the main themes of the story, culminate in the triumph of the modernist Canon Ronder (played by Mr. Geoffrey Clarke) and the sudden death of the Archdeacon. The Archdeacon's wife will be played by Miss Christine Silver, the Rev. Henry Morris by Mr. Atholl Fleming, and the Archdeacon's children by Miss Doris Hilditch and Mr. Ormiston Miller.

The Embassy Theatre Repertory Company are to present themselves on Monday in a new and original play by Mrs. Agatha Christie, entitled *Black Coffee*. The central character is the famous French detective Hercule Poirot, who has already been seen on the stage in *Alibi*. He was then created by Mr. Charles Laughton, but this time Mr. Francis L. Sullivan will impersonate him. Others in the cast will be Mr. Wallace Evennett, Mr. Donald Wolfit, and Miss Joyce Bland.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Twelve Hours*, Comedy; *Rosmersholm*, Faculty.
TO-MORROW.—*Wonder Bar*, Savoy; *Cæsare*, Little.
SUNDAY.—*Karl and Anna*, Piccadilly; *In Abraham's Bosom*, Holborn Empire; *Green Room Rag*, Strand.
MONDAY.—*The Cathedral*, Players; *Black Coffee*, Embassy.
TUESDAY.—*A Marriage Has Been Disarranged*, Royalty; *Happy and Glorious*, Gate.
DECEMBER 11.—*To See Ourselves*, Ambassadors.
DECEMBER 14.—*The Borrowed Life*, Prince of Wales; *Merchant and Venus*, Piccadilly.
DECEMBER 16.—*Jane's Legacy*, Duchess.
DECEMBER 17.—*Toad of Toad Hall*, Lyric; *Chelsea Follies*, Victoria Palace.
DECEMBER 18.—*Maid of the Mountains*, London Hippodrome.
DECEMBER 20.—*Cinderella*, Grafton; *Carnival*, Lyric, Hammersmith; Sterling Mackinlay *Matinées*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.
DECEMBER 22.—*Peter Pan*, London Palladium; *Where the Rainbow Ends*, Holborn Empire; Bertram Mills's Circus, Olympia.
DECEMBER 23.—*Land of the Christmas Stocking*, Everyman; *Jack and the Beanstalk*, Children's Theatre.
DECEMBER 24.—*Aladdin*, Dominion.
DECEMBER 26.—*Treasure Island*, Prince of Wales; *The Windmill Man*, Scala; *Robinson Crusoe*, Lyceum.

ADELPHI THEATRE

"EVER GREEN"

Book by BENN W. LEVY; Lyrics by LORENZ HART; Music by RICHARD RODGERS

Mr. Cochran is his own most formidable rival. His *revues* at the Pavilion have been consistently the best in London, and now, like an uncle who has spoiled his small nephews with expensive presents, he must either better or disappoint expectation. "Is it better than ever?" those who have not yet seen what is inside the parcel will quite unfairly ask, and the question may well embarrass those who have had the first peep. If they reply, "Not better than ever, but almost as good as ever," they will be suspected of wishing to damn Mr. Cochran's new "musical show" with faint praise. So they may prefer to varnish the truth a little. Let it be said, then, that the entertainment in *Ever Green* is "as good as ever." And having put this harmless coat of varnish on the truth, we may the more easily pass on to distinguish what seems to be good and what seems to be less good without appearing ungrateful for all the gorgeous spectacles that have revolved before us, each glowing with an intense life of its own and none staying long enough to weary us with its brilliant diversity of colour.

Here in this "musical show," which is really *revue* with something like a narrative linking the different episodes together, is displayed once more that attention to trifles which makes for perfection. There is nowhere any fumbling or uncertainty of aim, and we get the impression that a knowledge of the end to which the piece is voluptuously moving has been drilled into everybody on the stage. The story, such as it is, has a delicious impudence of its own. We are to suppose that the lively young woman presented by Miss Jessie Matthews is really an old woman of 60 and that the middle-aged woman to whom Miss Jean Cadell gives a sublime tactlessness is her daughter. It follows as a matter of course that the evergreen lady is a bright particular star at the Casino des Folies, and we get a most amusing glimpse of a rehearsal in which Mr. Leon Morton, and a numerous chorus are just sufficiently more French than the French. An easy turn of the narrative, and we are at a French provincial circus, with Mr. Sonnie Hale and Miss Matthews singing a duet in an interior design by Mr. Ernst Stern with a true feeling for circus life. The stage revolves, bringing with it the most memorable scene of the evening, a fair in full swing at night. Its reverberations filled the theatre, and a delightfully sharp sense of its life and fun was conveyed by the perfectly drilled and carefully deliberated perfection of the groupings.

From a provincial fair Mr. Cochran switches us to spangled halls and a parade of his Young Ladies apparelled in various costly fantasies, and when the curtain goes up again the scene is Spanish and the villagers are dancing the Sardana, a famous Catalonian measure, and the grotesques of tradition are touring the streets. These are the more gorgeous of the spectacles, but others less lavishly decorated are pretty and various and amusing. Of humour there is next to nothing, if we except Mr. Leon Morton's eyebrows and Miss Jean Cadell's devastating simplicities, and the expressive moustache of Mr. Albert Burdon when he has blundered into a seminary for young ladies with a much worse excuse than Mr. Pickwick could plead. Occasionally witty things are said and often a witty intention may be traced in the building up of a scene or in the curtains designed by Mr. Rex Whistler, Mr. Stern, and their colleagues. But it is the spectacle that is the chief charm of the entertainment, a spectacle enhanced and diversified by the dancing of Miss Joyce Barbour, the astonishing acrobatics of Carlos and Chita, and the beautifully regimented dancing of Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies and the Tiller Girls.

ARTS THEATRE

"THE KING OF SCHNORRERS"

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL

Whether jokes about mothers-in-law or about the rapacity and shrewdness of Jews are the commoner would be difficult to determine. Both are familiar and even threadbare enough to make it unlikely that a playwright should choose either of them as the single theme of an uninterrupted air with variations. Yet this is what Mr. Zangwill did. He constructed a whole fantastic comedy out of this one little joke about Jews. The task must have been incredibly difficult; and it must have been still more difficult not to make us wish, as he most certainly has not done, that the task had been impossible.

All the resources of ingenuity and of learning are drawn upon to provide variations. The play is historical and the action takes place among the rival and separate communities of Spanish and German Jews in England at the end of the eighteenth century. It displays great knowledge of the customs of Jews at the time, though not always—perhaps this hardly matters—of the diction of the period. The hero is an infinitely ingenious "schnorrer," that is, a professional beggar or cadger who lives on the charity demanded of Jews by their law and their religion. We see Mannasseh da Costa, in the first act, outwitting all his rival "schnorrers." By excellent quibbles and with the coolest effrontery he extracts enormous sums from a German Jew merchant, using a fine mixture of dignity, piety, and shrewdness. When we might tire of the animated stream of comic stories, Mr. Zangwill provided local colour. Mr. Lewin Mannering's most skilful acting gives this curious hero all the self-assurance and ease required of him.

But he does not only indulge in simple begging. He pushes himself into the circles of rich merchants, asks himself to dinner, and proceeds to turn them round his finger, calming angry disputes and protests, conquering the powerful board of directors of the Spanish congregation, and marrying off the son and daughter of opposed Spanish and German families. The merchants can do nothing with him, though they themselves are shrewd enough to outwit the Gentiles and even, with an echo of the story of the Rothschilds and the battle of Waterloo, secure valuable news by hiring a private ship. Nor does da Costa ever cease to ply his special trade—and the amiable jokes against the Jews flow on in an unending stream.

So much skill is not wasted—a series of music-hall anecdotes really does become a play. And if it is the sort of play that might have been written for a wager, we may be sure that Mr. Zangwill would have won it. Certainly there are moments when the strain is perceptible—when one does rather hope for a change of subject and begins to wonder what Mr. Zangwill could have done with mothers-in-law. But some little uncertainty is the salt of hazardous adventure and on the whole the performance is, within its limits, surprisingly successful.

A NATIVITY PAGEANT

Mr. Charles A. Clave's "Joyous Pageant of the Holy Nativity" was given again yesterday at the Chelsea Palace Theatre by the players from St. Mary's, Graham-street, and will be repeated at *matinées* each Saturday and Wednesday until December 17.

The pageant lays emphasis throughout on the joy of the occasion, and the verse and dialogue flow smoothly and naturally from beginning to end. The actors, unnamed in the programme and by request unapplauded, carried themselves well in costumes and sets richer than is customary in this type of play and much more skilfully designed than many in the professional theatre. The costume designer and the producer, both again unnamed, are to be congratulated: the latter on the excellence of his grouping in such scenes as "The Inn of Bethlehem," a tableau without words or gesture, and the former on the excellence of the costumes he has adapted from artists of the Italian Renaissance, unusual but ideal models for this purpose. The music, under the direction of Mr. Anthony Bernard, was carefully arranged, and the singing of such carols as "God rest you merry, gentlemen," appropriate to the occasion.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

SIR LANDON RONALD AT QUEEN'S HALL

Sir Landon Ronald conducted at Queen's Hall last night the first of a group of three concerts (the last of this orchestra's series before Christmas) which are to be devoted more especially to the music of Beethoven. This one was all Beethoven, and all that Beethoven which is particularly favoured by the large public. It was small wonder that the overture Leonora III., the Emperor Concerto played by Mr. Moiseiwitsch, and the fifth symphony together were sufficient to sell every seat before the day of the concert. To hear this finely constituted orchestra in these monumental works was an impressive experience even for those who from much hearing of them are apt to disregard them as other monuments always present are disregarded. At any rate performances were achieved of the kind which make the wayfaring man take notice of these monuments and realize their greatness.

Leonora III. needs attention drawn to it the least, for its marvellous structure always strikes the hearer afresh and leaves one wondering at the intensity of its climax. It was perhaps a pity that it should come first, for the climaxes of both concerto and symphony are apt to sound laboured after its exuberance. Mr. Moiseiwitsch's playing of the Concerto was sensitive to its finer points, and needless to say brilliant in its execution. Sir Landon Ronald and he, however, did not always concur in matters of *tempo*. The pianist set a time for the principal tune of the *finale*, for example, which the conductor checked with the reply of the full orchestra. There were places in all three works where similar checks occurred. We entirely sympathize with a protest against the current tendency of conductors to hurry the *tempi* of the classics, but Sir Landon Ronald's insistence was spasmodic and in some cases evidently unexpected by the players. It even occasioned momentary confusion in the *ensemble* in one or two places. Still these defects did not detract greatly from the general success of the programme.

ART EXHIBITIONS

FLOWER PAINTINGS

That a good many of the subjects in the present exhibition of Flower Paintings by Contemporary British Artists at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, are made to appear brazen-faced has to be admitted, but the reason is not necessarily lack of sensibility in the artists. It is rather a combination of the legitimate desire to make a decorative effect on the wall with the mistaken notion that the way to respect Nature in painting is to copy the appearance of her works. Flowers lend themselves very well to decorative painting, nor need their colours be dulled if only the treatment—whether by conventionalizing or by choice of lighting—be kept reasonably flat. Otherwise it is better to understate the colour and trust to form for decoration.

None of the present exhibitors has had the courage to conventionalize, but Mr. Leonard D. Philpot, in "Rose and Pearl," and Miss Marjory Whittington, in "Sweet Peas," have kept the lighting level and reaped their reward. There is plenty of light in "My Window," by Mr. W. A. Chase, but because it comes as much through as upon the flowers—varieties of scabious—the effect is not disturbing. In "Green and White" and "Geums" Mr. J. Crampton Walker has succeeded very well in not losing the effect of a globular mass in a great number of small flowers. "Marigolds" and—even more so—"Auratum Lilies," by Lady Patricia Ramsay, are remarkable for a lively movement in the designs which is still contained by the frames. But, for the most part, the pictures attract in proportion to the reserve with which the flowers are painted. Sir George Clausen is responsible for several. "Polyanthus" and "Apple Blossom" being particularly charming, and others on the list are "Giant Syringa," by Mr. A. F. W. Hayward, "Arrangement," by Mr. Dermod O'Brien, "Flowers on a Table," by Miss Katherine Clausen, and "Snowdrops and Violets," by the same artist. "Poppies," by Mr. W. J. Leech, strikes one as being over-size, but it is a gallant piece of decoration, and so is "May Month in the Garden," by Mr. Cedric Morris. For the work of Mr. H. Davis Richter "handsome" is the only word, and the title "A Sumptuous Bunch" well describes the kind of pleasure that flowers afford him.

GREEK LANDSCAPES

Though other subjects are included it is the Greek landscapes that constitute the chief interest of the exhibition of paintings and water-colours by Miss Zabelle C. Boyajian at the Graham Gallery, 72, New Bond-street. Nobody who has not been to Greece can speak with certainty, but, with the work of a native artist in mind, these paintings give a remarkable impression of truth to character and atmosphere. They are entirely unsentimental and unromantic, but—perhaps for that reason—they make the history of ancient Greece seem credible. One sees that it was a place where great architecture and sculpture sprang from the soil. Miss Boyajian's first intention has evidently been truth at all costs, but she has not neglected composition, and the reserved quality of her painting is an attraction in itself. "The Acropolis, Athens, from the Nymphs' Hill," "The Eurotas at Sparta," and "The Sacred Way and Phedriades Rocks, Delphi," in particular, are paintings well worth going to see. The advantage to a portrait painter of unofficial conditions is well seen on comparing the excellent paintings, well within their frames, of "Don" and "Mrs. Nevile Storey" with the one of "Mrs. George Ormerod, Mayoress of Hastings." Something, no doubt, must be allowed for the surroundings in which a portrait is to be hung, but it is difficult to understand anybody's not preferring the style of the more reserved works. Without them no notion could be formed of Miss Boyajian's real talent for portraiture. She is a little weak in drawing, but in character and feeling her work is excellent.

At the same gallery there is an exhibition of Glebe-Chelsea pottery models, by Miss A. Madeline Raper. These are works of ingenuity rather than of art, but they are neatly executed. The subjects are interesting, Constable's country having provided most of them, so that we have complete representations of "The Mill and Mill House, Flatford," "Willy Lott's Cottage"—before and after restoration—"Hay Barn Cottage," and "The Lock, Flatford." The material is a semi-porcelain, coloured to nature with a slight decorative emphasis. In the case of buildings in danger of demolition Miss Raper's work might afford useful records.

ITALIAN OLD MASTERS

The exhibition of Italian Old Masters at the International Art Galleries, 33, St. James's-street, is for people who value pictures according to their names rather than for their intrinsic merits as works of art. From the point of view of names it is an impressive collection. Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Correggio, and Botticelli being included in the list, though it cannot be said that in every case the picture appears to be in the condition in which it left the hand—or even workshop—of the artist to whom it is attributed. Among the more nominally important works are a "Self Portrait," by Titian, "The Woman Taken in Adultery," by Tintoretto, "Betrothal of Mary and Joseph" and "Marriage of St. Catherine," by Veronese, and "Madonna and Child with St. Joseph," by Correggio, but the artistic and historical interest of the collection is rather with smaller works under less imposing names. There is, for example, a delightfully naive little "Tobias with the Angel," by Neri di Bicci—son of the more famous Lorenzo of that confusing family—and other pictures worth studying are "Virgin and Child," by the little-known Domenico Pecori, of Arezzo, a "Triptych," by Ridolfo Ghirlandaio—son of Domenico, approved by Raphael, who employed him—and a Dürueresque "Head of Christ," by Bastiano Mainardi, who was pupil, favourite assistant, and brother-in-law of Domenico Ghirlandaio.

Mr. Malcolm Morley has arranged to present at the Everyman Theatre, beginning on December 23, a new Christmas play entitled *Land of the Christmas Stocking*. Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay and Mr. Harcourt Williams will also begin their children's *matinées* at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on December 20. Among the good things in the programme are items by Thackeray and Mr. A. A. Milne.

NATIONAL CAT CLUB SHOW

TOTAL ENTRY OF 1,051

The National Cat Club's annual show at the Crystal Palace opened yesterday, and attracted a large number of visitors. The entries totalled 1,051 for 400 cats, a noteworthy feature being the large number of blues.

The best cat in the show was Mrs. Yeend's blue long-haired male, Champion Mischief of Bredon, who for the third time in succession this year has secured the premier honour by a unanimous vote of the judges. He was also the winner of innumerable special prizes, and his record up to date is greater than that of any cat in recent years.

The winning blue long-haired female was Miss Nicols's Orpheline, but mention must also be made of Lady Eardley-Wilmot's October Glory of Henley and Champion Gentleman of Henley, the second and third respectively of the blue long-haired males, both of whom would have secured firsts in an ordinary year.

The runner-up for "best cat in the show" was Mrs. Stevenson's cream long-haired male Buff of Hanley, a son of that famous sire Flick-a-Marco, who was in fine fettle. The first cream female was Mrs. Nathan's Parkside Cream Tart. The winner of the blue-cream class was Miss Manley's Lady of Cardonald, the mother of two cream kittens, Punch of Cardonald and Phyllida of Cardonald, that were also at the head of their respective classes.

Mrs. Reynold Rams's "Hero of Runnymede" and "Lady Gay of Runnymede" were the winning white long hairs; Mrs. Mackenzie's Champion Hillingdon Black Jester and Miss Fisher's Nymph of Hadley won the male and female black long-haired classes. In the red tabbies Miss Murant's Dragon of Drumblair was the winning male, and Mrs. Lewis Foss's Spanish Glory the winning female. In the Chinchilla classes Miss Langston was the winner with her Desmond of Allington and Nadine of Allington, the latter being the best female exhibit in the show.

The best Siamese male was Mrs. N. Summers's Macgomis, the best female Mrs. French's Dido. In general the Siamese exhibits were of a high quality. The few Abyssinians shown all belonged to Major Woodiwiss, who won with his Woodroofe Brutus. The leading Manx was Starlight Lilpuss, belonging to the Misses Fairbrother and Wilson. Lady Alexander was the most successful exhibitor in the short hairs, securing wins with her champion Tommy Noddy (male tortoiseshell), champion Ballochmyle Midnight (male black), Ballochmyle Bell Burns (blue female), Ballochmyle Cream Cracker (cream female), and champion Ballochmyle Ross Superbus (red male), the winner for the third year in succession of the prize for the best short hair in the show.

The best kitten in the show was Mrs. Fosbury's Eastbury Blenheim, a red tabby long haired male of great promise, while the litter prize went to Mrs. Newton's four chinchillas. The show will be continued today from 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SHOW OF ALSATIANS IN LONDON

NAMES OF WINNERS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The annual show of the North London branch of the Alsatian League and Club of Great Britain, held yesterday in the Handel-street Drill Hall, Bloomsbury, drew its support mainly from London and the Home Counties, with a few exhibitors from Somerset and Dorset. Well-filled classes, judged by Squadron Leader J. A. Cecil Wright, testified to the strength of the breed.

The graduate classes were most in favour, here the winners in the respective sexes being Mrs. C. B. Sharp's Primus of Hillersdon and Miss M. J. Chadwick's Claudine of Ingon. Primus was also first in open dogs, where the second was Mrs. G. Chappell's Armin of Barentha, and the third Mrs. F. Lees's Jocelyn of Charleville. The most successful dog puppy, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dawson's Derek of Brackenrigg, was unbeaten in juniors and Mr. H. Ward's Laddie of Nunnehall was best in limit. In the open bitch classes the placings were:—1, Mrs. Sharpe's and Mrs. Dunimett's Cresta of Kyrle; 2, Miss M. Lange's Ira of Bucklebury; and 3, Mrs. M. Willoughby's Blistrud of Ceara. Ira of Bucklebury had led previously in limit, and the chief puppy was Mr. E. J. Kleeman's Brunette of Ingon. Mrs. H. Howard won the juniors with Cloudy Cleo of Scale.

OVER £1,400 FROM ROYAL LIFE-BOAT MATINEE

The gross takings at the *matinée* performance for the Royal National Life-boat Institution, held at the Hippodrome on November 7, at which the King and Queen, as patrons of the Institution, the Prince of Wales, as president, and Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, as patron of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild, were present, amounted to £1,542 15s. 7d. The expenses amounted to £108, or 7 per cent. of the gross takings, so that the *matinée* has brought to the funds of the Institution £1,434.

CONCERTS, &c.

NELLIE SARGENT.
RECITAL of Verse and Prose.
GROTRIAN HALL, Wigmore-st., W.1. Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 8.30 p.m. Tickets, 5/6, 3/6, 2/6, from the Hall, or Miss M. Sargent, 8, Middleton-rd., Camden-rd., N.7.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SWINEY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
Under the direction of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM.
A course of 12 Lectures on "The Life of the Past" will be delivered by T. M. Fisher, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., in the Lecture Theatre of the Imperial College of Science (Royal College of Science, Old Building), Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.7, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., from 8 to 19 December, 1930, and from 5 to 16 January, 1931.
The lectures will be illustrated. Admission free.
British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell-road, London, S.W.7.

"THE GREAT GAME OF BUSINESS."
TO-NIGHT. Hear Sapiro's Lecture by Wm. C. Fern, Editor "Modern Salesmanship," 7 p.m., in Council Chamber, 4, Southampton-row, W.C.1 (close Holborn Tube). Chair: J. W. Ripley, Esq. Your business card admits you and friend.

ART EXHIBITIONS

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 174th EXHIBITION. Admission 1s. Mondays, 10-1; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10-5.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-st., W.1. 11th Annual Exhibition of SOCIETY of WOOD-ENGRAVERS. 10-5. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Works of Society of Parson Painters, also Contemporary Art.—121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7, Saturday (last) inclusive.

COTSWOLD GALLERY.
SELWYN IMAGE MEMORIAL EXHIBITION. DRAWINGS and DESIGNS.
59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sats. till 1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE. Admission and Catalogue Free.

ARTHUR ROTH and SONS, Ltd. Drawings by CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. *CONDER and McEVOY.* LAST WEEK. STATUETTES in POTTERY, by Living Artists.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S "VENICE." Paintings and Water-colours and Drawings in colour by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq., 10-6.
1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Bowells' Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-5. Sats., till 1.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
81st EXHIBITION NOW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1. Last two days. 10-5. Admission 1s.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTERS.
2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.—W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. FOUR IRISH ARTISTS.
4. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
EVENINGS, at 8. Mats. Thurs. Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2.30 .. LA BOHEME
TO-NIGHT .. .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
To-morrow .. .. .. RIGOLETTO
Mat., Saturday .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (evening) .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mon. Next (2 weeks), STREATHAM HILL THEATRE.
Evgs., at 8 (Dec. 12, at 7). Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NEXT WEEK.
Monday .. .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tuesday .. .. .. TOSCA
Mat., Wed. .. LA BOHEME .. Wed. Evg., FAUST
Thursday .. .. .. MADAME BUTTERFLY
Friday (at 7) .. .. .. LOHENGRIN
Mat., Saturday .. .. .. DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening) .. .. .. RIGOLETTO

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S
"*EVER GREEN.*"
A Musical Show.
By Benn Levy. Lorenz Hart. Richard Rodgers.
Jessie MATTHEWS. Joyce BARBOUR. Jean CADELL.
Kay Hammond, Madeline Gibson, Mabel Cowper, W. E. C. Jenkins, Aubrey Dexter, Edward Irwin.
Sonnie HALE. Albert BURDON. Leon MORTON.
Jean BARRY and Dave FITZGIBBON.
CARLOS & CHITO with Co. JOHN TILLER TROUPE.
Mr. COCHRAN'S YOUNG LADIES.
150 PLAYERS.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"*MARRY THE GIRL.*"
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.40. Mat., Fri., 2.30.
Last 4 Performances. H. M. HARWOOD'S
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
Nicholas Hannen, Eva Moore, Joyce Kennedy.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN-WILSON
BEN WELDEN. EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM. JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 4d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. Subsequently at 8.30.
TWELVE HOURS.
By JOHN WILLARD
(Author of "The Cat and the Canary").
First Mat., Tues. next, 2.30. Subs. Tues., Fri.

CRITERION. 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30.
(Ger. 3

Imperial and Foreign News

FRENCH HELP TO R 101

AWARDS PRESENTED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BEAUVAIS, Dec. 3

In the Hotel de Ville of Beauvais this afternoon the French people who distinguished themselves by their devotion in the work of help and rescue when the airship R 101 was destroyed received the honours and awards by which the British Government recognized their services. Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, presented the decorations, diplomas, and gifts in the name of the King.

The insignia of various Classes of the Order of the British Empire, ranging from the Knight Companionship to the Meritorious Service Medal of the Order, were given to 20 Frenchmen. Two—M. Louis Couhé, the Secretary-General to the Air Ministry, and M. Lebeau, the Prefect of the Oise—became Knights of the Order, and four—the Mayor of Allonne, the Mayor of Beauvais, the officer commanding the troops at Beauvais, and the commander of the gendarmerie—became Companions; five became Members of the Order, and nine received the Meritorious Service Medal. In addition presents in the form of silver plate and diplomas were given to 16 people who gave first aid to the injured and took them to hospital. A number of French decorations was also given by the Prefect of the Oise. The British Government presented to the town of Beauvais a large silver rose-bowl, engraved with the Royal Arms with the words "Presented to the Ville de Beauvais in grateful recognition of the services rendered on the occasion of the disaster to the Airship R 101, October 5th, 1930." A silver inkstand with the same inscription was given to the Commune of Allonne and will be kept at the Mairie. The presents for men were silver cigarette cases, engraved inside with the Royal Arms and the words "R 101, Allonne, October 5th, 1930," and those for women were small silver bowls with the same inscription.

Dr. Chénier and Dr. Le Paumier, who treated the injured in hospital, each received a silver inkstand, and for each of the Sisters who nursed the injured there was a rosary in a silver casket. A cheque for £150 was given to the funds of the Beauvais Hospital, and one for £25 to the Mother Superior for her charities. Each recipient of a gift or a decoration was also given a diploma on parchment worded as follows :—

J'ai reçu les ordres de mon Gouvernement de vous exprimer sa haute appréciation du précieux concours que vous avez apporté lors de la catastrophe au dirigeable R 101. Il me charge de vous exprimer sa profonde reconnaissance des efforts spontanés que vous avez faits à cette douloureuse occasion. Mes compatriotes se souviendront toujours des gestes de sympathie que les habitants d'Allonne et de Beauvais leur ont montrés dans le profond deuil dont mon pays vient d'être affligé.

Veuillez agréer l'assurance de ma haute considération.—TYRRELL, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique.

LORD TYRRELL'S ARRIVAL

Lord Tyrrell arrived at Beauvais from Paris this morning, and had luncheon at the Prefecture before the ceremony. This was fixed for 2.30, and by that hour the great hall in the Hôtel de Ville was crowded. Representatives of every branch of the civic life of Beauvais, Allonne, and the surrounding districts were there, as well as those who were to receive awards and their friends. A guard of honour of gendarmes was posted at the entrance, and others lined the staircase. When Lord Tyrrell came in with M. Joly, the Mayor of Beauvais, and M. Le Beau, the Prefect, the band in the next room played the British and French anthems. The decorations in their purple leather cases had been set out on a table. Mr. Leach, one of the survivors of R 101 was close by.

The Mayor of Beauvais welcomed Lord Tyrrell, and the Prefect of the Oise, representing the French Government, asked the audience to stand in silence for a minute as an act of respect to those who had lost their lives.

Lord Tyrrell, speaking in French, said that by the order of his august Sovereign the King he had come to Beauvais to present the decorations which his Majesty had granted to those who had hastened to the rescue when the R 101 was destroyed and had cared for the survivors with so much devotion. He wished first to thank them once more for what they had done and for the touching sympathy of all the inhabitants of Beauvais and Allonne. Those who had been first on the scene of the wreck and had fought at the peril of their own lives to save its victims had behaved in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of their noble country. His countrymen would never forget the deep sympathy of the inhabitants of Beauvais, who were brought up in the traditions of their heroine, Jeanne Hachette, and had already extended their hospitality to many of them during the War. The French Government had paid the highest honours at its command to the British dead, and by making October 7 a day of national mourning had expressed the deep sorrow of the French people. Lord Tyrrell concluded:—"Gentlemen, by your noble courage, by your generous sympathy, you gave strength to the survivors and touched the hearts of the mourners. You showed once more that the bonds of comradeship which united our two nations through four years of tragedy remained unchanged. And so, once more, I thank you with all my heart."

Lord Tyrrell then handed the decorations and gifts to their recipients in turn, saying a few words to each. M. Couhé was unable to be present, and M. Le Beau was the first to receive his decoration. A round of applause followed each presentation. It was especially enthusiastic in the case of M. Ballon, the Mayor of Allonne, who for his tireless efforts received an engraved gold watch as well as the insignia of his rank as a Companion of the Order of the British Empire. Air Vice-Marshal Webb-Bowen and Colonel Needham, and Group-Captain Bones, the Military and Air Attachés at the British Embassy, rose and shook hands with him warmly after the presentation, and M. Le Beau also conferred on him the French Medal for Distinguished Service. Lieutenant Hutrelle, who was in command of the Beauvais firemen when they tried to rescue survivors, was also much applauded, and his son, a soldier, was among those who received a gift and diploma.

Before leaving the Hôtel de Ville, where a *vin d'honneur* was offered by the Mayor, Lord Tyrrell signed the Golden Book of Beauvais.

IRAQI DEFENCES

In a written reply to Major Glyn, Dr. Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Iraqi Army was an Iraqi Government Force administered by that Government, and the War Office had not assumed any responsibility in connexion with it.

The Iraqi Levies, he explained, was a British Force under the control of the High Commissioner. Its organization is on a military basis. It is administered by the Air Ministry. A grant-in-aid of £60,000 is being made in the current financial year by his Majesty's Government towards the cost of the maintenance of the Iraqi Army; the cost of the Levies is borne by the Treasury and is, for the current financial year, £190,500.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

GENERAL HERTZOG ON RESULTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 3

In a speech at the Congress of the Free State National Party to-day, General Hertzog expressed regret that Great Britain had been unable to meet the desire of the Dominion for closer trade relations.

At present, he said, there was not the slightest chance of an extension of preferential tariffs in England. The present British Government told them in plain language that it had no intention of extending any preference to the Dominions involving a tax on foodstuffs or raw materials, and it would not allow the trade of Great Britain with foreign countries to be detrimentally affected by tariffs. "For these reasons the British Government did not accede to our wish and that of the other Dominions to assist our farmers to obtain more marketing facilities by means of preferential tariffs. To us, and also to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, it was clear that only by a system of tariff preferences would it be possible for our farmers to obtain any particular advantage on the English market in comparison with foreign countries."

The seriousness of the matter from the point of view of South Africa was made perfectly clear. Unless South Africa could find a wider market for its products within the Empire in a reasonable time, her economic policy in regard to Commonwealth preference would have to undergo considerable revision—"revision which, in the event of the abolition of the existing preference for our products on the English market, will in all probability be fundamental." General Hertzog hoped that this would not happen, for he believed that the necessity for meeting the wishes of the Dominions would be quickly recognized by the British people themselves. In the meantime, he was grateful to the British Government for agreeing to leave the existing preferential tariff undisturbed for the present.

Speaking on constitutional questions General Hertzog expressed his wholehearted satisfaction with the work done at the Imperial Conference.

"With the formal renunciation by the British Parliament of all its claims or legal rights, the independent position of South Africa, equal in extent and purport with that of Great Britain or any other free State, not only in theory but equally in its practical application, stands at the free disposal of the people of South Africa to use or misuse at their own free will. No State knows greater freedom." General Hertzog called upon his followers to use this freedom wisely, declaring that the Nationalist Party's new national task should be the creation of a feeling of unity in national life and identity of national ideals and national interests on the part of South Africans of all races. "This task of the creation of national unity, inspired by South African national feeling, is the highest, the noblest, and also the most fruitful to which the Nationalist Party can apply itself in the immediate future."

With the full recognition of South African national freedom there no longer existed, he said, any obstacle to the attainment by Dutch-speaking and English-speaking South Africans of a common South African national spirit, one in interest, one in ideals, and one in striving for the welfare of common national destiny. "After the decisions of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 there is no single reason to-day why Dutch and English-speaking South Africans should not meet in statesmanship and in politics in the spirit of one consolidated South African nation." That was, he declared, the task to which the Nationalist Party was called.

BRITISH NATIVE POLICY

LORD PASSFIELD AND N. RHODESIA

A White Paper [Cmd. 3731, price 2d.] was issued yesterday giving the text of the correspondence between the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and the Colonial Office on the Government's Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa of June 27. The Secretary of State's reply to the members' representations was summarized in *The Times* of September 25.

These representations were received by the Colonial Office on September 1, and record detailed disagreement with the Memorandum.

The elected members declare first that British colonists do not regard native policy and administration in East Africa as "one of the most important matters, if not the most important, dealt with in the Report [of the Commission on Closer Union in the East African Dependencies] . . . ." They hold that the British Empire is primarily concerned with the furtherance of the interests of British subjects of British race, and only thereafter with other British subjects, protected races, and the nationals of other countries, in that order.

On the doctrine of trusteeship the members state that they are not aware of any formal duty on the part of the British Government to act as trustees of the native races in Northern Rhodesia. They continue:—"Trusteeship has . . . been exercised by the white settlers and the successive Administrations of Northern Rhodesia, and the settlers and the officials have yet to learn to what way, if any, they have failed in their duty. . . . The assumption of trusteeship by the Imperial Government is uncalled for and inadvisable, since that Government cannot know . . . the needs, the opportunities, the capabilities of races who are as unknown by as unknown to the Imperial Government."

The members protest that interference from Great Britain in the relations between the white settlers and the native races in Africa can lead only to resentment and antagonism. They declare that such interference, with the denial of the right of self-government, will either stunt the growth of the protected territories or force the white population "to seek, and find, sympathy and aid (interested though it may be) from neighbouring colonies enjoying freer institutions and more equitable opportunities."

The elected members conclude by recalling the request previously made that the Secretary of State should receive a special deputation from Northern Rhodesia to discuss the bearing of the Memorandum on that territory.

The Secretary of State, in his reply, dated September 20, says that it is unnecessary to discuss these representations, "since the views expressed are wholly irreconcilable with the considered policy of his Majesty's Government. As the difference of principle is so profound and I have no intention of departing from the general line of policy laid down in the White Paper of 1927 and the Memorandum, a conference can have no useful result, and therefore I do not feel justified in placing the expense of a deputation on the funds of the Protectorate."

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE PROTECTORATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, Dec. 2

Commenting on General Hertzog's opinion—expressed in an interview yesterday—that the change of the High Commissionership was an "excellent reason for handing over the control of the Native Protectorates to the Union as soon as possible," the local Nationalist newspaper contends that the Union Government by its administration of the Transkei and Zululand has proved itself capable of governing the Native Territories and also expresses the hope that Great Britain will pay no attention to the arguments of negrophilists, who are more concerned with the political and economic rights of natives outside the Territories.

A former native administrator of eminence, Sir Walter Stanford, in a statement to the *Cape Argus*, declares that the Basutos, Swazis, and Bechuanas unquestionably desire to remain under the direct control of the British Government and "even in the Transkeian Territories, which I regard as very well governed under the old Cape system, the desire was expressed recently to be placed more directly under British control."

The *Argus* remarks:—"It is very necessary to bear in mind that something approaching unanimity must be required before the British Government would listen to an address from the Union Parliament. And the prospect of a favourable reception is much reduced by the events of the last two or three years, culminating in General Hertzog's speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association a month ago."

THE ITALIAN ARRESTS

"CRIMES AGAINST THE REGIME"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 3

An official *communiqué* issued this evening mentions by name 28 persons who have recently been arrested on charges of anti-Fascist activities, and further refers to a number of other arrests of which no details are given. Of these 28 named persons the first 24, who are stated to have made a confession and to have been handed over to the Special Tribunal, are described as belonging to "a clandestine organization which was plotting crimes against the régime, certain of which were to have been carried out on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the March on Rome."

It would appear that this list of 24 persons was that referred to in the previous *communiqué* published on November 7. They are said to be for the most part professional men. Two of them are women. Among the 28 is Professor G. Rensi, who has now been released on the grounds that there were no specific proofs against him and on account of a letter of explanation in which he referred to his early adhesion to the Fascist movement and his promise in future to devote himself entirely to his professorial studies. This Professor Rensi was at one time an intimate friend of Signor Mussolini and showed him hospitality at Bellinzona when the Duce was expelled from Switzerland. This incident is described in "The Life of Benito Mussolini," written by Signora Margherita Sarfatti.

Three other people mentioned by name are stated to have belonged to a secret anti-Fascist organization in Rome which carried out its criminal action by means of a clandestine and periodical distribution of libellous anti-Fascist pamphlets. These three people are also said to have confessed and to have been handed over to the Special Tribunal. They include one Italian journalist, formerly editor of an Italian Opposition paper, a certain Signor Renzo Rendi, also a journalist and the Rome correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and Signora de Bosia, who is an American by birth from Missouri and is an elderly lady, the widow of the well-known poet and translator of Shelley into Italian. The principal vehicle for the spread of their views was a typewritten sheet known as the *Alleanza Nazionale*.

Over and above the 27 named persons who are now in prison awaiting trial before the Special Tribunal, a third category of which no details are given is said to be a "Communist organization which was trying to constitute itself in the provinces of Emilia and Romagna."

All these arrests are said to have been made by the "O.V.R.A.," a special section of the police, dependent directly on the Ministry of the Interior. These letters are supposed in some quarters to stand for "Organizzazione di Vigilanza Riservata sulle Associazione," whereas other persons explain the last two initials as standing for "Repressione di Anti-Fascismo."

GENERAL BERENGUER'S POLICY

JOURNALIST'S REVOLVER DEMONSTRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 3

As General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, was going to attend a Cabinet meeting in the Presidency of the Council this afternoon a journalist named Joaquim Llizo, waiting in the hall, approached him and fired a shot in the air.

General Berenguer's brother, who is also his A.D.C., seized the aggressor, who made no resistance and gave up the pistol, which was of small calibre and had contained only the cartridge that was fired. General Berenguer asked Señor Llizo why he had fired the shot, and Señor Llizo replied:—"It is a bloodless but energetic demonstration against your Excellency's policy." Turning to the journalists present, General Berenguer asked them not to give the incident undue importance.

Llizo, who is about 40 years of age, was a reporter on the staff of *El Sol*. He had resigned to-day. His employers speak of him as intelligent, hardworking, and honourable. He had never belonged to any political party.

The Minister of Finance issued last night a *communiqué* showing that during the past 11 months revenue has exceeded expenditure by 76,000,000 pesetas [nearly £2,000,000].

NEW SOUTH WALES UPPER HOUSE

PRELIMINARY BILL FOR ABOLITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 3

The Legislative Council to-night passed through all its stages without a division a Bill to repeal the Act passed by the late Government making a referendum necessary before the Upper House can be abolished.

Parliamentary business was resumed in the morning without further reference to the difficulty over the Legislative Council appointments, beyond Mr. Lang's expression of regret that he could not say anything because there was an "obligation of courtesy" between the Governor and himself.

It is learned that the Governor is willing to make such appointments as are "necessary" to ensure the carrying-out of the Government's policy. The meaning of the word "necessary" remains undefined, but probably it will be settled when a division in the Council on some crucial question shows the Government's actual minority in that Chamber.

STATE CONTRACTS IN EGYPT

THE CABINET CRITICIZED

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—An acrimonious discussion of the Egyptian Government's handling of the contracts for various important public works is going on, and complaint has been made that the Cabinet acted irregularly in passing over the tender of Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co., Limited, for the completion of the heightening of the Aswan Dam when awarding the contract to Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Railton, Limited. In view of what has been published in this connexion the Minister of Public Works has informed Colonel Parkinson, of Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Co., Limited, that he reserves the right to take action against him, and Colonel Parkinson has replied that he is remaining in Cairo to give the Minister the opportunity to do so.

It is now reported that the Government has awarded the contract for the Benha Bridge to Messrs. Krupp, who are said to have made a tender of about £E173,000, although it is understood that Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Limited, made a tender of about £E167,000. The latter firm is believed to be unwilling to proceed with the work on the Kasr-ej-Nil Bridge pending a satisfactory arrangement with the Government.—*Reuter.*

U.S. FINANCES

MR. HOOVER AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3

The Budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, was presented to Congress to-day, showing estimated expenditures during this period of $4,014,941,900 (£802,985,380) and receipts of $3,834,865,243 (£766,973,048), leaving a deficit of $180,076,657 (£36,015,331). The estimated surplus of $122,788,966 in the 1931 Budget makes an unhappy comparison with these figures, but the President reminds Congress that the United States Budget has yielded large surpluses for 11 years, "which has enabled us to retire the public debt, in addition to retirements required by the law, to the extent of nearly $3,500,000,000." He urges that there be no reduction at least of the statutory reduction of debt, now amounting to about $440,000,000 annually. Mr. Hoover does not believe that the reduction in income-tax granted in 1929 can be continued.

Under the head of national defence the 1932 Estimates allot to the Navy Department $349,628,298, and to the War Department, including the Panama Canal, $464,645,806, though when all items of non-military character are excluded, the total to be appropriated for the two services is $689,084,000, a decrease of $33,697,000 compared with the 1931 figures. To this decrease the Navy contributes $32,946,000, of which $21,100,000 comes under the head of construction of vessels. "A large unexpended balance," says the Message, "accrued under appropriations for ship construction because of the delay in the programme pending the result of negotiations for the modification of the Washington Treaty. The construction of those vessels now authorized which are permitted by the London Treaty should go forward without delay. Cash withdrawals for new ship construction during 1932 are estimated at $51,600,000, and for 1931 at $44,200,000. Seven of the light cruisers carrying 8in. guns, and the aircraft-carrier authorized by the Act approved on February 13, 1929, will be under construction by the close of the current fiscal year. Under the terms of the London Treaty, and if this Government so elects, three more 8in. gun cruisers may be laid down; one in the calendar year 1933, one in 1934, and one in 1935. The remaining five cruisers authorized by the Act may not, under the terms of the Treaty, be constructed with an armament of 8in. guns."

As for the air service of the Army and Navy, a total of $29,361,000 is asked for new aeroplanes, engines, spare parts, and accessories. For the Army the estimates make provision for the procuring of at least 392 aeroplanes, making an approximate total of 1,582 aeroplanes on hand and on order at June 30, 1932, or 66 fewer than the authorized total of 1,648. "Concerning naval aviation expansion, the programme authorized by Congress provided for 1,000 seaplanes and two rigid airships. The aeroplane programme will be completed during the current fiscal year, so that provision is made in this Budget only for the procurement of replacement aeroplanes to the number of 277. The two rigid airships are now under contract, and there is included in this Budget $1,675,000 for the completion of one and the beginning of the construction of the other."

"I am convinced," said Mr. Hoover in conclusion, "that in the absence of further legislation imposing any considerable burden upon our 1932 finances, we can close that year with a balanced Budget." The test will come, of course, in the matter of unemployment relief, and already there are proposals from individual Senators and Representatives which would push the Treasury towards a heavier deficit than any President has yet contemplated. An attempt will be made to secure the passage, before Christmas, of as much of relief legislation as the two parties can agree upon, but it will probably be many weeks before the whole question is adjusted.

Incidentally and in connexion with the Bill introduced by Senator Oddie, of Nevada, which would prohibit any and all imports from Soviet Russia, it is worth noting that what is called the "challenge" implicit in the Russian five-year plan is increasingly a matter of concern in Congress.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3

In response to a request made by Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, the council of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers promised the help of its 20,000 members in making a survey of such employment stabilization schemes as exist in the United States, with a view to determining how to effect a nation-wide stabilization of industry.

A number of bankers, business men, and social workers in New York are organizing what is to be known as an Emergency Committee for Federal Public Works to support a proposal for a Government issue of a $1,000,000,000 [£200,000,000] employment bond issue, and out of the proceeds begin necessary public works on a big scale to relieve unemployment and end business depression.

It was announced to-day that Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his son had given $1,000,000 [£200,000] to the Emergency Employment Committee. Subscriptions to the committee's fund now total $3,133,000 [£626,600], or slightly over half the total amount sought.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES RESCUED

ARRIVAL AT CHINESE RAILHEAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Dec. 3

The British Legation has received a telegram from Paotowchen [terminus of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway] stating that Mrs. H. D. Hayward and Miss E. Gomersal were brought safely to the railhead at 11.30 this morning. The message contains no details, but it is inferred from an earlier telegram from Captain Stables that the rescue was effected by a military motor expedition from Paotowchen. Owing to the objections of the local officials it is unlikely that the European rescue party accompanied the expedition.

Severe fighting has taken place in the bandit region in Hupeh between Government troops and the first "Red army," which is holding captive the Rev. Bert N. Nelson (American) and the Rev. K. N. Ivedt (Norwegian), both of the United Lutheran Mission. [They were captured in South Honen last October.] The Government admits 200 casualties but claims that its forces inflicted 1,000. Emissaries sent to effect the release of the captives have been themselves seized by the "Reds."

A letter, dated November 12, has reached Peking from Mr. Nelson describing the hardships of himself and M. Ivedt. They are still wearing their summer clothing, though the weather is extremely cold. The only food is rice and bitter vegetables. Meat is scarce. Their captors are constantly threatening them with death unless a ransom of $30,000 is paid.

As the creation of a National Committee to represent India on the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations would take time, the GOVERNMENT of INDIA has appointed its Educational Commissioner as correspondent to the Secretariat of the League Comiaittee and to the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris.

MR. BENNETT'S REPLY TO MR. THOMAS

CANADIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 3

Mr. Bennett's statement, in reply to Mr. Thomas's suggestion that the Canadian preference proposal at the Imperial Conference was "humbug," has during the past two days been the foremost topic of discussion throughout Canada, and is producing a flood of Press comment. The Conservative newspapers commend it with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

A typical leading article is that of the Montreal *Gazette*, which says that, after making all allowance for Mr. Thomas's well-known characteristics and natural inclination towards bluntness of speech, the use of the term "humbug" was an affront to the Dominions, and as such constituted an extraordinarily flagrant example of indifference towards the responsibilities of a British Minister. It holds that Mr. Bennett, after waiting for a repudiation by the British Government, which was not forthcoming, was right in resenting publicly Mr. Thomas's observations, and in pointing out that if they represented, as he was entitled to construe, the considered views of the present British Ministry, it was hopeless to expect any profitable results from the Ottawa Conference.

The *Gazette*, however, feels that Mr. Thomas's attitude does not represent the view of the majority of the British people, and that there is convincing evidence of an increasing sentiment in Great Britain in favour of Imperial preference. The *Ottawa Journal* (Conservative) says that while Mr. Bennett's proposals and speeches and his latest vigorous statement may be politically inconvenient for certain British politicians, it imagines that they are being heard and read with respect by the ordinary British public. It is easy to shout "humbug"—any small boy can do that over the backyard fence—but it is not so easy to meet the arguments which Mr. Bennett has presented with such force and dignity.

On the other hand, the Liberal Press is equally unanimous in its condemnation of Mr. Bennett's statement, and a typical criticism comes from the *Manitoba Free Press* [an extract from which newspaper was quoted in *The Times* yesterday].

The Toronto *Globe*, which, although unsympathetic to Mr. Bennett politically, has been a consistent advocate of Imperial co-operation, takes a judicial view, representing a large volume of moderate Canadian opinion. The newspaper says that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Thomas are both speaking from the standpoint of party traditions and schools of thought with the "Canada first" and the "Britain first" idea foremost, and that this attitude was responsible for the failure of the Conference. Mr. Bennett's suggestion that Great Britain may be left out of the subsequent Ottawa Conference cannot, it says, be taken seriously and must be condemned.

Apart from the Press the bulk of Conservative opinion stands firmly behind Mr. Bennett. Mr. Marion, Minister of Railways, speaking yesterday to a Conservative meeting, said that Mr. Bennett's statement had the support of the whole Ministry. But there is also a body of Conservative opinion which regrets both the tone and the length of Mr. Bennett's statement.

Canadian Liberals are frankly delighted at this latest turn of events and openly avow their intention of arraigning Mr. Bennett in the approaching Session of Parliament on the ground that he has introduced for the first time a deplorable atmosphere of discord into the proceedings of the Imperial Conference and left in high relief to the outside world a picture of a Commonwealth rent by irreconcilable economic fissures.

It is also being pointed out in Western Opposition newspapers that at present Canada's paramount economic need is to market the wheat crop at satisfactory prices and that Mr. Bennett is ill-advised to pick a quarrel with British Labour, which is closely allied to the cooperative movement, a large consumer of wheat.

"ROUND UP" OF NAZIS

ARRESTS NEAR POLISH FRONTIER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 3

An incident at once significant and ominous in view of the unremitting Nationalist and Nazi campaign for a revision of the German-Polish frontier is reported to-day from Silesia, where police from Breslau rounded up several hundreds of armed and uniformed Nazis quartered on a Junker estate not far from the border.

The police drove in the early hours of this morning to Schloss Jeschkowitz, an estate belonging to a Herr von Oelffen. This East Elbe landowner was a prominent supporter of the Kapp *Putsch* which was mainly hatched on the Junker estates where, in the first post-War years, arms were hidden and secret battalions quartered.

The police turned searchlights on the manor house and fired warning shots to deter any of its occupants who contemplated flight. Billeted in the rooms they found and arrested about 350 Nazis, who, according to the police statement, wore uniform and field equipment, and were armed. Carbines, revolvers, ammunition, and hand grenades were found. The arrested men were taken to Breslau for examination.

Herr von Oelffen was also arrested. He gives a curious explanation of the nocturnal gathering at Schloss Jeschkowitz. He says he was recently told by a young man that a Left *Putsch* and a "Red" dictatorship impended and asked if he would house the local Nazis, whose own homes were known to and liable to attack by their political enemies. He agreed, and after he went to bed last night 300 or 400 Nazis, whom he did not even see, arrived. Soon afterwards the police appeared and removed his guests.

The disclosure of the clandestine mobilization of Nazi storm detachments on quiet Junker estates near the Polish frontier is generally taken, however, to lend emphasis to the frequent hints of potential "frontier incidents" lately dropped in the German Press. Several newspapers recently took up the suggestion that the alleged maltreatment of the German minority in Polish Silesia might at any time exasperate the German inhabitants across the border to rash adventures in aid of their oppressed kinsmen, with possibly disastrous results.

Public opinion on both sides of the frontier has in recent months been repeatedly inflamed by occurrences of which to-day's discovery at Jeschkowitz is not the least and probably not the last.

THE KING OF RUMANIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3

The reconciliation between the King and his former wife, the Princess of Rumania, which at one time seemed to be the probable sequel of his Majesty's return to his country now appears to have been definitely abandoned. It is understood that the King wishes it to be publicly known that he no longer expects the divorce to be annulled. It has been stated that the Princess will take up her residence abroad at an early date, and, although this has been officially denied, the question has arisen which parent will have permanent charge of the Crown Prince if their reconciliation is no longer contemplated.

Telegrams in Brief

An earthquake shock of some duration was felt in RANGOON early yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Unification Day, the national holiday of YUGOSLAVIA, was celebrated on Monday throughout that kingdom.

An expedition is preparing to leave Salisbury, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, to reconnoitre the route of the suggested railway from Southern Rhodesia to Walvis Bay.

MUNICH Light Aeroplane Club has decided to return the visit of English airmen to Munich last summer by arranging a Munich Club squadron flight to England next year.

A Bill brought forward by M. Herriot to open a credit of 15,000,000f. [£130,000] for the relief of victims of the LYONS landslip was adopted yesterday by the Finance Committee of the French Chamber.

Mr. Herman Trelle, a Canadian farmer living in the Peace River country, has won the Grand Wheat Championship at the International Livestock Show at CHICAGO, thereby repeating the success he achieved in 1926.

In reply to questions in the Upper House of the HUNGARIAN Parliament on Tuesday Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister, again declared emphatically that there was no question of Hungary resuming relations with Soviet Russia.

A police sergeant was killed and one officer and two policemen were injured in a Communist riot at HAMBURG yesterday. In the course of Communist demonstrations at DRESDEN seven persons were injured, one of whom died later.—*Reuter.*

The United Provinces Government has taken control of the Queen's Memorial Garden, CAWNPORE, from which the Congress flag was removed on Monday. The garden was under the municipality and the Congress flag had flown over it for months.

Police-constable Premballah, who was shot by Saligram Shukla, a revolutionary suspect, at CAWNPORE on Monday has died. Mr. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a head constable, who were also shot by Shukla, are progressing favourably.

In view of the plight of the dairying industry in NEW ZEALAND a deputation from the National Dairy Association yesterday asked the Government to call an early session of Parliament to consider the re-enactment of the War-time moratorium on mortgages.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, accompanied by several officials of the Secretariat, left GENEVA yesterday for Lisbon, whence the party will embark for South America. Sir Eric will be present at the celebration of the centenary of Uruguayan independence.

Mr. Nagai, the retiring Japanese Ambassador to Belgium, said yesterday that, although it was not yet formally announced, he understood that the Crown Prince and Princess of Belgium would visit JAPAN next spring.

DEAD ENGLISHWOMAN IN A PARIS FLAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

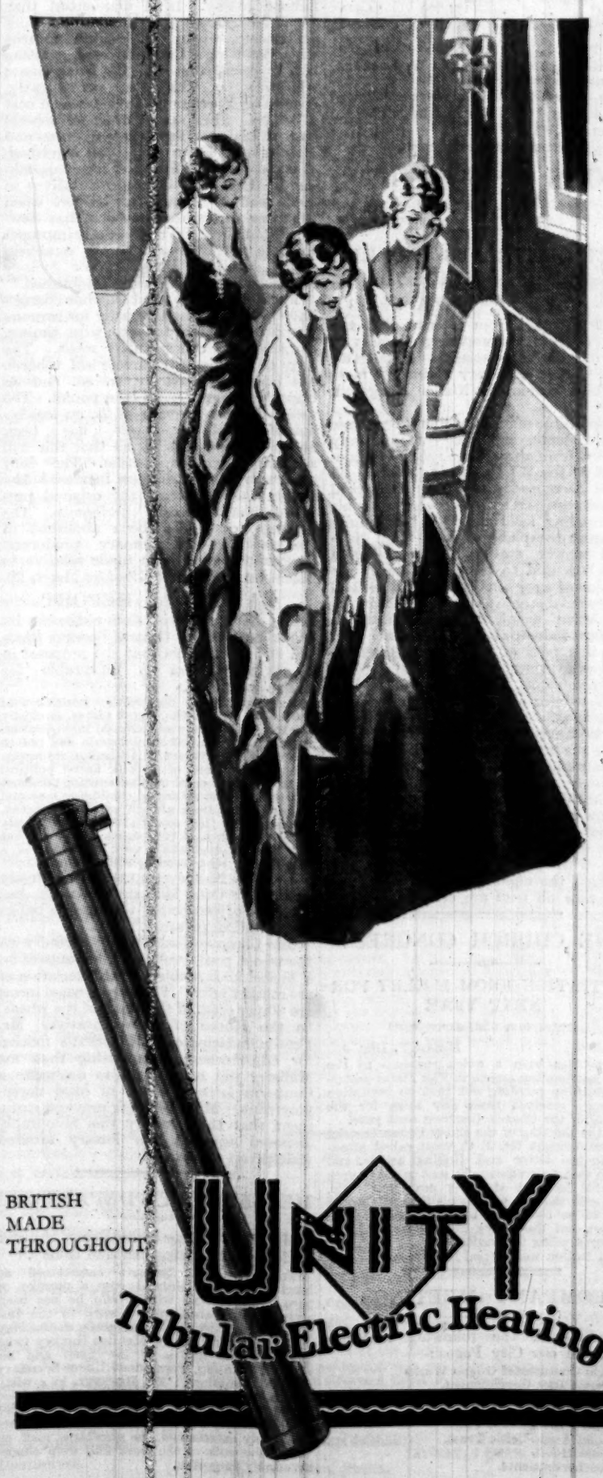
PARIS, Dec. 3

The discovery of the body of a dead Englishwoman, whose name is given as Miss Catharine Gims, in a flat in the Rue Victor Considérant here, has brought to light a series of events explainable only as a remarkable coincidence, or, as seems less likely, a series of murders.

In April, 1928, the occupant of the flat was Mlle. Carré, an elderly Frenchwoman. On April 26 of that year she was found dead in her room, apparently from natural causes. The room was then taken by a priest from Rome, Mgr. de la Vallette Montbrun, to whom Miss Gims acted as housekeeper. On October 27 this year Miss Gims went to the house as usual, and found the priest lying dead in his bathroom. This death was also certified as being from natural causes. While the dead man's affairs were being wound up Miss Gims was given permission by his brother to stay on at the flat. Last Saturday the brother visited the flat and did not see Miss Gims, but concluded that she was out. He returned two days later, and as Miss Gims was still not to be seen he searched the apartment. He found the dead woman lying in the bathroom. From a preliminary examination she appears to have died a natural death, but a detailed investigation into the whole affair has now been ordered.

Other Foreign News on pages 16 & 18

Summer Warmth in Winter Time



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COAL CRISIS

MINERS' DECISION TO-DAY

PRIME MINISTER CONSULTED

LONG TALK WITH LEADERS

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The Government yesterday brought all their influence to bear on the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation with the object of breaking the deadlock over hours of work in the coalfields. After meeting at the headquarters of the Federation to make a preliminary survey of the position, all the members of the Executive went to Westminster and, in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons, discussed the situation with Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Shinwell.

This meeting began at 5.45 and the Prime Minister himself was present until about 8. Mr. Graham and Mr. Shinwell then carried on the discussions on behalf of the Government until nearly 10 o'clock. The problem before the Government and the miners' executive was to make the facts of the case yield to argument. It was not necessary to convince the executive as to the desirable course of action. At the delegate conference last Friday the executive contended strongly for freedom to be given to the district miners' associations to arrange spread-over terms of employment. The executive's advice was set aside and the conference vetoed the spread-over. Moreover the conference decided that, if the consequences of this decision should be strikes, the delegates should return to London to-day authorized to vote upon measures of support.

All the outcome of last night's long talk was a supply of argumentative ammunition of which the miners' executive will be able to make use to-day. The Prime Minister himself, reinforced by Mr. Graham, went over the facts—the demand for shorter working time coupled with insistence on no loss of earnings; the failure of the time-table of the marketing schemes, so that the reduction of hours has fallen due before the marketing schemes could be got going; and the need of waiting for the means to finance the shorter day. There was nothing new in all this, and the miners' representatives did not conceal their sense of its inadequacy to the occasion which they have to meet to-day. But it was all they got. Ministers appeared to put their trust in the power of the facts, as they see them, to convert the delegates to the approval of the spread-over. The miners' leaders are exceedingly sceptical of the result being what the Government hope. After the meeting Mr. Cook said:—

> We have met the Prime Minister, Mr. Graham and Mr. Shinwell. They reviewed the whole position from the passing of the Act. We discussed the matter at great length, going into the questions of the operation of the Act and the need for giving the Act time to work and the bringing of more money into the industry for the benefit of wages, all of which will be reported to the delegate conference to-morrow.

THE SCOTTISH CASE

There is scarcely any uncertainty as to the way the voting will go to-day in the absence of some move by the Government or some new tactics by the executive possessing the weight to induce the majority of the delegates to accept the responsibility of disregarding their instructions. The decision of the South Wales miners to work according to a spread-over of hours notwithstanding last week's veto and the contrary decision of the Scottish miners that the spread-over is an illegality—as technically it is—will bring the issue forward in the most acute way. Unmoved by all the pressure, direct and indirect, of the Mines Department and the Headquarters of the Miners' Federation to arrange temporary terms—which, in the circumstances, meant spread-over terms—Scotland has stood strictly and logically by the decision of the delegate conference, while South Wales has ignored it.

To-day the South Wales Miners' Federation will present its request for the approval of the spread-over. Scotland will come forward with its request for national support for its resistance both to a spread-over and the alternative of a reduction of wages if a 7½-hour day be worked. The conference must choose which policy it will support. On that plain presentation of the case there appears to be no doubt that the conference will refuse to approve the spread-over in South Wales and, consistently, it will then have to take some steps in support of the Scottish miners. But nobody believes that the English and Welsh miners intend to risk an extension of the area of conflict. All the anxiety of the Federation's leaders is to end, and not extend, the strike that has begun. They are not blind to the probable course of events. No matter what the delegate conference may do it is unlikely that the miners in South Wales will go back on the decision that they have already taken. In that case South Wales will be ignoring the Federation and disregarding the Act of Parliament which provides that not more than 7½ hours a day shall be worked without the express approval of the Miners' Federation. It is almost equally certain that the Scottish miners will receive little but moral support and, notwithstanding the extraordinary loyalty of the men, that the strike in Scotland will come to an early end.

GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA

The position, then, would be that the Federation's weakness would be exposed on both sides. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee found nothing new to propose, and in this emergency it appealed to the Government. That is how last night's meeting came about. There have been various suggestions as to what the Government might do. A subsidy has been thought of, but certainly not by the Government; and also a national levy, but that represents an old and rejected idea of the miners; while the possibility of a postponement of the hours section of the Coal Mines Act is not a step acceptable to either the miners or the Government. If, however, events are allowed to slide, can the Government permit the Act to become a dead letter so far as the exercise of the Miners' Federation's veto is concerned? That is a question which received more attention yesterday, and it is one which will be raised and may be pressed at to-day's congress.

One small gleam of hope disappeared yesterday. Preliminary conversations between Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Evan Williams and Wr. W. A. Lee, of the Mining Association, on the one hand, and with the officials of the Federation on the other had opened up a possibility of a round-table meeting on the question of a permanent arrangement of hours of work if the present difficulties could be satisfactorily overcome. It was evident yesterday, however, that the conditions precedent to such a meeting could not be assured, and furthermore that a satisfactory basis of discussion was not yet available.

LITTLE CHANGE IN SCOTLAND

COALOWNERS' STATEMENT

The situation in the Scottish coalfields remained practically unchanged yesterday, and main interest has now been transferred to London, where the Scottish delegates will place their case before the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation to-day. These delegates left for London yesterday morning, and they expressed the hope that they would have an opportunity of discussing the position with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the Mines Department before the conference.

In one or two districts in Scotland small groups of men have broken away from the union's decision to remain out and have returned to work, but these defections have been more than balanced by the increased number of pits which have become idle. In a few districts there has been a tendency to molest miners who have remained at work, and in isolated instances attempts have been made to induce the safety men to come out, but in no case has there been any serious disturbance.

One serious effect of the stoppage is the increase in the price of fuel. To some extent the public have themselves to blame for this increase, which varies from 1d. to 5d. per cwt. There has been a stampede in some quarters to stock cellars in view of a possible shortage, and merchants naturally are inclined to reap the fullest advantage from the situation.

OWNERS' TERMS

The Scottish coalowners yesterday afternoon issued the following statement to the Press:—

> Lest there be any dubiety as to the terms of the coalowners' offer to the men at the Conciliation Board meeting on Monday last, we have to say that the offer was as follows:—
>
> (1) That the wages should remain as in November.
>
> (2) That the hours of work would be eight hours per day, with the proviso that no colliery would work more than 11 days per fortnight.
>
> (3) That although the notices posted at the collieries setting forth the terms proposed by the owners for the permanent settlement are due to expire 15 days after December 1, the owners are prepared to extend the temporary period from 15 days to six weeks.

Mr. Andrew Clarke, secretary of the Mid and East Lothian miners, reported yesterday that practically all the men were out with the exception of 1,800 at three Newbattle (Mid Lothian) collieries.

On the recommendation of the miners' delegates work was stopped at many of the pits in Ayrshire yesterday. No fewer than 3,000 men ceased work at Galston.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended November 22 were:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	275,200	44,700
Durham	690,500	119,600
Yorkshire	948,300	165,500
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	366,400	87,400
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester ..	686,500	116,400
Stafford, Worcester, Salop, and Warwick	368,300	72,300
South Wales and Monmouthshire	907,500	161,200
Other English Districts*	124,200	24,000
Scotland	672,600	93,500
Total	5,039,500	884,600

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the previous week was 4,922,400 tons and the number of wage-earners 883,800.

MORE ANTI-SOVIET "PLOTS"

FURTHER TRIALS ORDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 3

It is reported from Moscow that the Ogpu (Cheka) is preparing three new trials of technical specialists as the result of the alleged discovery of further plots in White Russia, at Nizhni Novgorod, and in Siberia.

Responsible officials of many economic establishments, including three recently returned from abroad, are said to be concerned in the White Russia "plot." At Nizhni Novgorod a number of electrical engineers are held to have been responsible for crippling local industry by wilfully damaging the plant of the Nizhni Novgorod power station. The Siberian "plot" is said to have been under the direction of a certain Gorbunoff, described in the official jargon as a pre-revolutionary commission agent, who penetrated a Siberian industrial establishment, and from this post of vantage managed to disorganize gang work in the forests, with the result that the timber plans for the winter and spring were seriously jeopardized.

In addition to the above trials Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, has asked the Supreme Court to order the trial of the five witnesses who have given evidence during the last few days in the Moscow trial. These five were already in the Ogpu prison, and appeared in court under guard. Krylenko charges them with complicity in the "plot" of which the eight professors and engineers now on trial are accused.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

INVITATION FROM ILKLEY FOR NEXT YEAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ILKLEY, Dec. 3

There has been a quick response to the letter and leading article in *The Times* yesterday morning pointing out that no invitation had been received from any town for the holding of the Church Congress next year.

At the meeting of the Ilkley Urban District Council to-night Mr. J. C. Scott called attention to the letter and leading article, and moved that an invitation be sent to the Church Congress to meet at Ilkley next year. Mr. Scott said that he was aware that this would need to be confirmed by the Bishop of the Diocese, but the Ilkley Council could do its part by sending the invitation.

The motion was carried unanimously.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Anglo-Continental Guano Works.
Delagoa Bay Development.
Malaya General Company.
Mexican Railway Company.
Scottish Investment Trust.
Second Anglo-Celtic Trust.
Strand Hotel.
Tube Investments.

AUSTRALIA

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

PRESS COMMENT ON PRECEDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Dec. 3

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Fenton, Acting Prime Minister, announced the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as Governor-General of Australia. It was expected that he would assume office about the middle of January. When Mr. Green, Minister for Defence, interjected "Australia First" there was loud laughter and cheering, and Mr. Parkhill (Nationalist, N.S.W.) asked "Is that all Mr. Scullin did in England?"

The Melbourne *Argus* in a leading article assures Sir Isaac Isaacs that the whole people will accord him all the respect and honour due to the Crown's representative, as well as due recognition of his many qualifications for the position. The newspaper adds:—

> It is a very interesting and important departure from precedent, the full results of which can only be estimated by experience. These are unlikely to become apparent during the earlier years of the experiment, when care will be exercised in the choice of the Governor-General, but the possibility, even the probability, of a situation arising when the office will come to be regarded as a reward for political service cannot be overlooked, as even judicial appointments have been threatened lately with the intrusion of party and political considerations.

The *Argus* associates the change in the manner of appointment with the results of the 1926 Imperial Conference. It says that Mr. Scullin used this opportunity to sever the nexus with the British Government, and adds that the separatist feeling exhibited by the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa, which led to the 1926 declaration, has not been apparent at any time in Australia.

The result, however, says the *Argus*, is that a sweeping constitutional change has been brought about in Australia, not by an amendment of the Constitution or by the expression of the will of the Legislature, formal or informal, but by the Imperial Conference, which had no legislative power and no authority to bind the people of the Dominions.

"DIRECT APPROACH"

The *Age* expresses approval of the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs, "who is the embodiment of the principle, seriously, if furtively, challenged, that any suitable Australian is eligible to occupy the position." In regard to the constitutionality of the appointment, the newspaper refers to the decision on Dominion status by the 1926 and 1930 Imperial Conferences. The article continues:—

> It is plain that the path between the King and the Dominion Ministers has been cleared of every constitutional obstacle, the right of direct approach being so thoroughly established that the Commonwealth Government has, through its chief Minister, exercised it. The King, with that sagacity and tact which he unfailingly shows, acted on the advice proffered him from the highest authoritative source. The King's right to appoint his own representative has not been infringed. Successive Governments may quite legitimately hold other views, and future Governors-General may come from the centre of any part of the Empire. It suffices that the way to the greatest titular social honour is no longer barred to an Australian-born citizen. In its new constitutional relations with the Crown Australia may be trusted to be courteous and circumspect. It is to be regretted that at least one section of the London Press made use of the occasion to indulge in statements revealing an astounding failure to appreciate the changes involved in the evolution of Dominion status.

Negotiations have so far been confined to Canberra, and Mr. Green's interjection reflects the exultant feelings of Labour to-day. It is understood that Sir Isaac Isaacs will relinquish the Chief Justiceship when Mr. Scullin returns with the King's Commission appointing him Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs will live in Canberra permanently, occupying Yarralumla House, which cost £70,000. Previous Governors-General had official residences at Sydney and Melbourne. These have been abolished. It is recalled that Sir Isaac Isaacs, speaking in the House of Representatives in 1902, said:—"I may not be here when the time comes to carry out that view, but I think it would be distinctly improper to have a Governor-General's establishment at either Melbourne or Sydney when the Federal capital is established."

Further Customs tariff schedule changes have been announced, chiefly for revenue purposes, affecting tobacco, wire, timber, kerosine, and concentrated must. The duty on imported cigarette leaf tobacco has been increased by 1s. 8d. and on imported cigarettes by 1s. a pound. The recent Excise increase of 2s. on locally-manufactured cigarettes has been abolished, and it is hoped that this will stimulate local production. The duty on fencing wire has been increased 52s. a ton, thus restoring the original protection, also British preference. The kerosine duty has been abolished in the interests of primary producers. Concessions have been made relative to Baltic timber imported before March 20.

BANK BILL REPORT

The Senate Select Committee in its final report on the Central Reserve Bank Bill of July 10 says that the proposal in its present form is unsuitable for Australia's needs.

The relatively deplorable position of Australian stocks, the report states, is chiefly due to a fear of unwise financial manipulation imperilling the investors' interests and not to a fear of the deficiency of Australian resources. The establishment of a bank under political control would confirm the existing distrust and prevent the return of confidence essential before capital from abroad can be attracted. Disregard of this essential will not merely delay the return of prosperous conditions but will imperil Australia's very existence as a British and self-governing white community.

Sir Otto Niemeyer's evidence is freely cited. Sir Otto laid stress on the importance of protecting the reserve banks from political pressure.

The Commonwealth Bank agreed with the wheat pool's voluntary advance of 2s. a bushel f.o.b., subject to the variation of the market price. The Bank's usual terms are 80 per cent. of the value of the wheat. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fenton anticipated Mr. Gullett's motion for adjournment, announcing that the Ministry did not intend to authorize a Canberra lottery in aid of local unemployment. Mr. Blakeley's previous statement that the Ministry was favourably disposed towards the lottery aroused widespread dissent.

MR. BENNETT'S DEPARTURE

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, is leaving England to-day.

Yesterday Mr. Bennett entertained at luncheon in an informal way a number of permanent officials with whom he has been actively associated in the work of the Imperial Conference. The 50 guests, at the May Fair Hotel, included Sir Maurice Hankey (who proposed the health of the host) and Sir Edward Harding, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Dominions. Mr. BENNETT, in a witty speech, paid high tribute to the Civil Service in Whitehall, and remarked incidentally that while on many occasions high politicians were hospitably entertained, the secretariat staff, on whom the bulk of the work fell, were almost invariably forgotten.

FEDERATION OF INDIA

THE "COMPONENT ELEMENTS"

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

Sub-Committee No. 1 of the Indian Round-Table Conference, which is considering the component elements of federation, the type and powers of the Federal Legislature, and the constitution, powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive, met at St. James's Palace yesterday morning and afternoon, under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey.

It is recognized on all hands that Lord Sankey has made a thorough study of the available material, and does admirable service in the chair. Yet the measure of progress—on paper, at least—seems meagre. The fact is that, as the detailed work of the Conference is taken in hand, it becomes increasingly clear to the delegates that, though a large measure of agreement is attainable on two or three great general principles, the translation of these principles into concrete proposals is a most difficult and perplexing task. Anxious as the Indians are to return to their country as soon as possible, they admit that the process cannot be hurried if satisfactory results are to be achieved, and the prospect of any early completion of the labours of the Conference seems to be receding.

The work to be done before some of the more intractable difficulties can be approached by the Conference as a whole is indicated by the view, expressed by the Prime Minister on Monday, that the sub-committee on the question of minorities should not be selected at present, since it cannot usefully function until substantial further progress has been made in considering all sides of the federal problem.

A CLASSIFICATION

Sub-Committee No. 1 was engaged yesterday and on Tuesday in plodding steadily through the task of dividing "the component elements of the federation" into sections, approaching first those upon which it would appear that agreement might be more easily reached and leaving the more difficult and contentious subjects to a later stage. No attempt was made to connect the list of sections with the method or extent of federation, and the outline which follows is merely tentative and provisional:—

Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways. Lighthouses, including their approaches, beacons, lightships and buoys, port quarantine.
Salt.
Currency and coinage.
Savings banks, including banking and insurance, trading companies, and other associations.
Control of the cultivation and manufacture of opium and its sale for export.
Control of petroleum and explosives.
Geological survey of India.
Inventions and designs; copyright.
Migration from and into India, and inter-provincial migration.
Traffic in arms and munitions.
Survey of India.
Meteorology.
Census and All-India statistics.
Federal services, and the Public Service Commission for such services.
Immovable property in the possession of the Federal Government.

It should be added that no discussion has taken place on any one of these heads. In drawing up the tentative list the Princes and States Ministers were in full accord with British Indian representatives. The friendly atmosphere was free from any desire to score points as between the interests of the two great partners to any federation—British India and "Indian India."

Lord Sankey's Sub-Committee meets again this morning and afternoon, and on Friday morning, when it will adjourn until Monday. The Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee (No. 2) meets this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. It is expected that Earl Russell will be chairman of the Burma Committee.

BURMA AND THE STATES

The general acceptance of the idea of federation derives added significance from the contemplated disappearance of Burma from the map of the Indian Empire, which will substantially increase the proportion of the whole under the rule of Indian Princes. The area of British India will be reduced from approximately 1,094,000 square miles to 860,000 square miles; that of the Indian States will continue to be 711,000 square miles. The reduction of population in British India will be less marked. On the 1921 figures it will have a population of, roundly, 224,000,000; that of the States will remain at 72,000,000. The increased relative importance of the States in a federated system that does not include Burma has not been without its effect, presumably, in the cordiality with which the States delegation has supported the Burmese claim for separation.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN DELHI

DELHI, Dec. 3.—There were two bomb explosions here to-day. Two students of the Ahurvedic Tibbia College found a bomb near the college gate. There was a notice on the bomb saying "dangerous," but the students began to handle it. It exploded and both students were seriously injured. The second bomb was thrown by an unknown person on passers-by in the Chandni Chowk. It exploded, but nobody was hurt.—*Reuter.*

SATISFACTION IN BURMA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 3

There is no doubt of the satisfaction here at the decision of the Round-Table Conference to give immediate attention to the Burmese claims for separation from India. The leading representatives of opinion have for long favoured separation, although non-cooperators have preferred to stand by India, fearing that immediate separation would mean an inferior status for Burma. Since the official announcement to the effect that Burma will receive equal treatment, even this opposition appears to have faded away.

Anxiety seems to exist in some Burmese minds whether Burma will gain or lose by separation. This will depend upon the fixing of the Burmese debt to India, but Burma will be content to leave outstanding questions in the hands of an impartial commission.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

SOVIET WIRELESS PROPAGANDA

"FIGHT CAPITALISM" IN ENGLAND

A BRITISH PROTEST

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday

Replying in the House of Commons to critics of Soviet propaganda, Mr. HENDERSON announced that the broadcast made in English from Moscow last night, although not an incitement to revolution, was a breach of the Soviet Government's promise to abstain from propaganda, and that the British Ambassador had been instructed to protest. "How many protests are now outstanding?" asked Sir KINGSLEY WOOD.

THE BROADCAST TALK

The Russian wireless propagandist talk on Tuesday, against which a protest has been made by the British Government, was one of a series which has been broadcast from the Moscow Trades Union Radio station regularly every Tuesday evening since June. The one which was heard on Tuesday last, and to which Mr. Henderson has taken exception, was fairly typical of those which have preceded it. Before that talk another of a revolutionary nature had already been given in German and after a brief musical interlude was followed by another in Dutch. After the Red Flag had been played by an orchestra came the talk in English. These talks are alleged to be offered purely for the benefit of students of English, but the speaker prefaced his remarks with the exhortation: "Workers of the world, unite," and "Greetings to all comrades in England and the world."

He then announced his speech as "the seventh of our English lessons on counter-revolutionary propaganda, and the part it is playing in the present revolutionary industrial trial now taking place in Moscow." A description of that trial was then given with an allegation that the accused were "working in the interests of capitalists from various European capitals." After a recital of what purported to be evidence given at the trial, the speaker added that "the Five Years Plan is the most serious thing they have had to fight. We in the Soviet can see the success of the Five Years Plan day by day. British workers have their share to-day. They have seen war and do not want another except for the overthrow of capitalism. The moment for action is now. The British workers must demand the expulsion of the old Russian warmongers from London. Work side by side with us to fight and destroy the capitalists. Prepare, comrades, to fight capitalism in your own country."

MAXIM GORKI'S LETTER

An open letter from Maxim Gorki intended for "the workers of Europe" was then read. Referring to the Moscow trial, it said:—"Workers of all countries, especially those of France and England, you must understand what this trial means, because in the passage of time you also will have to judge the same people. These men are lackeys of capitalism detected in a wholesale series of heinous crimes. They have abused their knowledge and the faith which the Government had in them to wreck the Soviet Five Years Plan. . . . They did all this in agreement with the old Russian capitalists, who desire to re-establish their power. These men now lurk in Paris and London. . . . In Britain Churchill, Baldwin, and other adventurers and traitors in the service of capitalism worked out a plan for the military invasion of the U.S.S.R. These rebels whom we are now trying worked under their direction and built factories which could be used as fortresses. . . . It was hoped to provoke a war with the workers of Poland and Rumania and that the workers of France and England would rise up in their defence.

"War is an advantage to capitalists, who desire the blood of the workers. . . . The business of the capitalists is the same all the world over, and the workers are urged to free themselves. . . . If the capitalists succeed you will share the fate of the Soviet workers. They desire to fill you with hate because of fear. The capitalists want to send you to your death for their gain. In the Soviet every child knows that every war except that between man and master is a crime. The workers do not want war, but they do not fear it. They refused to fight you before. The Soviet Union now has a well-equipped army fighting for freedom and to fight foreign capitalists we are now ready. . . . There is a bloody game being plotted against you. Do you realize that your masters are a bloody and small minority, sucking your blood, and preparing you for a horrible death? The capitalists have armed themselves for a war even more barbarous than the last, and they again want to destroy millions of people. It is in your power to prevent this. You can strike a blow in advance, in particular the workers of France and England. Demand your Government to throw out all capitalists."

The announcer then stated that the next talk would take place on December 9, and invited the workers to write to the station in the meantime. The talk is to be entitled "Socialism and the Workers of other Lands."

"THE TIMES" LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* published to-day, is on Christina Rossetti, the centenary of whose birth falls to-morrow, and is celebrated by a study by Miss Dorothy Stuart in the English Men of Letters Series.

Among books reviewed are Mr. William R. Moody's biography of his father, the American evangelist; Lord Birkenhead's "Last Essays"; Sir Joseph Duveen's survey of "Thirty Years of British Art"; "Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury," by T. C. Nicholson and A. S. Turberville; M. Maeterlinck's "Life of the Ant," the final volume in his study of the social insects, translated by Bernard Miall; Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell's essay on "Beckford and Beckfordism"; and Miss Elizabeth Haldane's biography of Mrs. Gaskell. The publication of the ninth part of the new Liddell and Scott provides an opportunity for noticing the first five parts, which complete half the work.

A COSTLY BLUE-BOOK

The special report of the Select Committee on the Musical Copyright Bill, which was published at 1d. and was given in *The Times* on July 12 last, is now issued, together with the proceedings of the Committee and the minutes of evidence, as a Blue-book of 367 pages, the price of which is 1s. net. The cost of preparing for publication the shorthand minutes of evidence was £106 12s. 5d., and the cost of printing and publishing is estimated by the Stationery Office at £350.

WHITECHAPEL RESULT

LABOUR MAJORITY REDUCED

Polling took place yesterday in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. Harry Gosling. The result was declared late last night as follows:—

Mr. James Hall (Lab.) ..	**8,544**
Mr. Barnett Janner (L.) ..	**7,445**
Mr. Loel Guinness (U.) ..	**3,735**
Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.) ..	**2,106**
Majority ..	**1,099**

The result at the last election was:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.) ..	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	3,417
Labour majority	9,180

The following opinions on the result were expressed by candidates:—

Mr. JAMES HALL.—The people of Whitechapel, St. George's, and Wapping have shown in no uncertain way that they want to continue to be represented by one of their own folk. I undoubtedly won this seat as the result of a strong conviction in the minds of the electors that only the Labour Government can deal with the problems facing our country. This conviction was never shaken by the flood of misrepresentation which was directed at the Government by political opponents in an endeavour to destroy the prestige which it has won. Economic difficulties, combined with the results of a period of misrule in the interests of private enterprise, have shown the need for the widely different policy which the Labour Party is endeavouring to operate. The electors of Whitechapel have sent to the Labour Government a vote of confidence and a message to continue their great work for the working people of our country.

Mr. B. JANNER.—I made a good fight. I had the hearty support of a large body of electors, and though I have not won we are by no means disgraced. Had I had longer in the field to have brought home the Liberal cause to all electors, I feel confident that the additional votes would have been secured.

Just before the result was announced inside the counting room some of those in the gallery who were looking out of the windows began shouting: "Stop the police charging. Stop the Cossacks." There was a rush to see what was happening in the streets below, but after a few moments order was restored and the checking of the totals of the various papers continued quietly. A police official said later that there was no charging. Possibly a misunderstanding had arisen because two mounted police had backed their horses into some of those who packed the streets.

There was a wild outburst of cheering from about 10,000 people in the street outside when the result was declared from the Town Hall window.

Mr. Pollitt forfeits his deposit.

NEW DEAN OF WINCHESTER

APPOINTMENT OF DR. SELWYN

The King has approved the appointment of the Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, M.A., D.D., rector of Redhill and Hon. Canon of Portsmouth, to the deanery of Winchester, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. William Holden Hutton, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.

The new Dean, who is 45, is well known as a theologian, and has been editor of *Theology* since 1920. He is the author of "The Teaching of Christ," 1915, and of an edition of John Forbes's "Irenicum," Book I., 1923. In "The Approach to Christianity," 1925, he urged that the return to the hope of the Gospel, which the world needs, is to be found in the fullness of historic Christianity, with its theological content verified and reinforced by the religious experience of all the ages, and not least of the age ended by the War. But he is probably better known as the editor of "Essays Catholic and Critical," an important restatement of the Anglo-Catholic position by a number of scholars, both clerical and lay.

The eldest son of the late Canon E. C. Selwyn, who was headmaster of Uppingham School for 20 years, he was elected to college at Eton, and his tutor was Mr. Hugh Macnaughten. He was Newcastle scholar, as his father had been, in 1903, was captain of the school, and, also like his father, was elected to King's. At Cambridge he was Bell, Porson, and Waddington scholar, and Chancellor's medallist and Browne medallist, and obtained the Porson prize and the Winchester reading prize, with a first class in Part I. and a second in Part II. of the Classical Tripos. He was president of the Union in 1907. In 1909 he was elected a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he was also Classical Lecturer till his appointment as Warden of Radley in 1913. He held this post for only five years, and during his tenure there were various changes, the numbers of the school increased, and Rugby football was introduced in 1914.

After his resignation Dr. Selwyn served as an Army chaplain in Italy and was mentioned in dispatches. He was appointed rector of Red Hill, Havant, in 1919, and is also hon. canon of Portsmouth and proctor in Convocation. He married a daughter of the late Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bishop of Southwell, and has three sons and a daughter.

❦ Other ecclesiastical news will be found on page 21.

R 101 INQUIRY

EVIDENCE ON WIND TUNNEL TESTS

The suspicion that gasbag trouble was associated with the loss of R 101 was pursued at the Court of Inquiry, resumed yesterday at Westminster, and remarkable evidence based on wind tunnel tests with a model of the airship was given by Professor L. Bairstow, a member of the Airworthiness of Airships Panel. The deflation of any two adjacent gasbags in the forward part of the ship would, he said, make it impossible by dropping ballast to restore equilibrium while the airship was still, and he showed that in certain conditions of deflation during flight it would be impossible to avoid losing height by using the elevators.

The report of the inquiry appears on p. 21.

INVALIDS

Owing to a temporary indisposition, the Home Secretary (Mr. J. R. Clynes) is confined to bed for a few days, and has been compelled to cancel his engagements.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is confined to his room with a chill, was stated yesterday to be a little better, and it is hoped that he will be well enough to attend the meetings of the Liberal and Radical Candidates' Association to be held in London to-day and to-morrow.

Lord Riddell was reported last night to be a little better.

The condition of Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, who is lying ill at Beaumaris, North Wales, was stated yesterday to be slightly more serious than on Tuesday.

Sir Gerald Hanson, who was injured while hunting with the Quorn on Monday, had a fairly comfortable night and his condition yesterday showed some improvement.

ARAB RIGHTS IN PALESTINE

LORDS AND JEWISH LAND TRUSTS

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday

The PRIME MINISTER at last rewarded persistent questioners to-day by suggesting that the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act would appear before Christmas. He said that he would propose within a few days to ask for time for this measure, and that he hoped the Opposition would agree to give it.

In the Lords, Lord Askwith's Bill to admit the Press to all meetings of local authorities was rejected without a division. The few supporters of the Bill claimed that with the growing importance of these bodies, including the Public Assistance Committees, it was time to provide that the Press should not be excluded except by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the members present. They also urged that greater publicity would make for greater economy.

LORD STRACHIE headed the opposition to a Bill to which, he declared, the local authorities were hostile. There were often, particularly on Public Assistance Committees, private questions to be investigated for which publicity was undesirable. LORD BANBURY refused to believe that publicity meant economy; and LORD MALMESBURY confirmed the hostility of the local authorities. The supporters of the Bill did not invite certain defeat in the division lobbies.

ARAB ESTATES

LORD ISLINGTON then protested against two matters of administration in Palestine. He objected to the acquirement of land on inalienable trusts by Jewish bodies, because he alleged that the practice meant the practical expropriation of the hereditary estates of Arabs by Jews who were often undesirable. In every such case, alternative land ought to be provided. He also protested against the exclusion of all but Jewish workers being a condition of the leases of certain lands.

LORD READING, while explaining that he was not a Zionist, defended both these practices as innate in the construction of a national home for the Jews. Inalienable acquisition of lands, all purchased, not expropriated, had been practised for 28 years as a means of compelling the Jews to cultivate their property. Exclusion of non-Jewish labour in certain areas was necessary to Jewish colonization. He agreed that progress was impossible without inter-racial peace, but this country must allow the conditions of the fulfilment of its obligations.

LORD PASSFIELD agreed that both practices were legal, and pointed out that both races could hold inalienable lands. Neither practice could be made illegal unless because of its extent or its manner it became contrary to public policy. The Government had made no proposal to change the law; and he could only repeat their determination to carry out the Mandate with fairness to both Arabs and Jews. The subject was then allowed to drop.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Certain very important alterations have been made in the conditions for next year's Grand National. They are given in full on page 7, where they are dealt with by our Racing Correspondent.

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

The suggestion made in English racing circles that objections to the Irish Hospital sweepstakes might be removed if the result of the draw was not published until after the race had been run has been considered by the sweepstake promoters in the Free State, but is considered open to many objections. First, it would tend to rob sweepstakes of some of their public interest, and thus interfere with the sale of tickets. Secondly, it is felt that public confidence in the scrupulous fairness of the sweepstakes might be shaken by such a drastic change in the procedure. It is felt to be essential that the holders of winning tickets should be known before the race.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Golders Green	LA BOHEME	2.30
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THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.40
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.15
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	2.30
	LA BOHEME	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10

VARIETIES

Collseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS KAY METAXA	8.30
Queen's Hall	STROLLING PLAYERS' AMATEUR ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MME. CLAIRE CROIZA	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind easterly or variable, light or moderate ; fair, but some mist or fog ; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled in the North and West ; mainly fair elsewhere. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation will meet to-day to consider the situation caused by the stoppage of work in Scotland and the decision in South Wales to accept the "spreadover" in spite of the Federation's veto. The Prime Minister, with Mr. Graham and Mr. Shinwell, had a long discussion with the executive yesterday evening in the effort to discover some way of reaching a settlement. (p. 16)

The new Zoological Park at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, which, it is hoped, will be open to the public next Whitsuntide, will give free movement to large crowds. It is estimated that the enclosures will hold 100,000 visitors. There will be five restaurants and a ground for picnics. (p. 19)

At the resumed inquiry into the loss of R 101 yesterday Professor Bairstow gave technical evidence, and it is expected that Dr. Eckener will be called to-day. (p. 21)

The report was published yesterday of the committee appointed by the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, to examine the present situation of the British Industries Fair and to consider what means could be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade. (p. 18)

Miss Spooner and Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards left Croydon yesterday in an attempt to fly to the Cape and back in 10 days. They made a short stop at Rome for re-fuelling, and then proceeded on the journey. (p. 13)

Lord Knutsford, presiding at the quarterly court of governors of the London Hospital yesterday, said that plans had been approved for the new heart department and that tenders for the work would be received shortly. (p. 13)

A meeting representative of the fur trade at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday protested against the dumping of Russian furs in this country and called for Government action. (p. 11)

A pamphlet issued by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation deals with the grave position of industry under an insupportable burden of production costs. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the motion for the second reading of the Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill was rejected without a division. Lord Passfield made a statement on land in Palestine. (p. 10)

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson announced that, as the result of the broadcasting of a wireless address from Moscow, he had instructed the British Ambassador there to make a protest to the Soviet Government. (p. 10)

The Whitechapel by-election has resulted in the return of the Labour candidate by a much reduced majority. (p. 16)

The Government's London Passenger Transport Bill provides for the establishment of a Transport Board for the London Traffic Area to which tube railway, omnibus, and tramway services would be transferred. (p. 11)

The powers of compulsory purchase of land for demonstration farms were discussed yesterday by the Standing Committee which is considering the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The sub-committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference which is dealing with the component elements of federation and the federal legislature and executive met at St. James's Palace yesterday. (p. 16)

General Hertzog, speaking at the Congress at Bloemfontein of the Free State Nationalist Party, expressed regret that he was unable to obtain at the Imperial Conference an extension of preferential tariffs, but wholehearted satisfaction with the results of the Conference on Constitutional questions, and pleaded for common striving on the part of the Dutch and English-speaking South Africans for the good of South Africa. (p. 15)

Herr Dietrich, the German Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, introduced the Budget in the Reichstag yesterday. The Budget balances at 10,687,000,000m. [£534,350,000]. (p. 18)

Mr. Scullin left London yesterday on his return journey to Australia. Before leaving he said that the Imperial Conference had given a very definite impetus to the ideal of Imperial economic cooperation. (p. 9)

President Hoover yesterday discussed naval expenditure for the fiscal year 1931-32 in the presentation of the Budget to Congress. (p. 15)

There is much jubilation in Australian Labour circles over the appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs as the first Australian Governor-General. Several newspapers discuss Constitutional aspects of this departure from precedent. (p. 16)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun yesterday at Gatwick. (p. 7)

Sussex beat Kent by 9 points to 3 in a Rugby football match at Blackheath yesterday ; the Eastern Counties beat Surrey. (p. 8)

The Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship was continued at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

Arsenal beat Oxford University in an Association football match at Highbury yesterday by five goals to none. (p. 8)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 6.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Adverse Foreign Exchanges ; the Gordon Hotels Scheme ; Tube Investments Meeting ; British Aluminium Debenture Issue ; Three Dividend Announcements ; Steaua Romana Results ; the International Chamber of Commerce ; and Flag Discrimination in Portugal. (p. 22)

The Money Market was again well supplied with loanable credits : the small amount which fell due to the Bank of England was repaid. Discount rates showed little change, the three months' rate being 2½ per cent. The Bank announced the sale of £323,000 of bar gold. While the New York exchange moved against sterling, the French and Italian rates were higher. Gold fell ¼d. to 85s. 1½d. per oz. ; silver advanced 1d. to 16 3-16d. (p. 23)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and dull. Sellers predominated in the Gilt-edged group. Brazilian and Japanese bonds were weak features in the Foreign market. Rises took place in Courtaulds, Dennis Brothers, and Tate and Lyle, but movements in the Miscellaneous market as a whole were against holders. (p. 22)

GERMAN PURPOSES

When the Reichstag met yesterday it found what was to have been its principal task already accomplished by other means than Parliamentary discussion. The Budget for 1931 has been enacted by decree on the eve of the Session. HERR BRÜNING has once more shown himself to be a Chancellor who looks ahead, makes his plan, and is determined to carry it through, if possible by the normal methods of democratic government, but otherwise by the emergency procedure which the German Constitution provides. The recent defection of the Economic Party of twenty-three, and the unsparing opposition of HERR HITLER'S followers, seem to have supplied the final reasons that decided him not to expose the passage of the Budget to the risks of clause-by-clause debate. The financial provisions for next year are indeed of exceptional importance. They constitute a series of drastic financial reforms which are calculated to reduce expenditure by no less a sum than a thousand million marks (£50,000,000) ; and they are considered by the Government not only to be essential to the improvement of the economic situation in Germany, but also to form a necessary preliminary to the pursuit of certain national aims in the realm of foreign policy. The Budget measures were embodied in twenty-five Bills, and were deemed by the Government to be so interlocked as to form a compact whole, which Parliamentary discussion, even if it eventually enacted them, would disarrange and mutilate by the amendments and excisions of parties and groups animated by various motives and destitute of a common policy. The Reichstag has indeed still the right to reject the Budget in its entirety. But CHANCELLOR BRÜNING has probably correctly judged that parties which would willingly have spent months in attenuating or distorting its provisions will nevertheless hesitate to produce the deadlock which its rejection would entail. He took the precaution moreover of introducing the Budget first to the Reichsrat or Federal Chamber composed of representatives of the various German States, which duly passed it about a fortnight ago. He has thus broken no constitutional rules ; he has indeed exhibited to other no doubt envious democratic leaders the advantages of a Constitution which provides a short cut through the thorny tangle of Parliamentary obstruction.

When the CHANCELLOR spoke in the Reichsrat he used the weapon of persuasion instead of the guillotine ; and there he allowed no doubts to be felt that the passage of the Budget was for him only one link in a chain of national policy. He explained that the freedom from foreign control, which acceptance of the Young Plan had brought about, laid upon the Reich Government the absolute need of ensuring the preservation of that freedom and making the best use of it. Rigid economy always involved sacrifices ; but the sacrifices would be made to a national end. "The aim "of this big financial and economic pro-"gramme," he said, "is to extend the possibili-"ties of action open to us in foreign policy." All the proposals, he insisted, must be "regarded "from the standpoint of foreign policy," and he begged the representatives of the States to remember the confidential nature of the discussion of foreign affairs. The demand for confidence was respected. But it is pretty well known, and indeed it emerges from the public utterances of both the CHANCELLOR and his FOREIGN MINISTER, that the line of official argument runs as follows. A heavy and almost intolerable burden of taxation must be laid upon the German people in order to restore the balance of the Budget, and to provide the capital and the credit which are absolutely indispensable if bankruptcy is to be avoided. But the burden should be regarded only as temporary. For the Young Plan definitely foresees the possibility of a moratorium. Germany herself has the legal power to effect that alleviation. She will acquire the moral right to do so as soon as she has removed some glaring faults in her national economy. Therefore the sooner she sets her house in order the earlier will she be able to reduce her payments to her creditors. To put the German thesis briefly is no doubt to put it crudely ; but about its general accuracy there can hardly be any doubt at all. And even the question of frontier revision seems to have become connected in the German mind with financial reform. No doubt CHANCELLOR BRÜNING needs every inducement he can suggest in order to get the German people to mulct itself to the desired extent ; and of course he is entirely within his rights in pursuing this policy.

Moreover he is a moderate among extremists ; and it is only too clear that his removal from office would be likely, in the present temper of the German people, to be succeeded by the wildest demands. The present FOREIGN MINISTER has already spoken plainly enough. When HERR CURTIUS had successfully sidetracked some embarrassing proposals for the immediate revision of the Treaty of Versailles which had been put forward previously by National-Socialists and Communists in the Foreign Affairs Committee, he hastened to explain, in a long speech to the Reichsrat, that his rejection of demagogic motions did not in the least imply abandonment of official interest in projects of revision. There were "bad "parts in the Treaty of Versailles," he said ; "parts which could not remain the law of "Europe if the Continent was to live in peace "and security." "Has it not long been a "notorious fact throughout the world," he added, "that the German people does not hold "it possible simply to reconcile itself with the "present state of affairs, especially in the East "(of Europe)?" Turning to disarmament, he insisted once more upon the well-known and indeed legitimate claim that the sequel to the disarmament of Germany was to be the general reduction of the arms of other nations. He demanded—as COUNT BERNSTORFF has demanded at Geneva—"the early convocation of "the Disarmament Conference itself." It has just been decided by the Preparatory Commission now sitting, that it will in fact be one of the duties of the League Council, when it meets next month, to choose a date for the summoning of the plenary conference ; and for many of the German demands there is some sympathy even beyond the boundaries of Germany. But their premature or reckless preferment can only jeopardize their prospects of success. The policy of fulfilment, which the Hitlerites so airily reject, has after all brought substantial and enduring gains to Germany, notably the re-establishment of her credit in the eyes of the world, the evacuation of her territories five years before the period scheduled in the Peace Treaty, and her admission to the Council of the League on terms of perfect equality with the other Great Powers. There is at the moment no practical alternative to that policy. To the younger generation of Germany the War is no doubt little more than a memory of childhood ; but they cannot throw off responsibility for the mistakes of their fathers without the gravest injury to their own immediate interests. Mere repudiation of obligations would indeed be disastrous for Germany. And in the present temper of Europe any attempt forcibly to revise frontiers would certainly be met by force. Nor can unauthorized raids, such as that which was apparently being planned near the Polish boundary but was fortunately discovered yesterday and thwarted by the police, bring anything but retribution upon their perpetrators. Modifications, if they are to come, are only conceivable on a basis of good faith and mutual consent.

Dyestuffs—To-night's Debate

To-night the Government will have to defend their decision to let the Dyestuffs Act of 1920 lapse on its expiry on January 14. Since that decision was reached a great deal more information has become available, and it is no exaggeration to say that if the case against their action was strong then it is overwhelming now. Not that there has been but one side represented in the controversy that has taken place ; our own columns have shown that there is an active section of the dye users who insist that the Act was passed for ten years only, and that since that period is now ended they should no longer be called upon to shoulder the burden of maintaining the industry in this country. It is not seriously denied that in the early days that burden was heavy, but it is insisted that latterly it has become very light, and it should not have been beyond the capacity of the Board of Trade to make changes in the administration of the Act to meet all substantial grievances. Not all the users are opposed to the continuance of the measure. MR. JAMES MORTON and other users have made a vigorous defence of it, but most readers will probably come to the conclusion that the incidence of the measure depends so largely on the technical processes adopted in different businesses that on this point it is hopeless to get general agreement even about the salient facts. Far more important questions are at stake, however, than the extent to which the cost of establishing the industry should fall on one particular section. DR. ALFRED REE'S letter yesterday showed that the cost of the actual dye in—say—a suit of clothes is practically negligible, and the advantages of an established British dye industry to the users must be considered as well as the disadvantages.

From the national standpoint the most serious considerations are the safety of the country in time of war, the value of the industry as an incentive to scientific study and research, the necessity of providing for the production of essential key commodities within these islands, and the urgent need for more employment. The importance of the dye industry as a ready means for increasing the output of high explosives has been frequently emphasized and never denied. In a letter last week FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON said that, "so long as circumstances are deemed "to render the maintenance of naval and mili-"tary forces essential to our security, it will "remain equally essential that an adequate body "of trained organic chemists should be avail-"able for use if and when wanted"—an admirable summing up of a vital matter, since it envisages the need for continuous study and investigation. In warfare there is no finality in armaments, and no great nation can afford to fall behind its rivals in the application of scientific discoveries to means of defence. Much misapprehension has arisen from failure to realize that the dye industry is not simply a matter of plant and recipes. If that had been all the erection of the plant and the acquisition of the necessary formulas would have sufficed, but there is much more. Though there are a number of dyes in common use for which the demand is continuous the needs of manufacturing industry are constantly creating demands for new products that will meet particular requirements. Foreign competitors frequently bring out attractive novelties in shades and qualities, and to keep abreast of them research, investigation, and experiment are essential and must be continuous. The latest dyes are in reality the latest triumphs of organized scientific research.

The outbreak of war quickly showed how lamentably this country had fallen behind its rivals in the application to industry of scientific and chemical discovery. The case of dyes was of outstanding importance, but it was by no means the only one. It was clear that an entirely new attitude was necessary towards scientific research in industry, and it was also clear that the trained chemists did not exist here in anything like adequate numbers. The establishment of the dyestuffs industry has done more than find employment for additional workers ; it has created an incentive to young men to undergo scientific training in the assurance that suitable employment will follow. The letter signed by fifteen eminent professors of chemistry which we printed on Monday shows how gratifying the result has proved. National industry is being strengthened and enriched by an influx of scientific workers possessing youth and also ambition to supplement their knowledge and skill. In time the influence of these much-needed recruits would be felt in every branch of industry, commerce, and agriculture. The movement indeed is bright with hopes for the future prosperity of the land ; and a decision to cut the roots from which these hopes spring could only be regarded as due to a lack of foresight and imagination so deplorable as to be almost unbelievable. In a speech at Manchester in December, 1914, the late LORD MOULTON said : "Supposing our War Minister had been in "the last few years buying in the cheapest "market for the sake of cheapness, and that "he had had the munitions of war manu-"factured by Krupp's of Essen. I think he "would have been lynched about three months "ago." It is at least an open question whether the deliberate discouragement of the application of this generation to scientific study and research is not a policy likely to have results equally disastrous in leaving the nation as defenceless against aggression in the arena of competitive industry as in the field of armed strife.

Too Dear

In a pamphlet called "Realities and "Problems," which is issued this morning, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation draws attention to the grave difficulties from which the vast and complex engineering industry in this country has been suffering in the past few years. The main burden of the Federation's complaint is at once simple and justified. The decrease in exports and the increase in imports of engineering products since the War have been due, as every one knows, to the plain but alarming fact that costs of production in this country are too high. That, indeed, is true of each and all of our exporting industries ; but, as the pamphlet rightly points out, it is by the finishing trades, like engineering, that the cumulative load of inflated costs has ultimately to be borne. Quite apart from the question of wages and trade union restrictions the engineering industry has to bear, in greater degree than any other, the effects of the high costs in our sheltered industries such as transport, as well as the full weight of national and local taxation on account of the so-called social services. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Federation should emphasize almost to the point of exaggeration the undoubtedly deleterious effect upon industry of extravagance on the part of the Government and of municipal and other local authorities. Few competent critics who have been watching the trend of national expenditure will feel inclined to quarrel with the conclusion that the nation is attempting to live beyond its means, and that the standard of living to which many people in this country have become accustomed is higher than the productive efficiency of industry at present warrants. In a period of rapidly falling prices the adjustment of costs is vitally necessary, and there is no avoiding the conclusion that the general rigidity of our economic system is militating strongly against the chances of a rapid recovery. Strict retrenchment, private as well as public, though it may appear harsh and uncomfortable, is the shortest and indeed the only road to prosperity.

New York and Noise

The writer of a letter in this issue which complains about the noise made in hotels by the boots and the bedroom doors of the inconsiderate would be interested in a book that has recently been brought out in New York. Eight months ago the Commissioner of Health of that city appointed what claims to be the first noise abatement commission ever set up in the United States ; and the book consists of the commission's report and of other matter bearing on the subject, including a good deal of forcible illustration, both comic and serious, and some admirable educational "radio talks." The newspapers alone are an awful warning. Drawing and print here analyse the noises, indoor and outdoor, of New York City. There are eight main sources—traffic, transportation, building, homes, streets, harbour and river, collection and deliveries (that means the milk-carts, the dust-carts, the mail-vans, and so forth), and miscellaneous (including aeroplanes). The particulars gibbeted under each of these offences need not be set out in detail. From rattling trucks to gramophones, from pneumatic drills to motor-horns, we have them all ; and let us beware of any lapse into spiritual pride when it is discovered that in certain things (if it indeed is possible) New York is worse off than ourselves. Shopkeepers use loud-speakers there for advertisement in ways little known in London ; and there is a noisy sort of turnstile on their underground railways. But these loud-speakers and turnstiles have already been tackled, and reform is on the way.

The commission seems to have done its work very thoroughly. It has investigated the causes, the effects, the nature, the degrees of noise from many points of view ; and thus it comes prepared with practical advice as well as with pious aspirations. Its system of measuring noise by decibels (a decibel is the smallest change which the ear can detect in the level of sound) and also by intensity gives results in a form which cannot fail to impress the layman when he sees them translated into terms of experience. An ordinary conversation carried on at a distance of three feet has a loudness of about sixty decibels, and an intensity above the threshold of hearing of one million. The noise of riveting averages about ninety-seven decibels ; but, as decibels increase by arithmetical progression and intensity by logarithmic, riveting makes a noise nearly ten thousand million times as intense as the smallest sound that can be distinguished by the human ear. To take another form of illustration, a lion's roar would only be audible in New York streets at a distance of twenty or thirty feet (outside New Scotland Yard the striking of Big Ben is often inaudible even after the daytime tide of traffic on the Embankment has ebbed). And though in New York as elsewhere some are more sensitive to noise than others, no bluff and hearty fellow should think himself immune. The commission's experiments and inquiries leave it certain not only that noise of itself injures the human ear and other parts of the body, but also that, whether it is felt or not, it is constantly impairing the efficiency of all, making everything harder to do, and wearing every one out. No one can fairly read this report and still maintain that the foes of noise are neuropaths, making a fuss about nothing. The damage is real and grave ; and, if London would take it as seriously and examine it as thoroughly as New York has done, there can be little doubt that a concerted effort to abate it would receive here, as it has in New York, the support of many public authorities and other bodies, including some of the greatest noise-makers themselves.

A NATIONAL POLICY

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT

DIFFERENCES ON INDUSTRIAL REMEDIES

In a letter published on Tuesday Major-General J. E. B. Seely pleaded for the formation of a National, or all-party, Government. The letters printed below are a small, but representative, selection from the many which we continue to receive in comment on his proposal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your leading article in your issue of the 2nd admirably sets out the objections to the naturally attractive suggestion propounded by General Seely. I desire to draw attention to two additional points only.

General Seely indicates various important questions about which, as he believes, a fair measure of agreement might be attained. But a notable absentee from his enumeration is the problem of unemployment. And yet here is by far the most important problem of all. Is it conceivable that any National Government, which it is possible to visualize at present, could effectively solve this problem ? The existing parties differ fundamentally in their conceptions of a cure. The Socialists persistently and wilfully confuse "maintenance" and "employment," a confusion which is bound to vitiate any attempt to remedy. The Liberals, at least the majority of them, are enslaved to the barren theory of free trade, in spite of the conditions which they know to exist. The Conservatives believe that no cure is possible without a definite measure of protection for our industries. There is not the faintest hope of these inconsistent elements coalescing to provide a solution for the all-important problem of unemployment.

One more point. In the absence of the cohesion induced by the War, a National or Coalition Government must inevitably tend to the resolution of our historic parties into Groups. There will be groups in the old parties who are unable to support the formation of the Coalition ; these will drop off ; the process will continue. In the end we shall find that our effort to meet present difficulties by the formation of a National Government will convert our comparatively stable system of Party Government into the dangerous instability of government by groups.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
December 3. H. L. OLDHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Serious-minded citizens view with grave misgivings the drift of party controversies in face of what Major-General Seely rightly describes as a "grave emergency" in our national life. Apart from the problem of India which everybody admits to be a non-party issue, the present industrial situation if not speedily handled in a statesmanlike manner may involve us in national disaster. This applies equally to the position at home and in the Empire.

It is clear to impartial observers that the present deadlock in the coal industry and the impending crisis on the railways are part of a national problem arising out of the fundamental causes of unemployment. Under the pressure of acute depression, negotiating parties in these separate disputes may be forced to compromise, but embittered feelings will result and leave small hope of any permanent settlement being achieved. Further, the present state of political parties tends to encourage the workers' representatives to hold out in the hope of forcing the hands of a Labour Government, while in view of by-election results the other side doubtless thinks that an early change of Government will improve their chances of imposing their demands. Meantime hopes of a trade revival are rapidly being destroyed and our competitive position seriously undermined. Such a situation calls for a national policy embodying constructive proposals to deal with the following problems :—

(1) A revision of wage standards, with some attempt to bring down the cost of living by an examination of the causes of existing disparities between wholesale and retail prices.

(2) Repair of the machinery for dealing with unemployment insurance and organizations of the labour market.

(3) Speeding up of schemes for rationalization with a view to reducing costs and recovering our export trade.

(4) Ways and means of preventing a further fall in prices due to unstable monetary factors.

(5) Reduction of national expenditure.

As regards Imperial trade, it is evident that for the present Empire free trade or preference, involving food taxes, is outwith the realm of practical politics, and mere recrimination will only lead to estrangement between the different parts of the Empire. It is surely not beyond the power of a united Parliament to hasten alternative schemes, some of which were discussed at the recent Imperial Conference, by which trade between the Mother Country and the Dominions can be developed. Only in so far as public opinion both at home and in the Dominions can be diverted from schemes upon which no agreement can be found to those concerning which united action is possible are we likely to improve trade and maintain good will.

There is a growing body of opinion throughout the country in support of any Government which will launch out on such lines, and I am satisfied that if the present Government gave such a lead it would also command all the support necessary within Parliament itself. Once the country has been set on the right road to industrial recovery and we are regaining our pre-War proportions of foreign and colonial markets, parties may decide to resume their controversies by an appeal to the nation. The present is a unique opportunity for putting statesmanship before political manœuvring and thus saving the nation from drifting into a national strike or weakening the real bonds of the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
W. HAMILTON WHYTE, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Bristol.
December 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of Major-General Seely in *The Times* of to-day suggests a coalition, a suggestion which is frequently heard nowadays. The example of the successful Coalition which won the War for us is a strong argument in its favour, but it is doubtful if we are entitled to draw a close analogy between the two cases.

During the War the Coalition was formed to meet a common danger : we thus start with agreement about the necessity for facing it. It does not follow, however, that there was agreement as to the means to be employed ; numerous books published since the War show that there were very serious differences of opinion. The Coalition did not obviate these differences, it merely ensured that they were thrashed out in private, so that the secrecy required in war time was maintained and the British Government appeared to the world as a united one.

The position to-day is similar in certain respects. There are serious problems before us—namely, bad trade and the abuse of the dole, and there is much difference of opinion as to what remedies to adopt. We do not now, however, need to keep up the appearance of a united front, with its necessary corollary of political scheming behind the scenes. I would go farther and say that it is all to the good that any proposed legislation should be brought out openly so that it can be subjected to the test of argument and debate.

This would not happen with a Coalition. Parliament and the country would be presented with measures which had been agreed on behind the scenes, and in fact this is what is happening now, although there is no formal coalition between Liberals and Socialists.

I suggest that what we want is not more party tactics, but less party tactics. Let the Conservative Party go boldly for a minimum of essential measures, such as economy, irrespective of whether they are popular or not. If the country does not like the medicine let it change the physician. At first sight it seems a drastic proposal, but I think its honesty of purpose would commend it to many people who to-day are distrustful of party politics.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
THOS. COXON.
North End, Crooksbarn-lane, Norton-on-Tees, Dec. 2.

THE OGPU TRIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is Lewis Carroll again among the prophets ? In the "Hunting of the Snark" (Fit vi.) the Barrister

"Dreamed that he stood in a shadowy Court
Where the Snark, with a glass in its eye,
Dressed in gown, bands, and wig, was defending a pig
On the charge of deserting its sty."

The pig is found guilty, and sentenced to "Transportation for life"—"and *then* to be fined forty pound," amid the cheers of the jury.

"But their wild exultation was suddenly checked
When the jailer informed them, with tears,
Such a sentence would have not the slightest effect,
As the pig had been dead for some years."

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL JAMES.
Moyses, Five Ashes, Sussex.

SCIENCE AND DYES

A VITAL ALLIANCE FOR BRITAIN

THE KEY OF RESEARCH

(By a Special Correspondent)

On the eve of the debate which will take place in the House of Commons to-night it is appropriate to consider some of the wider aspects of the developments under the Dyestuffs Act. The House will be asked to grant an extension of the period of ten years provided by the Act. Many who are not interested in either the making or the using of dyes are aware of the importance of the Act as affecting the general welfare of the nation. The dyestuffs industry has a bearing on practically all industrial progress, on health and civilization, on the very protection of the community. These considerations have been brought before the public many times in the last ten years, and they have not been over-stated. During the last few weeks, in particular, much attention has been focused upon them ; but, as is not unnatural at a period when industry at large is in such a plight, they have been a little overshadowed by the more urgent industrial aspects of the case.

On Monday there appeared in *The Times* a protest against the Government's action, addressed to the Prime Minister by 15 of the leading professors of chemistry in the Universities of Great Britain. In Germany such a document would carry the greatest weight. It remains to be seen whether we in this country have enough sense to comprehend its import. To some it will seem that this manifesto over so many signatures honoured in the world of science is a stirring indication of the vital character of the matter which is in the balance. It is an appeal which would have been impossible before the revival of chemistry since the War.

SINCE THE WAR

With a sudden shock the War brought us to a realization of the enormous military value of an adequate supply of properly equipped dyestuff manufacturing plants. That those plants are the very apparatus in which the instruments of modern warfare are forged, is now well known. In 1914 we had to start to make good an appalling deficiency in this as in other directions. It brought home to the nation how sadly we lacked the *personnel* necessary to operate such plants. Luckily there were a few trained and experienced organic chemists in the small schools of organic chemistry we then possessed. The absorption of those men into the dyes and explosives factories restarted the flow of a stream of students to the organic chemical departments of the Universities after a long period of stagnation.

In these institutions men are trained not only for academic life, but also, and mainly, for industry. The students trained for industry become either research chemists or "process" chemists, and an active and secure organic chemical industry is essential for their absorption and employment. The organic chemical industry is a vast training ground for research chemists, and a field of great potentiality for the discovery of new products, and new and improved routes to old products. There is no branch of chemical industry which offers so much scope, or so great a variety of training and experience, as the organic chemical industry of dyestuffs manufacture.

Not all the men who undergo a thorough training in this department of chemistry—which offers the best training in organic chemistry—go out into the dyestuffs industry. Many find other spheres for their labours, for which their experience has equally fitted them. On the other hand, the energies of the dyestuffs factories are by no means confined to the discovery and manufacture of products essential to the textile and other colour-consuming trades. It was in factories the primary function of which was the manufacture of dyes that the synthesis of ammonia from the nitrogen of the air was discovered and commercialized. It is there that the successful manufacture of synthetic alcohols and motor fuels, by the application of scientific principles which mark a new era in synthetic methods, is being carried out. And the outcome of those methods cannot be even vaguely guessed.

SCIENCE THE PARTNER

As in other countries where chemistry is recognized as a power and fostered accordingly, so in this country there now exists very close cooperation between the industry of dyestuffs manufacture and the academic study of organic chemistry. The professors and students in our Universities enjoy the benefit of contact with works processes, while some of the leading professors collaborate with the heads of our dyestuffs industrial concerns in planning and conducting programmes of research. The professors of chemistry to-day are no longer the isolated academicians of yesterday. They are in a position to watch the development into commercial utility of the discoveries evolved in the laboratories, and to appreciate the significance and potential value of any given piece of research work. In other words, they are entitled to speak with authority on the profound dependence of the nation upon the existence of the dyestuffs industry. They have spoken with a firm voice which compels attention.

It should not be forgotten that England is the country of origin of the dyestuffs industry, which has been built up from the discovery of an Englishman in the middle of the nineteenth century. The tragedy of 60 years later resulted from our failure to appreciate the value of that discovery. It is little short of miraculous that we have once more been given an opportunity of retrieving the position previously lost to us through apathy and want of understanding. When the Dyestuffs Act was put on the Statute-book, the Government gave the following pledge :—

It is the settled opinion of the Government that for national security it is essential that synthetic colour-making factories should be in existence, and be maintained in operation with their staffs of chemists and other experts in this country, and that the equipment should be equal in extent to that of any other possibly hostile nation. It is the settled opinion of the Government that this should be brought about without placing the textile and other colour-using industries in an unduly disadvantageous competitive position.

Synthetic colour-making factories are in existence, and the industry may be said to be established to a large extent, although much remains to be done. Staffs of chemists and other experts have been created, and the institutions needed for their production are flourishing. The machinery for operating the Act has been set up, and, under the vast experience which the Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee have gained during the last ten years, it is working smoothly and expeditiously. The products of the British dyestuffs industry are equal in quality to the best available from foreign sources. Prices have been constantly reduced, until they now compare favourably with those of competing foreign products. Finally, the offer which the British makers have made to the users of dyestuffs, that the Act if renewed shall apply only to such products as are available in this country at prices not exceeding those of foreign competitors, removes any question of the textile and other colour-using industries being placed in an "unduly disadvantageous competitive position."

It is to be hoped that the House of Commons in its wisdom will take all these facts into consideration, and that its decision will be in the best interest of the nation at large.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

DEBATE AND DIVISION TO-NIGHT

A close division may be expected this evening on the Conservative proposal to continue the Dyestuffs Act under the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill for a further period of five years. There is no indication that the Government intends to depart from its decision to allow the Act to lapse next month, but the decision has critics in every party. When the Liberals met on Tuesday night, it is said, 10 members were in favour of allowing the Act to lapse forthwith, and 17 were in favour of some kind of reprieve. It was then decided that the whole position should be reviewed again after Mr. Graham had stated the position to-night. The Conservatives are united in their demand for a continuation of the Act, though for some reason they have not issued a three-line whip to their followers. One or two of the Government's most loyal supporters are frankly apprehensive of the effect of the Government's policy upon unemployment, and may abstain from voting in the division, and last night a fresh attack developed on the Left Wing. Members of the Independent Labour Party group forwarded to the Consultative Committee of the party an amendment which they propose to move to-day, and which would have the effect, if carried, of continuing the Act for a further 12 months. But they suggest that in return the Government should demand the payment of standard wages, the safeguarding of prices, and State control of the industry in order to prevent any possibility of the exploitation of users of dyestuffs.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Major Tryon will be the principal Conservative speakers; Mr. Graham and Mr. Tom Shaw will put the case for the Government, and it is expected that Sir Herbert Samuel will speak for that section of the Liberal Party which agrees that the Act should lapse. There is no suggestion that at this late hour the Government will reverse its decision, but the Liberals hope that Mr. Graham will give some indication that if any abuse follows the removal of the present restrictions the Government will hold itself free to reimpose the Dyestuffs Act at short notice. They also hope for an assurance that the research work of the industry will not be allowed to suffer as a result of the Government's policy, and if they obtain satisfactory assurances on these points some of the Liberals who are now wavering may rally to the support of the Government.

This afternoon Mr. Lloyd George will attend a meeting of Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament and of candidates in order to hear their views on the present political situation. To-night he will attend a meeting of the party Shadow Cabinet and to-morrow morning he will make a public speech at a further meeting of the Candidates' Association at the National Liberal Club, in which he will outline his views on the present political situation. Much will depend on the attitude of the candidates towards any scheme of cooperation with the Government, formal or informal. It is known that there is a considerable difference of opinion on the subject in the ranks of the Shadow Cabinet.

The Select Committee on Capital Punishment will hold a further meeting to-day, but the six Conservative members will not be present. At the meeting on Tuesday they decided to withdraw from further attendance at the proceedings of the committee. They did so as a protest against the chairman's draft report, which they felt should be held over for further consideration until the New Year. Under the procedure of Parliament a Select Committee cannot present a minority report.

Conservative members who represent Lancashire and Cheshire constituencies, headed by Mr. Hacking and Sir Boyd Merriman, have handed in a motion for discussion "on an early day" regretting the action of the Government in holding out to the cotton trade hopes of financial assistance which they are in fact either unable or unwilling to satisfy.

Many members of the House of Commons feel that there should be a further debate on the recent Imperial Conference in view of Mr. Bennett's rejoinder to Mr. Thomas's description of his proposal as "humbug." Captain Peter Macdonald, Captain Bourne, Mr. Smithers, Sir William Davison, and Mr. Bracken have accordingly handed in the following motion :—

That in view of the recent pronouncement of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada that in his opinion in the existing conditions the proposed Conference at Ottawa next year will be of no consequence, this House is of opinion that an immediate pronouncement of the policy of the Government is essential if inter-Imperial relations are not to be greatly prejudiced.

The Liberal Education Advisory Committee last night passed a resolution expressing its appreciation of the public statement of the President of the Board of Education that in his opinion, from an educational point of view, September, 1932, is the best date for the School Attendance Act to be brought into operation, and welcoming his assurance that he will use all his influence to prevent teachers leaving the training colleges in 1931 from suffering by unemployment.

LORD WINTERTON ON IMPERIAL ECONOMIC UNITY

Lord Winterton, M.P., formerly Under-Secretary for India, who had arranged to open a discussion last night at the United Club on India, decided not to speak on that subject in view of the deliberations of the Round-Table Conference. Speaking on general politics, LORD WINTERTON said that the Conservative Party were seeking the advancement of a policy which had been preached by them for a quarter of a century—the policy of the economic union of the Empire, which would mean a fresh orientation of our manufacturing and economic position. If the Conservative Party won the next election they would have achieved the greatest economic advance towards permanent Imperial unity that had ever been taken. To win that election they required unity—and that, he thought, had been achieved—a determination to present their case fully and fairly to the electors, and a willingness to attack, in Parliament and out of Parliament, the insolent incompetence of the present Government. Of Mr. Baldwin, Lord Winterton said that one of the things he most admired about him was that he had carefully eschewed promising impossible things to the people of this country.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD IN LONDON OFFICE

Albert Moon, 16, was accidentally shot dead in the office of Mr. R. S. Hewett, a fish salesman, of Cross-lane, Eastcheap, last night. He is stated to have discovered a pistol in a desk and then to have begun to play with it. According to another young employee, who was the only witness, Moon removed the magazine, but failed to notice that there was a cartridge in the pistol. After playing with the weapon for some time he exclaimed, "Watch me shoot myself!" His companion at that moment had his back turned. Before he looked round he heard a report and then saw Moon lying on the floor, shot through the head. Moon was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he was found to be dead.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

THE CHELMSFORD REPORT

The report was issued yesterday of the committee appointed by the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, to examine the present situation of the British Industries Fair and to consider what means could be adopted to increase still further its utility to British trade.

In enumerating their proposals the committee emphasize the fact that their basic recommendation is that the Fair should be developed until it becomes a truly national manifestation of the quality and range of British products and an increasingly powerful factor in the expansion of British trade. To realize this objective the committee consider that the Government's publicity grant (at present £25,000) should be increased to £100,000 a year. The grant should also be established to remove the present uncertainty attaching to it and to secure the continuity of policy and administration essential to achieving the best results.

The report suggests that a special committee should be set up to direct the expenditure of the publicity grant, the administration of which should remain under the control of the Department of Overseas Trade. It also urges that a site easily accessible from central London should be acquired and equipped with buildings for the Fair, which should be capable of extension to allow for the advancement of British trade.

"At present the Birmingham section, where the heavy industries are exhibited, has ample room for extension to meet every likely development in the near future, but this is far from being the case in London. The move from the White City was rather forced upon the authorities, and Olympia permits only of a very limited expansion. With the accession of the cotton textile industry, it has been found necessary to obtain additional accommodation at the White City for 1931. This at once raises the question of how further developments of the Fair are to be provided for, especially as other important industries may, it is hoped, follow the lead of the cotton trade.

"Distribution of sections of the Fair among the various London exhibition buildings may possibly be a temporary solution of the Fair's present difficulties; indeed, it may be that a considerable development can be effected in this manner. We have had before us, however, proposals for the erection of a permanent Fair building able to house a national trade fair in worthy surroundings, and we are convinced that the adoption of some such scheme would be the only satisfactory solution to the problem."

BRITISH PREJUDICE

The report notes that the Fair is still unrepresentative of British industry, and that foreign manufacturers more readily support trade fairs than do British manufacturers, though there are some indications that the British manufacturers' prejudice against fairs is weakening. In pointing out the vital importance of advertising the Fair, the committee says that advertising of it overseas is of value to British industry as a whole and not exclusively to exhibitors at the Fair. They attach much importance, moreover, to the exhibitors at the Fair having competent salesmen always at their stalls.

In the committee's opinion the cost of administering the Fair is reasonable, and exhibitors show confidence in the administration. The Fair gains prestige and other benefits by reason of the London section being organized by the Government. Charges for space should not be increased for the purpose of contributing towards advertising expenses. The Government banquet to celebrate the opening of the Fair should be continued, and, if possible, supplemented by other functions. The date of the Fair should not be altered, and a second Fair should not be held in the autumn.

Attendance of the public should be permitted during both Saturdays that the Fair is open and on other days from 2 p.m., but greater care should be taken to exclude the public from the London section during the hours reserved for trade buyers, for whom special badges should be provided.

The allocation of industries between the London and Birmingham sections should generally stand. Inquiry kiosks should be provided to put members of the public in touch with retail distributors of goods shown at the Fair, which should continue to be restricted to British goods. Trade associations should collaborate with the Department of Overseas Trade with a view to the more effective lay-out and decoration of sections, and in London an expert should be employed by the authorities to assist the better display of goods.

OVERSEA BUYERS

The Fair authorities and the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland and other interested bodies should collaborate to provide hospitality and assistance for oversea buyers. Every effort should be made to increase the number of oversea buyers attending the Fair. The free passport visa granted to foreign buyers should be made available for at least three months and should cover return visits to the United Kingdom during that time. The question of holding the Fair or any section of it abroad should be referred to the Committee on British Participation in Overseas Exhibitions and Fairs.

Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, who was supported by Mr. G. M. Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, yesterday entertained the members of Lord Chelmsford's committee at luncheon in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons. They included Mr. John Beard, Sir Percival Bower, Sir John Corcoran, Sir Robert Donald, Mr. E. B. Lewis, Mr. Guy Locock, Sir Sydney Skinner, and Sir Gilbert Vyle.

In thanking the committee for the task they had undertaken, Mr. GRAHAM said the report pointed to the importance of the Fair being made representative of the whole range of British products. It commended the Fair also to the support of the Government and the public, and it indicated that in future the Fair could make a powerful contribution to the expansion of British trade.

Mr. GILLETT, in proposing a toast to Lord Chelmsford and other members of the committee, said they had produced a most encouraging report. Personally, as one who always liked to be moving forward, he welcomed any proposal that would tend to stimulate the export trade of this country.

LORD CHELMSFORD, in response, said that the committee from first to last regarded themselves bound by the terms of the reference. Subjects of tariffs and market prices came up, but the committee kept their eyes steadily fixed on their terms of reference. Therefore he hoped all those who read the report would do so with the terms of reference in mind, which governed their actions. The principle underlying the basic feature of their report was that if the Fair was to become a really national manifestation of the great industries of this country it must have a permanent home, and a committee should be appointed which would be representative of every aspect concerned—finance, commerce, industry, and general development.

FREEDOM OF LEEDS FOR MR. RUPERT BECKETT

The freedom of the city was conferred yesterday by the Leeds City Council on Mr. Rupert Beckett. The honour should have been conferred in September, when it was bestowed on Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Mr. George Ratcliffe, but on that occasion Mr. Beckett was in Africa. The LORD MAYOR said that Mr. Beckett came of a family that had been connected with Leeds for many generations, and had been associated with banking for 180 years. Within the last few days, he was happy to say, Mr. Beckett had been appointed chairman of the Westminster Bank. In addition, the new freeman was a director of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, the L.N.E.R., and the Aire and Calder Navigation undertaking. He had done notable work as treasurer of the Leeds Musical Festival and as treasurer of the University of Leeds.

SIR WILLIAM RAY ON POOR LAW TRAINING CENTRES

SIR WILLIAM RAY, the leader of the Conservative Party on the London County Council, addressing a meeting of the Unionist Canvassing Corps at Caxton Hall yesterday, defended the policy of the Conservative Party on the Council in setting up training centres for men receiving Poor Law relief and forcing them to put in 23 hours a week before receiving benefit. He gave the case of a man with 10 children who, he said, had been receiving Poor Law relief for 10 years, and who during that time had drawn over £900. He was sent to a training centre on Monday morning. He left on Tuesday morning, got a job on Thursday morning, and had been working ever since. Sir William Ray said that the L.C.C. election next March would be of great importance and that they had evidence that the Labour attack would be devoted to the administration of Poor Law relief.

SCOTTISH FAT STOCK SHOW

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE KING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, DEC. 3

The King won championship honours at the Scottish National Fat Stock Club show in Edinburgh to-day. Specimens of Highland cattle were sent from Sandringham. With a three-year-old steer his Majesty gained the gold medal for the breed, his two-year-old steer was placed third in its class, and a three-year-old heifer got the second award.

The show was of very good quality, and the entries were representative of the best herds. Sheep, however, were fewer, though the exhibits reached a high standard. Lord Rosebery, president of the club, sent entries for both cattle and sheep sections, and had successes, specially for Shorthorn cattle. The championship for the best animal in the show was awarded to Alexander Reid, of Craggan-more, Ballindalloch, for his splendid two-year-old crossbred Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn steer, which was bred by the exhibitor. The gold medals for cattle breeds were won by Alexander and Addie, Cambus, for Shorthorns, Lord Rosebery being reserve; James Craig, jun., Ayr, for Galloways; Sir J. R. Findlay, of Aberlour, for Aberdeen-Angus; and Alexander Reid, Ballindalloch, for crossbreds. Sir J. W. Buchanan Jardine, of Castlemilk, Lockerbie, was also a prominent prize-winner in the Galloway classes. In the sheep classes the leading awards were gained by R. Findlater, Jerviswood, Lanark, while Lord Rosebery and Lady Stewart-Clark also had successes.

REDHILL FAT STOCK SHOW

The Fat Stock Show organized by the Redhill Agricultural Society was opened at Redhill yesterday and was remarkable for the high standard of excellence in the cattle and sheep classes. It was the best show held by the society in recent years. Sir Henry Bell, of Mynthurst, Leigh, with Jewell of Mynthurst, a massive Aberdeen-Angus heifer, won the champion prize for the best beast in the show, and for the third year in succession, with the same entry, won the challenge cup presented by himself for the best beast bred by exhibitor. Mr. Frank Durman, of Nutfield, won the Eastman Bell trophy for the best beast in the show the property of a tenant-farmer, the special prize for the best butcher's beast exhibited by a tenant-farmer, the J. Arthur Rank cup awarded to the tenant-farmer with the highest aggregate of points in certain specified classes, and the Edward Brocklehurst Memorial challenge cup for the exhibitor gaining the highest number of points in the cattle and sheep classes. Captain E. H. T. Broadwood, of Capel, carried off the special prize for the best butcher's beast in the show.

The competition in sheep was so keen that the judges awarded special prizes. The champion pen of three Southdowns was exhibited by Mr. T. G. Evelyn, of Wotton, Dorking, while Mr. E. C. Trotter, of Shamley Green, Guildford, carried off the special prize for the best pen shown by a tenant farmer. The challenge cup for the best fat pig went to the Royal Earlswood Institution. The Colman Challenge Cup for the best general root crop was won by Mr. P. H. Gribble, of Nutfield. Mr. Gordon C. Touche, president of the show, presided at the annual dinner.

23RD LONDON REGIMENT

PRIZES PRESENTED BY PRINCE GEORGE

Distributing the prizes to the 23rd London Regiment (The East Surrey Regiment) yesterday, PRINCE GEORGE congratulated the commanding officer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men on their great success as Territorials. There was no more practical form of patriotism, he said, and no finer school of soldiering than the Territorial Army. They were soldiers not because they had to be, but because they were proud of their job. That was why the Territorial Army was such a successful system. That system, however, depended on a sufficient number of recruits. He urged every one of those who had joined the regiment to persuade his friends to do likewise. The Army gave them an opportunity of cementing old friendships and forming new ones. They had much to be proud of, he concluded, and he was glad to be able to say "Well played" to such a splendid regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. O. WHITELEY, the commanding officer, stated that it was the first time in the history of the regiment that a member of the Royal Family had distributed the prizes.

In his report he said that though the peace strength of the battalion was 660, they numbered only 372. If his men were few in number, however, they were of the best, and he was convinced that quality was better than quantity. He would not exchange his officers for any in London.

A dance followed the prize distribution, and those present included:—

Colonel and Lady Violet Astor, Colonel and Mrs. Bellamy, Colonel R. E. K. Leatham, commanding the 142nd Infantry Brigade, and Mrs. Leatham, Major and Mrs. E. J. H. Tagg, Major and Mrs. W. J. Jervois, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Snowden, commanding the 21st London Regiment, and Mrs. Snowden, Captain and Mrs. J. R. A. Cockayne, and Major F. M. Pasteur.

GRAIN SHIPS CALLING FOR ORDERS

THE RUSSIAN CARGOES

There has been some comment among marine underwriters on the number of grain-laden steamers which have lately put into Falmouth for orders, recalling the times when Falmouth was used largely as a port of call for orders by sailing vessels.

The steamers which have recently put into Falmouth have been mostly carrying grain from the Russian Black Sea ports. It is usual for these ships to call at Gibraltar for orders and then, if the grain is not sold, to be directed to Falmouth for further orders. Certain of the vessels are known to have remained at the port for some days until their cargoes have been bought or at any rate until it was decided to direct them to a discharging port in this country or on the Continent.

Yesterday the Norwegian steamer Asmund was stated to have stranded at Porthdafarch, Holyhead, while bound for Manchester from Novorossisk with grain, after having called at Falmouth. Thirty per cent. was quoted on the vessel for reinsurance. Vessels of various nationalities have participated in the big trade from the Black Sea ports to Europe this season, including many Greek ships, and a number of the cargoes have been brought forward unsold. The movement from the Black Sea ports is now believed to be slowing down and vessels are reported to have been much longer than at the beginning of the season in loading cargoes, owing to delays attributed to unfavourable weather.

MR. J. R. REMER ON PARTY UNITY

Mr. J. R. REMER, M.P., addressing Whaley Bridge (Cheshire) women Unionists last night, said that he was asked whether he was a loyal supporter of Mr. Baldwin. His answer was quite simple. As long as the leader of the Conservative Party put forward Conservative principles there would be no one more fervently at his back. Once the leader diverted one inch from those principles—as he believed Mr. Baldwin had in the past—he would not hesitate to say openly exactly what he thought. In his opinion there had been recently a serious diversion in the advocacy of the quota for wheat. The quota was, in his opinion, Socialism undisguised, and the sooner it was dead and buried with the referendum as an Imperial instrument the better.

Mr. Remer said it was the height of folly to drive men like Lord Beaverbrook out of the party and sheer madness to attack him because he happened to be a Press lord. He concluded :—"We must have unity in the party, but we can have no unity in the party when we have underground intrigues by the Conservative Central Office in Conservative members' constituencies, as has happened in the Macclesfield Division of Cheshire. If there are any complaints, the manly and straightforward method is that either the leader, the chairman of the party, or the Whips should inform me. They see me every day in the lobby of the House of Commons, and they will find every effort will be made on my part to close the ranks of the party in unity to fight Socialism and Cobdenite free trade."

While painting the ceiling of the Palace Theatre, Lincoln, Arthur Pickersgill, of Dewsbury, fell 50ft. He died later of a fractured skull. His workmate, Fred Hardy, of Malin Bridge, Sheffield, who also fell, was seriously injured.

GERMAN BUDGET STATEMENT

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 3

The Reichstag reassembled to-day to consider the Budget for 1931 and the decree issued on Monday embodying the second part of the Government's programme of retrenchment and reform.

In order to prevent a repetition of the disturbances which accompanied the assembly of the newly elected Reichstag in October the police appeared in force and threw a cordon round the building. There appeared, however, to be no disposition to unruliness either inside or outside the Reichstag.

The debate was opened by Herr Dietrich, the Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, who presented the Budget and defended the Government's latest resort to decrees. The outstanding points of the Budget and the programme, which he recalled, were these :—

The expenditure in the ordinary Budget for 1931, which balances at 10,687,000,000 marks [£534,350,000], has been cut down by 1,153,000,000 marks [£57,650,000] compared with this year's, and that in the extraordinary Budget by 272,000,000 marks [£13,600,000]. In the decree issued on Monday it is laid down that the Reich expenditure in 1932 and 1933 may not exceed the 1931 figure of 10,687,000,000 marks and that the expenditure of the States and municipalities may, likewise, not exceed those of their 1931 budgets.

Owing to certain changes of formula worked out at the last minute, it has been possible to leave fewer gaps in the decree than was feared, and those are of minor importance. The decree, as published in the *Gazette* and explained by Herr Dietrich to-day, gives "instructions" to the States and municipalities to keep their expenditure down to the same level for three years and to reduce their officials' salaries by 6 per cent. It is left to the State Governments and municipalities to carry out these instructions in any way they like. Those only measures omitted as infringing the Constitutional rights of the States and municipalities are the Pensions Reduction Bill, which is presented to the Reichstag separately for passage by a two-thirds majority, and a scheme for making municipalities whose officials are better paid than the corresponding Reich officials cut their salaries by more than 6 per cent.

Herr Dietrich explained that by reducing the total amount of revenue to be distributed to the States and municipalities by 100,000,000 marks [£5,000,000] on account of their savings through the salary reductions the Reich Government was making a beginning with the much needed settlement of financial relations between the Central and the local Governments. Although a final settlement will not be possible until the very complicated Tax Simplification Bill has been passed, the Reich Government has already decided on several further departures from the scale to come into force next year. The final settlement, Herr Dietrich said, was intended to restore the independence of the local bodies by making them responsible for the collection of the revenue they spent.

By relieving the Reich Budget of incalculable advances to the unemployment insurance fund the main cause of this year's chaos was being removed. With the contributions raised to 4½ per cent. and the single sum of 400,000,000 marks [£12,500,000] contained in the Budget for extended benefit, the insurance institute would have something over 2,000,000,000 marks [£100,000,000] for next year if necessary, or about the same as has been required this year.

The Budget, said the Minister, was balanced and the dangerous elements which had caused so much trouble this year were eliminated. The importance of these facts in relation to the country's credit must not be underestimated. The Reich was not in any acute danger, and all the Government's measures had been worked out on the assumption that unemployment would increase considerably this winter. The Government had avoided anything inconsistent with the Constitution. Although the Budget was accompanied by an emergency decree, the decision was not being taken out of Parliament's hands. It must be said that there was a danger that a Parliament containing large purely negative parties, which refused all responsibility, would lose influence. He was confident that the majority of the House would realize this danger.

The vote on the repeal or otherwise of the decree may be taken on Saturday. If as is generally expected a repeal motion is rejected, the Budget will be passed to Committee and the Reichstag will rise for the Christmas recess. Once the decree was confirmed the maximum expenditure figure of 10,687,000,000 marks would be firmly established, and the Reichstag would have until the end of March to deal with the Budget, details of which it could alter as long as it kept within the total.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET

DR. ENDER'S SUCCESS AFTER FAILURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, DEC. 3

Dr. Ender, who at the last moment was persuaded to remain in Vienna by President Miklas and to resume his efforts to form a Government, after announcing his failure yesterday, has been successful to-day, and was able to announce the formation of the following Cabinet this evening :—

DR. OTTO ENDER	..	Chancellor
DR. JOHANN SCHOBER	..	Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Affairs
HERR FRANZ WINKLER	..	Interior
*DR. OTTO JUCH	..	Finance
*HERR KARL VAUGOIN	..	Defence
*HERR ANDREUS TARLLER		Agriculture
DR. HANS SCHÜRFF	..	Justice
*HERR EDUARD HEINDL	..	Trade
*DR. EMMERICH CZERMAK	..	Education

* Held the same office in the late Cabinet.

Of the above all except Dr. Schober, Herr Winkler, and Dr. Schürff are members of the Christian Social Party.

It is understood that the formation of the new coalition Cabinet became possible when the Christian Social Party to-day agreed to allot the portfolio of Finance to Herr Juch in place of Dr. Kienbock, who was Dr. Seipel's candidate, and to cede the portfolio of the Interior to Herr Winkler, thereby again leaving Dr. Schober reassured by having a member of his own *bloc* at the head of the Ministry which controls the Viennese Police Department, of which he is President.

The new Cabinet will be sworn in to-morrow.

A NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Proposals for a National Medical Service were discussed at a meeting of the Marylebone division of the British Medical Association in the Medical Society's Room, Chandos-street, last night. DR. ANDERSON, deputy-president of the B.M.A., said there was bound to be further participation by the State in matters of health affecting the community, and for that reason the B.M.A. had come forward with its proposals. The alternatives before the nation were the establishment of a whole-time State salaried medical service or the further provision of services along clinic lines, or some extension of the national health insurance system. A whole-time State service would not be in the interests of the community. Development of services along clinic lines was inadvisable because continuity of treatment was interfered with. Medical advice and treatment could most satisfactorily be given by the family doctor, whereas the tendency in clinic centres was to ignore the medical practitioner and to employ the whole-time man. The B.M.A. urged an extension of the National Health Insurance system which, with all its failings and limitations, was a vast improvement upon the conditions of practice which existed before 1911. Under such an extension every mother and every school child would have a family doctor, and there would not be the same need for welfare centres. DR. GEOFFREY EVANS, representing the junior consultants, said that it was possible to maintain private practice and State service side by side, but it should not be made compulsory for the majority of people to become panel patients.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR MOSS

Dr. Charles Edward Moss, whose death in Johannesburg, at the age of 58, is announced, had been Professor of Botany at the University of Witwatersrand since 1917.

Born near Stockport on February 7, 1872, he was a teacher for the Halifax Education Committee, was a student at the Old Yorkshire College, Leeds, at Owens College, Manchester, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was D.Sc. of Manchester University, where for five years he was on the scientific staff, and then for 10 years was on the botanical staff at Cambridge. He lectured last year before the Linnean Society, of which he was a Fellow, on a new genus of water plant from South Africa. While in this country last year he also continued his investigations of South African plants at Kew. He was the author of "The Cambridge British Flora," and of works on the flora of Somerset and the Peak District. Last March we published an interesting statement by Professor Moss in which he supported the view expressed by Dr. Hill, the Director of Kew Gardens, that one of the most pressing needs is the strengthening of the staff at Kew to cope with the classification problems of South Africa. There was a great field for fully qualified botanists in South Africa, where there were too many semi-skilled men. Some time ago, he said, the Government wished to exterminate a poisonous plant. Hundreds of pounds were spent, and then it was found that owing to an incorrect determination a perfectly harmless plant had been destroyed while the poisonous variety was still flourishing.

MR. A. W. FOSTER

Mr. A. W. Foster, Secretary of the Paper-makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, died suddenly on Monday, after a short illness. Mr. Jean D. Tod, president of the association, writes of him :—

Mr. Foster was appointed secretary of the English Paper-makers' Association about 17 years ago, and, under the guidance of the then president, Mr. Lewis Evans, brought about the amalgamation with the Scottish Papermakers' Association. After the amalgamation he took a leading part in the formation of subsections of the association, representing the various qualities of paper made in this country. This work of Mr. Foster's made the association a really strong and efficient organization, and its present position is due to his skill, perseverance, and ability. He was able advocate on all matters for the good of the papermaking industry, and gave much assistance to Government departments in the compiling of statistics. By the associations of kindred industries he was held in high esteem, and was always welcome at any conference where matters affecting the trade were to be discussed. His wide knowledge of the law, which he acquired in his earlier years, was also of great benefit to the association. The technical section of the association was largely his creation. As secretary of the southern board of the Employers' Federation of Papermakers, he proved himself an able negotiator, and was highly esteemed by the trade union leaders. His loss will be sorely felt by all those who knew him, more especially by the executive council and staff of the association.

MISS SARAH ACLAND

Miss Sarah Angelina Acland, who died at Oxford on Tuesday at the age of 81, was the only daughter of the late Sir Henry Acland, Bt., formerly Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford. A correspondent writes :—

Miss Acland never enjoyed good health, but was often obliged to spend the winter at Torquay, the Riviera, or Madeira. Notwithstanding this, she acted as hostess in her father's house, in Broad-street after her mother's death in 1878 and bravely carried on its generous hospitalities, which were extended to senior and junior members of the University and to many others from all quarters of the globe. Especially notable were the occasions when the medical examiners made the house their headquarters. She inherited unusual powers of head and brain from her gifted parents. Mr. Ruskin, who was an intimate friend of her father's and a frequent visitor to the house, exercised great influence on her artistic powers, which were considerable, and she might, perhaps, have attained a high place in water-colour. As it was, she gained distinction in photography, especially in portraiture, and examples of her work may be seen in the Bodleian. She was one of the first, if not the first, to take a portrait in colour photography, and she collaborated with Mr. Sanger Sheppard in the development of the process known by his name. Her facility in learning languages was great. She mastered French, German, Italian, and even Portuguese, and had some acquaintance with Russian. She kept up a numerous correspondence with friends in Canada, the United States, and Japan. But the outstanding quality of her life and character was her unfailing readiness to help those in trouble and sorrow; those to whom she was dear and dear have not only lost a much-loved relative but also a most faithful friend.

The funeral will be at Christ Church, Oxford, at noon to-morrow.

PROFESSOR RAJNA

Dr. Paget Toynbee writes :—

I have just heard from his family of the death of the great Romance and Dante scholar Professor Pio Rajna, of Florence. As a Dante scholar, his most important work was his exhaustive critical edition of the "De Vulgari Eloquentia," which was the first volume published by the Società Dantesca Italiana, and set the standard for all the subsequent publications of the society. During the last few years Rajna had been engaged on a final revision of his text of the treatise, and quite recently contributed an important article to the Florentine "Studi Danteschi," in which he discussed a number of proposed emendations. He had hoped to publish an Italian translation of the treatise, a specimen of which he printed some years ago, but it is to be feared that this was not completed at the time of his death. Rajna, who was a member of most of the chief literary academies of Europe, was in 1920 elected an honorary Fellow of the British Academy.

Mr. Alfred Arthur Bodkin, who was Professor of Mathematics at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Capetown, from 1881 to 1902, died yesterday at Oxford, at the age of 83. The funeral will be at St. Margaret's Church to-morrow at 2.15.

PERFECT INTERNAL COMBUSTION

U.S. INVENTOR'S CLAIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 2

Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson, for many years a co-worker of Mr. Edison, has invented an instrument which he claims will do away with the carbon monoxide gas from motor-car exhausts that is now poisoning the air of city streets, increase the efficiency of aeroplanes and motor-vehicles, and by conserving fuel, save the nation $1,000,000,000 annually.

The device, which weighs only 1½lb., gives a quantitative analysis of the exhaust fuel gases from the engine to which it is attached, so enabling the operator of the engine to know, by consulting a dial, exactly how much to vary his mixture of fuel and air so as to produce perfect combustion. The strength of the unburnt gases in the exhaust of the engine is determined by the amount of vibrant heat generated by these gases in platinum wires. What Mr. Hutchinson has done is to invent a device to measure this heat and record the measurement electrically.

Among the spectators yesterday of a demonstration of this device was Captain Frank Hawks, who holds many records for speed in aeroplane flights. He was so much impressed by its practicability that he arranged to have one of the new instruments installed in a fast aeroplane in the hope that with its aid he may be enabled to establish still faster records for a long-distance flight.

BRITISH TRACTOR'S RECORD

A British agricultural tractor has been ploughing day and night continuously for over eight weeks in Berkshire. On November 15 last it had broken the world's endurance record twice over, and though this is nearly three weeks ago it is still running. The tractor is one of the new type all-British 4-cylinder high-speed Diesel-engined machines made by A.G.E. using crude oil, and is pulling a multiple plough, also all-British in design and construction. To-day and to-morrow two of these machines will take part in a public demonstration at Bury St. Edmunds with other machines of British and foreign make. The demonstration is arranged by the West Suffolk Agricultural Committee and is part of the education campaign which this authority has undertaken. It will take place from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on both days at the village of Nicklesmere.

THE MANSION HOUSE

LECTURE BY THE CITY ARCHITECT

Mr. SYDNEY PERKS, architect and surveyor to the City of London, read a paper before the Royal Society of Arts last night on "The Building of the Mansion House." He said that in 1910 he read a paper before the society upon the work of restoration he had been instructed to carry out at Guildhall for the Corporation of the City of London, and this year his scheme for restoring and improving the Mansion House had also been accepted, and before many weeks the work should be started. With regard to the building, it was of a type of design of which there were many examples throughout the country, the external central feature of the house being a portico raised on a podium. A reference to architectural books would show buildings with the same basic principles, not only by Dance but also by Gibbs, Ware, Kent, Wood, Chambers, and other architects of the eighteenth century. It was typical of a pompous era, it was sedate, dignified Georgian and "churchy," a relict of Hallelujah Chorus in stone.

The use to which the Mansion House was put made it perhaps the most remarkable building in the world, for he believed it was the only structure now existing which, like the Palace of the Doge at Venice in the Middle Ages, was a residence, a Court of Justice, and a prison; guests little thought that by opening a door they could pass into a London police-court, with the dock handy, and cells below. Except the churches, there were few prominent buildings in the City of as early a date as the Mansion House. Most of the halls of City Companies had façades of a more recent date, or were hidden in narrow side streets; but the Mansion House was the only prominent building of its date in the very heart of London. The two rivals in the neighbourhood were the Bank of England, which was designed by a pupil of Dance's son, and the Royal Exchange, of still later date.

It was nearly 200 years since the Mansion House was designed; the neighbourhood was the most important and valuable part of the City, where new buildings were constantly being designed by the leading architects of to-day. But the Mansion House "held its own," and a thoughtful observer might ask if there had been much improvement in our architecture in 200 years. Had not the spirit of advertisement crept into our designs? A big building seemed to shout "Look at me. I'm a Bank," and the next building seemed to cry out "Don't look next door, look at me, I'm an Insurance Office"; and so they competed for publicity. In the meanwhile, the Mansion House seemed like an ancient dame, to smile and snub them with its quiet dignity, and show the contempt of the old régime for the *nouveaux riches*. The Mansion House as a structure was a fit complement to Guildhall, for, as the latter breathed of a grand historic past and the history of the Corporation in the early and middle ages, so the Mansion House indicated the modern life and activities of that body, the administration of justice, the dispensation of charities, and the generosity of hospitality, which had made the City of London famous throughout the world.

SOLDIERS WHO DIED AT SEA

The Imperial War Graves Commission announces that the unveiling of the Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson will take place at 12 noon next Wednesday. Tickets for the ceremony will not be required by relatives, as space will be reserved for them. The memorial is erected to 1,853 officers and men of the Forces of the Empire, all but 16 of them soldiers, who lost their lives in the waters that surround Great Britain and who have no grave but the sea. Among the names is that of Lord Kitchener.

OMNIBUS AND RAILWAY AGREEMENT

By agreement between the omnibus companies and the London and North Eastern Railway, both omnibus and train fares between Middlesbrough and Redcar will shortly be increased by 25 per cent. Nearly two years ago an arrangement was made between the L.N.E.R. and a road company running between Redcar and Middlesbrough to make tickets available by either train or omnibus. It was the first arrangement of its kind between a railway company and a road company.

THE WEATHER

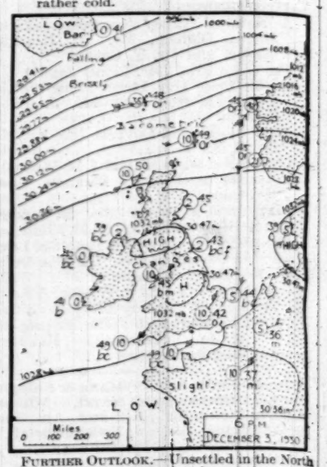
MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Dec. 3

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A ridge of high pressure over the British Isles is likely to weaken as depressions from the Atlantic move towards Iceland. Weather will be unsettled and mild in Scotland but mainly fair in most other districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind easterly or variable, light or moderate; fair; but some mist or fog; rather cold.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in the North and West; mainly fair elsewhere.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind north-east or east, light or moderate; mainly fair; local mist; sea slight.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Wind light and variable, probably becoming south-westerly and freshening; mainly fair, but local mist or fog; sea slight.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Wind north-easterly or variable, light or moderate; mainly fair; local mist; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels - Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind north-east to east, 5-10 m.p.h. at surface, 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Cloudy in England and Channel, with low cloud mainly fair to fine on Continent after morning fog. Visibility 3-4 miles, but 100 yards in many places on the Continent during the first 3-4 hours after sunrise.

Sun rises, 7.49 a.m.; sets, 3.51 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.59 a.m.; rises, 2.38 p.m.
Full Moon, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 4.21 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.13 a.m. and 12.39 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 3, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,030.0mb. (30.42in.), rising slowly; temp., 43.0deg.; humidity, 87 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, dull.

Tuesday, 6 p.m., to Wednesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 45 deg.; rainfall nil.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 45deg.; rainfall

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ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 3

The Prince of Wales received this afternoon Major-General the Maharaja of Patiala and the Aga Khan.

145, PICCADILLY, DEC. 3

The Duke and Duchess of York attended by the Lady Helen Graham and Major T. E. G. Nugent, were present at a Ball in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, which was held at Grosvenor House this evening.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 3

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, presented the Annual Prizes of the 23rd London Regiment (East Surrey Regiment T. A.) at their Headquarters at Clapham Junction this evening.

Princess Elizabeth was present yesterday at a children's fancy dress party given by the Marchioness of Londonderry at Londonderry House, Park-lane.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford will leave 27, Hill-street to-day for South Africa, going overland as far as Genoa. They will not return to England until April.

Earl Beauchamp, who has been on a visit to Australia, expects to return to London on January 24. On his way home he is stopping at San Francisco, Washington, and New York.

The Dowager Viscountess Portman has arrived at 4, Princes-gate from Kensington Cottage, Newmarket.

Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans expect to leave 6, Eaton-place on December 19 for Cannes.

The Hon. Lady Ward expects to return to Dudley House, Park-lane, in a fortnight's time from America.

The Hon. Arthur Child-Villiers left Southampton yesterday in the Majestic for New York.

Commander Sir Walter and Lady Windham left London yesterday to join the ss. Moldavia for Ceylon, where they will spend Christmas. Miss Rosalind Norman, who is accompanying them, will meet them at Marseilles, and after leaving Ceylon will spend some time visiting friends in India.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson have arrived at 58, Grosvenor-street, London, W.1, for the winter.

Sir Basil and Lady Peto returned to 99, Eaton-square on Tuesday from Tawstock Court, Barnstaple. They will leave London on December 11 to join the Rajputana at Marseilles for India. They will return in the same boat, and will come overland from Marseilles, arriving in London on January 27.

Sir Charles and Lady Thomas-Stanford have arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Lady Addis will arrive in England on Saturday in the Homeric from New York. Sir Charles Addis will disembark at Cherbourg *en route* for Basel.

Major Lyon-Clark and the other members of the family of the late Lady Hawtrey desire to thank all friends for the kind letters, messages, and beautiful flowers sent them on the occasion of their recent bereavement.

Mme. Kallas, wife of the Estonian Minister, who has been suffering from the after-effects of angina poisoning, is making satisfactory progress, and it is hoped that she will be quite well by the end of December.

Dr. Thomas Wood, M.A., D.Mus., who is at present examining in Ceylon, will shortly return to Australia, and will not be in England till early in 1932.

Mrs. F. E. Nichol and her family wish to thank all those who have shown their kind sympathy by their letters and beautiful flowers. They hope to write and express their thanks personally in the course of a short time.

Mrs. Nickols and her daughter, Miss Bridget Nickols, sailed yesterday in the Majestic for New York, where they intend to spend some weeks at the Savoy Plaza.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, visited the Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood, of which his Royal Highness is vice-patron, on Tuesday afternoon. He was received by Mr. Herbert Marnham, chairman of the hospital, Sir Cuthbert Wallace, medical director, Mr. W. J. Morton, secretary and house governor, and Miss Priscilla Sanderson, matron; and made a tour of the wards.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will be present at the Queen's Hall to-morrow evening, when the 36th Annual Smoking Concert organized by Middlesex Hospital students will be given for the benefit of the hospital's Cancer Wing. Mr. Edgar Wallace will be chairman, and the programme will include items by well-known actors and music-hall artists. All seats are bookable at prices from 2s. 6d. to one guinea, and may be had from the Hon. Secretary, The Middlesex Hospital, W.1, or from the Queen's Hall.

The German Ambassador will be entertained by the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon to-morrow at the Savoy Hotel, with the president, Mr. E. Swenne, London Correspondent of *Svenska Dagbladet*, Stockholm, in the chair.

The Marchioness of Cambridge presided at a committee meeting at Claridge's yesterday in connexion with the Eleventh Annual Peter Pan Party which will be held at Claridge's on Wednesday, January 14. Those present at the meeting included Lady Arthur, Lady Florence Boyle, Lady Bruce-Porter, the Hon. Mrs. Oscar Guest, Mrs. Leopold Lonsdale, and Mrs. Ratcliffe.

The Earl of Derby will receive the guests at the ball in aid of Lady Maureen Stanley's appeal for the Conservative Women's Advisory Committee for the North-Western Area, which will be held at the May Fair Hotel on Tuesday, December 9. Ambrose's band will play and a *cabaret* will be given in which the artists will include Beatrice Lillie, George Robey, Patrick Waddington, and Murray, the Australian "Escapologist." Lady Maureen Stanley is chairman and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond is vice-chairman of the ball.

BALL

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL BALL

The Duke and Duchess of York were present at the ball organized by St. Mary's Hospital Ladies' Association in aid of the Extension Fund Appeal, which was held at Grosvenor House last night.

The Duchess of York, president of the Hospital, received purses for the new Nurses' Home, which amounted to £1,700. The Duchess of Portland, chairman of St. Mary's Hospital Ladies' Association, received the guests.

Dinner parties for the ball were given by:—

The Marchioness of Salisbury, The Countess of Kenmare, Viscountess Milner, Lady Delia Peel, Lady Rachel Howard, and Lady Barbara Bevan.

Others present were:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscountess Allendale, the Countess of Mayo, the Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord and Lady Plunket, Lady Katherine Howard, the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Hardinge, Viscount and Viscountess Spencer, Lady Margaret Spencer, Lady Cecily Vesey, Lady Annaly, Lord Fairhaven, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Lady Margaret Bingham, the Hon. David Smith, Lady Eyres-Monsell, the Dowager Lady Dimsdale, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Sir William and Lady Willcox, Sir William and Lady Perring, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Verey and Mrs. Verey, the Dean of the Medical School and Mrs. C. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Lady Dacre, Lady Cayzer, Captain Arthur Penn, Miss Rosemary Milford, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Greenfell, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Harben, Mr. and Mrs. H. Currie, Dr. and Mrs. G. J. Elphick, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fitzwilliams, Mrs. Maynard Smith, and Mrs. Washington Singer.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN G. BABINGTON AND LADY ANNE EGERTON

The engagement is announced between Captain Geoffrey Babington, 16th/5th Lancers, only son of Lieutenant-General Sir James Babington, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 16th Lancers, and Lady Babington, Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, and Lady Anne Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere.

MR. C. A. L. DUNPHIE AND MISS CAMPBELL

The engagement is announced between Charles A. L. Dunphie, Royal Horse Artillery, elder son of A. E. Dunphie, C.V.O., and Mrs. Dunphie, of 33, Kensington-court, W., and Eileen Isabella, elder daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and Lady Campbell, of Picket Wood, Merstham, Surrey.

MR. B. W. WEBB-CARTER AND MISS M. ST. JOHN HICKMAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Brian Wolseley Webb-Carter, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, youngest son of Major-General Sir John and Lady Carter, of Ixworth Court, Bedford, and Mollie St. John, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. R. St. John Hickman, of Beech, Alton, Hants.

MR. W. H. H. WALKER AND MISS CADDELL

The engagement is announced between Wilfrid H. H. Walker, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Walker, of Loch Maree, Westmoreland-road, Bromley, Kent, and Sheila, only daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Walter B. Caddell, of Southfield, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

MR. E. A. HARDY AND MISS MCNALTY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ernest A. Hardy and Miss Frances Joy St. George McNalty, only daughter of Brigadier-General A. G. P. McNalty, will take place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on January 14, at 2.15.

CAPTAIN C. L. EDWARDS, R.M., AND MISS MAXWELL

The engagement is announced between Charles Leonard, elder son of Lieutenant-General F. C. Edwards, R.M. (ret.), and Mrs. Edwards, of Stoke, Devonport, and Audrey, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Maxwell, of East Farleigh House, near Maidstone.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. L. GRAHAM AND MISS M. E. CLARKE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Shillong, Assam, this month, between Lieutenant-Colonel David Livingstone Graham, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., Indian Medical Service, second son of the late J. D. and Mrs. Graham, of Ayr, Scotland, and Mildred Edith, daughter of the late Sebastian Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, of Uckfield, Sussex.

MR. R. P. FREEMAN-TAYLOR AND MISS WILLIAMSON

The marriage arranged between Richard Philip Freeman-Taylor, The Norfolk Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Freeman-Taylor, of Birdsgrove, Bracknell, and Nadine Leonora Williamson, only child of Mrs. Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, will take place at All Saints', Ennismore-gardens, on January 7 at 2.30.

MR. A. R. CHURCHILL AND MISS PARISH

The engagement is announced between Arthur R. Churchill (Royal Engineers), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Churchill, of Saltford, Somerset, and Margaret V. Parish, elder daughter of the late Mr. Frank Parish, of Park House, Bradwell, and of Mrs. Parish, of Ingatestone, Essex.

MR. A. F. J. ELMSLIE AND MISS W. A. WRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Alexander Frederic Joseph Elmslie, Royal Army Service Corps, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Elmslie, of West Dulwich, and Winifred Allan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wright, of Wimbledon.

MR. F. VANE TEMPEST AND MISS P. ABEL SMITH

The engagement is announced between Francis, only son of Major Adolphus Vane Tempest, of 41, Halsey-street, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., and the late Mrs. Vane Tempest, and Pamela, second daughter of Major and Mrs. Edwin Abel Smith, of Great Kimble House, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

MR. R. H. FINLAY AND MISS D. BAYNE

The engagement is announced between Robert Hay Finlay, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Finlay, 7, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh, and Dorothy, younger daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Bayne and Mrs. Bayne, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lort-Phillips took place at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, officiated, and the child was named Guy Stewart. The godparents were Mr. Hugh Campbell, Mr. John Matthews, Captain Pearson, Miss Nan Darell, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, and Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Garnett took place at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, U.S.A., on Sunday, November 23. The Right Rev. W. A. T. Manning, Bishop of New York, officiated, and the child received the names of Adrian John Fortescue. The godparents were Brigadier-General D. K. Bernard, Mr. John Pell, of Ticonderoga, Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, of New York, and Mrs. William Lindesay (for whom the Hon. Mrs. Charles Fortescue stood as proxy).

DINNERS

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

The Italian Ambassador gave a dinner party last evening at 20, Grosvenor-square for Count Volpi, formerly Italian Minister of Finance. His guests were:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Sir Eric and Lady Hambro, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grenfell, Mr. George Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare, Major and Mrs. Day, Count and Countess Capponi, Miss Balfour, Marquis Patrizi, and Signor Granata.

LADY ZETLAND

The Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland gave a dinner party at Claridge's on Tuesday evening. Their guests were:—

The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharani of Baroda, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah Rana of Jhalawar, the Aga Khan and the Begum, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Chief Sahib of Sangli and the Rani Saheba of Sangli, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, Lord and Lady Lloyd, the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, Earl and Countess Peel, the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord and Lady Gainford, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, Viscount Hailsham, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Grimthorpe, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Mary Countess of Minto, Miss de Bathe, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., and Lady Maureen Stanley.

FUNERAL SERVICES

LADY COURTIS

The funeral of Lady Courtis took place yesterday afternoon at Cardiff cemetery after a service at Llandaff Cathedral. Canon D. Akrill-Jones officiated. The mourners included:—Sir John Courtis (husband), Miss Courtis (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Marsden (son-in-law and daughter), Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Courtis (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Riches (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Frederick Edwards (sister-in-law), Mr. H. R. Jenkins, Mrs. Tyler, and Dr. F. W. Campbell. The Cardiff City Council was represented by the Lord Mayor (Alderman R. G. H. Snook), Alderman Sir Illtyd Thomas, Alderman C. W. Melhuish, and Councillor A. J. Beecher; the Cardiff Royal Infirmary by Sir James Thomas, Dr. R. Armstrong (Medical Superintendent), Mr. Leonard D. Rea (secretary), and Dr. D. R. Paterson. Among others present were:—

Lady (William) Davies, Mrs. Brain, Mr. J. H. Mullins, Mr. J. Llewellyn Morgan, Mr. Hugh Ingledew, Mr. Donald Cory, Mr. John Cory, jun., Mr. Charles Cory, Mr. and Mrs. W. David, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mr. W. H. Graham (representing Sir William Graham), and Mrs. J. T. Richards.

MRS. ROBERT LECKY PIKE

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Lecky Pike took place at Caynham Church, near Ludlow, Shropshire, yesterday. The Rev. J. S. D. Rider and the Rev. G. Hoyle officiated. The mourners included:—

Mr. Robert Lecky Pike (husband), Colonel and Mrs. Ebenezer Pike (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Birley (son-in-law and daughter), Lady Curtis, Mr. Godfrey Pike, Mrs. Eban Pike, Miss Pike, Sir Gordon Cumard, Major A. Kavanagh, Major D. Kavanagh, Captain Harrison, Miss Boughton Knight, Mr. G. E. Charlton, Captain and Mrs. W. D. Evans, Mrs. W. A. T. Synge, Mrs. George Howard, and Mr. Stanley Lloyd.

MRS. FAIRE

The funeral of Mrs. Helen Mary Faire, widow of Mr. John Edward Faire, of Evington Hall, Leicester, took place yesterday, after cremation, at Evington Church. The Rev. E. L. Simpson officiated, and those present included:—

Sir Samuel Faire, Sir Arthur Faire, the Rev. J. H. Crickmer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Faire, Mr. Douglas Faire, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blyth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Preston.

MARRIAGES

MR. W. M. C. HUSTLER AND MISS A. HANSON

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated at the marriage, which took place yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr. William Mostyn Collingwood Hustler, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hustler, of Acklam Hall, Middlesbrough, and Miss Angela Joan Hanson, daughter of the late Mr. J. R. Hanson and of Mrs. George Hedley, formerly of Easby Hall, Great Ayton, Yorkshire.

Canon G. S. Richards (uncle of the bride) and the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton assisted in the service.

The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, Mr. George Hedley, wore a gown of ivory satin, the full skirt formed by alternate panels of the bright satin pleated and the reversed side plain. These panels formed two short trains at the back, and there was a third narrow train falling from the waist. Her Honiton lace veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias. There were six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Eileen Hedley (step-sister of the bride), Miss Mary Hedley, Miss Barbara Ellis, Miss Elizabeth Dixon, Miss Jane Chapman-Walker, and Miss Pat Dorman. They wore long dresses of peach-coloured velvet, with long tight-fitting sleeves and narrow sashes of velvet tied into bows with streamers falling to the hems. They had wreaths of real variegated leaves to tone with their dresses, and carried sheaves of roses, chrysanthemums, and crotan leaves of the same shades. Mr. Claude Darling was best man. A reception was held afterwards at 4, Grosvenor-place, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. George Hedley, Mr. Hubert G. Hedley, Mr. David Hedley, Mrs. Arthur Head, Mrs. Lake Walker, Mrs. Edward Hedley, Mrs. Prescott Hedley, Mr. J. F. Hedley, Mr. A. M. Hedley, Mr. G. B. Innes-Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Illtyd Hedley, Miss Elizabeth Hedley, Major and Mrs. Ivor Hedley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hedley, Major and Mrs. Marriage, Miss Marriage, Mrs. Innes Hopkins, Mrs. Herbert Head, Lord and Lady Gainford, the Hon. Mrs. Warner, Miss Warner, Lady Fry, Miss Fry, Sir Launcelot and Lady Crawley-Boevey, Lady (Keith) Elphinstone, Sir Francis and Lady Crawford, Ethelwyn Lady Pease, the Hon. William and Mrs. Sidney, Miss Mary Sidney, Sir Arnold Gridley, Mrs. J. F. B. Kitson, Captain C. Bolckow, Captain and Mrs. Beadon, Mr. W. P. McMahon, Mr. Howard Harris, Miss Walker, Mr. John Dixon, Mrs. Whittaker Ellis, Miss Peggy Ellis, Mrs. Maitland Govan, Mrs. Christopher Wilson, Mrs. M. Birkitt, Mrs. H. Dearden, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Mitchell, Miss Mackinnon, Miss Johnson Smyth, Miss Parsons, Mr. A. H. Grieveson, Mr. and Mrs. Kilner, Mrs. Arthur Dormer, Mrs. Clive Dixon, Mrs. Sparrow, Mrs. Stuart Roy, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. B. J. Maxwell Walker, Miss Holmden, Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Harding Neame, Miss Elizabeth Scoones, Miss R. Collingwood, Mrs. F. Talbot, Mrs. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Harmer, Mr. Michael Harmer, Mrs. Harold Dixon, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. Tuckett, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Ascroft, Major and Mrs. Darling, Captain and Mrs. Collingwood, Miss Cheshire, Miss Renwick, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Hugh Pearson, Mrs. H. Bolckow, the Rev. A. S. Wetherall, Colonel and Mrs. Penry Williams, Mrs. Basil Ellis, Mr. L. M. T. Castle, Miss Constable, Mrs. Crailsham, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harris, Mrs. Geoffrey Kemp, Miss Roach, Mr. Waldy, Miss Ware, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goddard, Miss Campbell, Commander and Mrs. Grbgan.

MR. M. J. B. BURNETT AND MISS C. CHAMIER

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mary at the Walls, Colchester, of Mr. Maurice James Brownless Burnett, Royal Artillery, only son of Dr. E. J. Burnett, of The Red House, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, and the late Mrs. Burnett, and Miss Crystal Chamier, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Chamier, of 14, The Avenue, Colchester. The Bishop of Colchester officiated, assisted by Canon G. T. Brunwin-Hales and the Rev. K. H. Thorneycroft, Chaplain to the Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin beauté, the long full skirt and close-fitting bodice giving a tunic effect. Her long veil of illusion net was held in place by a chaplet of orange-blossom. Her train of old Brussels lace fell from her shoulders, and was carried by Master Guy Ruttledge, who wore a shirt of parchment satin with long blue satin trousers. There were also five other child attendants—Miss Nigella and Miss Valentine Bittleston, Miss Nancy Jackson, Miss Pamela Peregrine, and Miss Susan Love. The little girls all wore Kate Greenaway frocks of parchment-tinted satin with blue sashes and blue bonnets trimmed with pink rosebuds. They wore coral necklaces and carried Victorian posies. Mr. Clervaux Chaytor, Royal Artillery, was best man.

Mrs. Chamier held a reception after the marriage at the Officers' Club.

MR. V. ROWE AND MISS M. BAIRD

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Garrison Church, Bangalore, on Tuesday, December 2, of Mr. Vivian Rowe, M.C., Kolar Gold Field, Oorgaum, Southern India, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowe, Camborne, Cornwall, and Miss Millicent Baird, second daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. E. W. Baird, Kelloe, Berwickshire.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Prince of Wales attends meeting in aid of Industrial Health Education Society, 10, Downing-street, 3.30.

Prince George attends foundation dinner of the King George Hospital, Carpenters' Hall, 8.

R 101 Inquiry, Institution of Civil Engineers.

Royal Commission of Licensing, 11.

Port Labour Inquiry.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attend luncheon of Coal and Corn and Finance Committee of the City Corporation, Girdlers' Hall, 1.15.

Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men: Annual dinner, Criterion Restaurant, 7.

London Master Builders' Association: Annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.

Institution of Chemical Engineers: Conference on "The Utilization of Trade Wastes," Burlington House, 10.30.

Conference to consider formation of an Advisory Council of the Building Industry, Royal Institute of British Architects, 4.30.

Suffolk Preservation Society: Meeting, Town Hall, Ipswich, 3.

Public Secondary Schools Head Mistresses' Employment Committee and the Ministry of Labour: Lady Ampthill presides at meeting, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, 5.

Royal Institution: Sir John Russell on "The Agricultural Development of the Empire: Reclaiming the Wastes," 5.15.

Stepney and Bow Foundation: Lady Astor, M.P., opens gymnasium and distributes prizes, Coborn School for Girls, Bow-road, 2.30.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations: Mr. H. G. Williams on "Freer Trade within the Empire," Caxton Hall, 6.

British Fields Sports Society: Meeting, Caxton Hall, 3.

City of London Conservative and Unionist Association: Sir Harry Goschen addresses women's branch on "Current Politics and Loyalty to our Leader," 4.

Miller General Hospital: Annual meeting, 3.45.

Actors' Church Union: Opening of Residential Hostel for Children of Touring Actors and Actresses, 21, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, 3.30.

National Liberal Club: Mr. J. M. Robertson addresses Political and Economic Circle on "Fiscal Fraud and Folly," 8.15.

Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond: Sale of articles made by patients, 2.30.

Lord David Cecil on "The Art of Cursing," in aid of the Kentish Town Day Nursery, Seaford House, Belgrave-square, 5.30.

Sunshine Guild: Annual Christmas festival, Prince of Wales Baths, Kentish Town, 4.30.

Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain: Mr. Laurence Binyon on "Persian Painting," Shelley House, Chelsea Embankment, 5.30.

National Safety Week Council: Meeting, Caxton Hall, 2.30.

Imperial Institute Cinema: Mr. F. H. Melland on "Northern Rhodesia," 2.15.

Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney: Founder's Day celebration, 6.30.

Ladies' Kennel Association show, Crystal Palace.

National Cat Show, Crystal Palace.

University College: Major-General Sir George Aston on "Special Aspects of British Sea-Power, 1830-1930," 5.30; Professor E. A. Gardner on "Greek Myths and their Representation in Art," 5; Professor J. E. G. de Montmorency on "Sommersett's Case (1771)," 5.15.

King's College: Mr. C. H. Driver on "Social and Political Ideas of some Representative Thinkers of the Age of Reaction and Reconstruction": Thomas Hodgskin and the Individualists," 5.15.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Mr. Percival Gaskell on "Florentine Art of the Renaissance: Masaccio and his Influence," 3.

Gresham College: Mr. Travis Mills on "Alfred the Great," 7.30.

London School of Economics: Professor Jacob Viner on "The Theory of International Trade," 5.

Gray's Inn Debating Society: Debate, "That the influence of the Press is detrimental to the nation," Common Room, Gray's Inn, 8.15.

Comedy Theatre: *Twelve Hours*, 8.15.

Sale of Christmas presents and produce, in aid of the Peter Pan League of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, 85, Harley-street, from 12 noon onwards.

Winter Fair of a Thousand Lights, in aid of Jubilee Fund of the Waifs and Strays Society, Park-lane Hotel, 2.30.

Exhibitions of drawings of "Royal Homes near London," by Major Bentun Fletcher, in aid of Westminster Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, 35, Grosvenor-square (by permission of Susan Duchess of Somerset), 12-6.

Gala evening in aid of St. Mary's Boys' Clubs, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Café Anglais, Leicester-square.

At Home: The Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy, the Speaker's House, 4-6.

Mrs. Pollock opens "Christmas Shop," in aid of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, 66, Great Cumberland-place (by permission of Lady Kathleen Studd), 11.30-1 and 2.30-6.

Funerals: Lady Clara Pratt, Seal Church, 12 noon; Mrs. Geoffrey Marks, St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens, 11; Miss K. Darley, St. Michael's, Chester-square, 11.

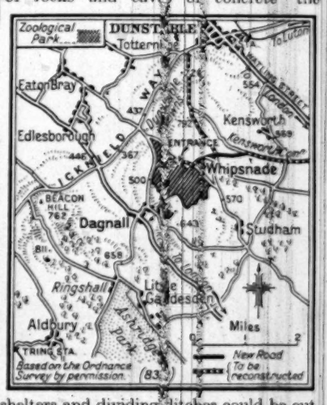
Haberdashers' Company: Dinner, the Hall, 7.

NEW ZOOLOGICAL PARK AT WHIPSNADE

ANIMALS IN NATURAL CONDITIONS

Photographs taken from an aeroplane and published in *The Times* to-day show the general character of the site of the new Zoological Park at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, which it is hoped will be open to the public by Whitsuntide next year. The pictures give a clear indication of the pleasant country in the vicinity of Whipsnade.

It is the intention of the Zoological Society to provide within an enclosure of 400 acres lying under the Dunstable Downs between Tring and Luton a place where animals can be shown in conditions more natural than are possible at the Zoological Gardens in London. More than half the area lies above the 400ft. contour line, and is occupied by woods, rough coppice, and grass. It was stated when the land was acquired that it was ideal for the development on a large and natural scale of the Happan Terrace plan, with the salient difference that instead of rocks and caves of concrete the



shelters and dividing ditches could be cut out of the chalk, and the hills could be large enough to be covered with natural grass. A forecast was also given that in the case of the larger and hardier animals in the Zoological Society's collection the policy of the future would be to limit the numbers of each species exhibited in London to what could be shown in the pink of condition and with a maximum of space. Duplicates, breeding pairs, and the general stock would be kept in the country, and there would be a constant exchange, so that, so far as possible, every individual would be given the benefit of country air from time to time.

The new Zoo is to be as free to the public as to the Fellows of the Society, and it is being laid out to give free movement to large crowds. The enclosure, it is estimated, will hold comfortably 100,000 visitors, and five restaurants are being constructed in various parts of the park. Round about the restaurants there will be ground which can be used for picnics. Arrangements are being made by which the animals will be placed in a series of paddocks, eventually to be surrounded by trees. Behind the paddocks there will be huts, cages, and dens for the exhibits hidden by trees from the public. A number of bears, some cranes, and several kinds of deer which have been breeding well, are already in the park, and it is hoped during the present winter to make provision for elephants, camels, lions, tigers, and wolves, together with many varieties of antelope and deer. If the new Zoo is opened next Whitsuntide it will be far from completely ready, but *the opportunity to see wild animals in a* much less restricted form of captivity than has hitherto been possible in this country, should prove attractive to the public. Dr. G. M. Vevers, the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, is now in residence at Whipsnade for the purpose of accelerating the progress of the work to be done before the park can be thrown open.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

It is anticipated that the majority of visitors to Whipsnade will make the journey by road, and an important scheme of road development and improvement has been undertaken in Bedfordshire to give the facilities of approach which are likely to be required. A by-pass road to the Watling Street is planned in the neighbourhood of Markyate. This will be two miles long, and has yet to be constructed. In association with the by-pass, however, road works in Bedfordshire have already been sanctioned and work has been started. The Bedfordshire scheme will cost £65,000, and includes about 5½ miles of road. Where the by-pass will rejoin Watling Street an existing road across Kensworth Common in the direction of the new zoo is to be reconstructed for about a mile and a half, and then continued by half a mile of entirely new road across Whipsnade Common to meet another existing road which gives on the entrance of the zoo. For motorists coming from the north the present road from Dunstable to Whipsnade is to be reconstructed. This cuts across the new approach road about half a mile east of the zoo.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO EAST HAM

When the Prince of Wales visits East Ham on Monday next the schools in the borough will be closed for the afternoon. The Prince is to be present at a football match between West Ham United and Tottenham Hotspur at Boleyn Ground. The proceeds of the gate will be devoted to the Building Fund of the East Ham branch of the British Legion.

On the Prince's arrival, at 2.10, he will be received by the president of the British Legion, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe. Members of the branches of the Legion in the area, with their standards, will form a guard of honour. Among those who will be presented will be the Mayors of East Ham and West Ham and Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P. for East Ham North, as well as the captains of the teams.

LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

The Ladies' Carlton Club, the political council of which now numbers 1,200, is giving a house dinner to-morrow, when Lord Lloyd will be the guest and will respond to the toast "The Strength and Unity of Our Empire in the East." The political section of the club now comprises a Workers' Corps, members of which act as a "flying squad" at by-elections and assist with canvassing and clerical work. In addition, the Club Entertainment Corps provides programmes at weekly meetings of "Fuchsia" clubs, run in association with the club. The membership of the Ladies' Carlton Club is rapidly approaching "capacity," and special attention is being directed to the development of its political side.

Sir John Mellor gave a lecture on "Overseas Trade" at the Ladies' Carlton Club on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Moore-Brabazon presided, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mrs. E. T. Campbell.

Rugby is to apply for a charter of incorporation as the result of a decision reached unanimously at a special meeting of the Urban District Council. It was pointed out that the population of Rugby was now over 24,000 and, after extension of the boundaries, it would be 35,000.

BY-WAYS OF BILLIARDS

ODD GAMES AND STROKES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It was rather a shock the other day to hear a man admit in so many words that he wanted to buy a second-hand billiard table, so that his family and his guests could play, not billiards upon it, but billiard-fives. For billiard-fives is a game at which you do not even pay the table the compliment of using billiard cues: you rush round the table noisily and try to hit a ball with your hand into a pocket before somebody else does it. As it is neither billiards nor fives, one might say of it, as Lamb said of brandy and water, that it was two good things spoilt. Still, no doubt it has its advantages: it is not a difficult game to learn, and it occupies a number of people.

In some private houses, which contain a billiard-room with all the proper appointments, the table has a way of becoming an ordinary piece of furniture, piled up with books and newspapers. More interest is taken in bridge than in billiards, and the covering of the table is seldom removed. On those festive occasions when the table is cleared, the atmosphere is usually unfavourable to serious billiards, and moreover some game is required which will amuse more members of the company. But, before you begin fives, to which some owners of tables object, there are various ways in which you can amuse yourself and others with cues and balls on a billiard table. There are games in which several can play, and there are f

THE NEW ZOO AT WHIPSNADE SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE

ON THE DUNSTABLE DOWNS.—A photograph, taken from an aeroplane, showing part of the new Zoo at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, and indicating the general character of the country in which it is situated. It is the intention of the Zoological Society to provide within an enclosure of 400 acres, lying on the Dunstable Downs between Tring and Luton, a place where animals can be shown in conditions more natural than are possible at the Zoological Gardens in London. A number of animals are already in their permanent homes, and one of the paddocks can be seen in the foreground. More than half of the area lies above the 700ft. contour line, and is occupied by woods, rough coppice, and grass. An article dealing with the progress of the work appears on another page.

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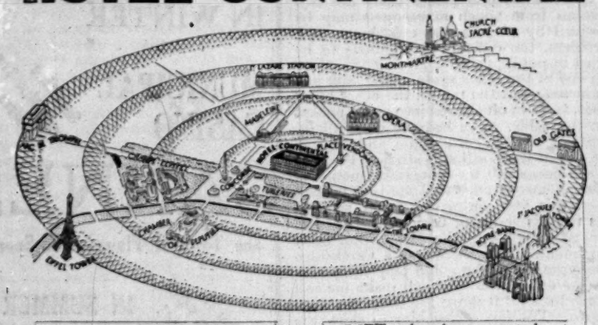

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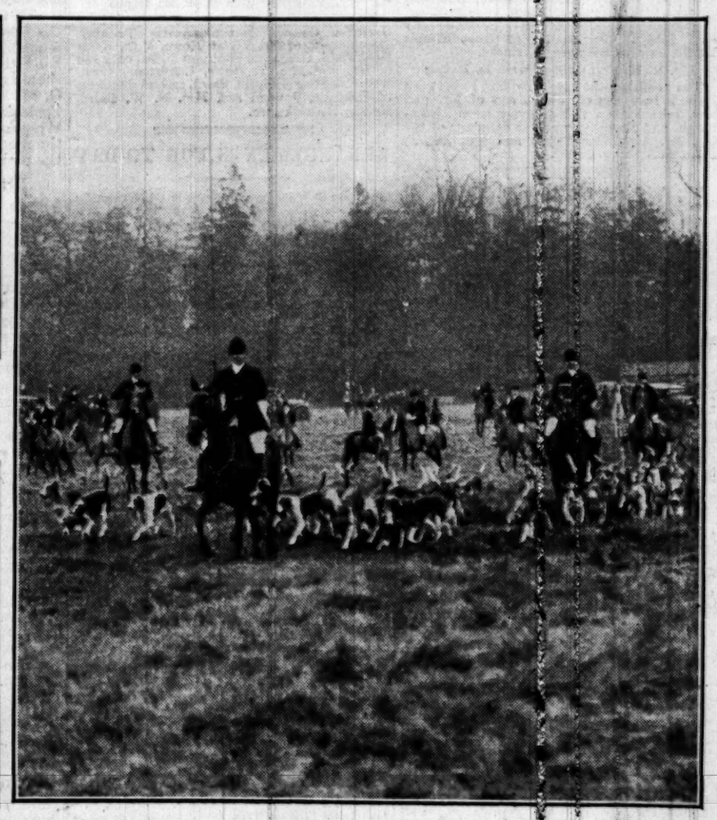
DR. G. F. HILL, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, who has been appointed Director.

SIR HARRY GLOSTER ARMSTRONG, British Consul-General in New York since 1920, who has just retired.



AT BELVOIR CASTLE.—Hounds moving away from the Kennels at Belvoir Castle yesterday, where a meet of the Belvoir Hunt took place.

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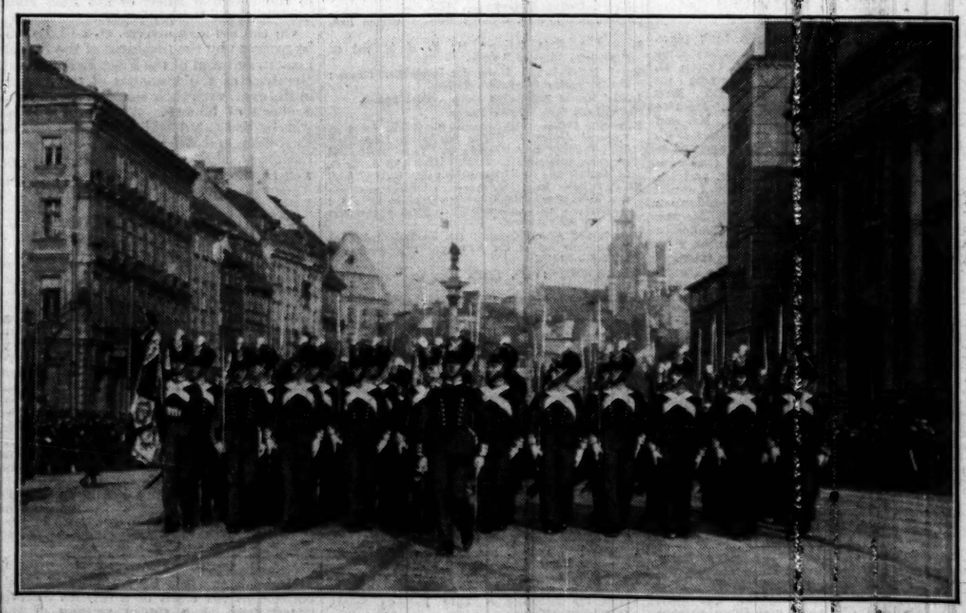

A POLISH CENTENARY.—The centenary of the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830 was celebrated throughout the country during the week-end. It was on the night of November 29, 1830, that a company of Polish officer cadets seized the Belvedere, then the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, and since that time cadets have furnished the guard at the Belvedere on November 29 of each year. The photograph shows the guard of cadets, dressed in the uniforms of 1830, marching out of the Castle Square at Warsaw.

Brighton for Christmas

NOW is the time to make final decisions for Christmas. Those who intend to make 1930 the cheeriest must book rooms at once at the Royal Albion Hotel, where they can rely on everything being of the best.

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LOSS OF R 101

PROF. BAIRSTOW'S EVIDENCE

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

Sir John Simon sat yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, to resume the inquiry adjourned from November 10 into the loss of the airship R 101. Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis sat as assessors.

SIR JOHN SIMON said the sittings of the Court were suspended in order that some investigations might be made on lines which they were advised by expert authority would be likely to assist them in searching for the cause of the disaster. In the meantime the Court had received from many quarters a good deal of information. Some of it was prepared by experts who had put on paper their views as to the probable cause of the disaster. Other information which had been received was largely and necessarily the communication of rumours as to various suggested incidents or facts. With the help of the registrar, Mr. Darby, and his staff, the Court had investigated as thoroughly as they could a very large number of rumours and suggestions by sending down to Cardington and Bedford and by interviewing a great number of persons, and he thought they would now be able to dispose of two or three quite unfounded rumours.

Evidence would be given which would add some matters of fact on various points, and then Professor Bairstow, who had been principally responsible for the further investigations and calculations, would be asked to give the result of the work done by him and those working with him. The Court had also had the assistance and the presence of Dr. Eckener, the very distinguished German authority connected with the Zeppelin Company. Dr. Eckener had been at pains to read the whole of the evidence that had been given, and he was prepared to give the Court any help which was in his power in analysing possible explanations. He thought the best course would be to call some short witnesses to add to their stock of facts, and then hear Professor Bairstow's explanations, which were necessarily elaborate and technical. Then, if time permitted, or if not on Thursday, it would be convenient for Dr. Eckener to give his evidence.

The Solicitor-General said that during the adjournment those advising him had taken the opportunity of making renewed search to see if any further information could be found which would be of assistance to the Court. He would like to state personally, as representing the public and not as representing any department, that he was satisfied that every possible document which could have any bearing on the matter had now been placed before the Court, with the exception of one or two documents which he proposed to hand in, which did not add anything material.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—I know myself that a great deal of trouble has been taken about this, and our own investigations which we have conducted independently lead us to the same conclusion.

EXCESS WEIGHTS

The Solicitor-General said one of the documents he produced was a letter from Colonel Richmond of October 24, 1929, regarding the construction of the metal work of the airship and giving a table of excess weights. There was a total excess of about 14½ tons over the calculations. Savings in weight were effected by taking out certain items.

SIR JOHN SIMON said they took out three tons and added three tons by enlarging the wiring.

The Solicitor-General said another document contained notes on the policy of the Air Ministry as regarded the flight to India and experimental work.

SIR JOHN SIMON said the document included statements made publicly by the late Lord Thomson, and there was one which might be usefully read. Lord Thomson said on June 3 this year, in the course of a debate in the House of Lords on civil aviation:—"Many of your lordships may wonder at the insignificant character of the results. I repeat that this is an experiment and the final stages of that experiment will only be made this month in regard to one ship" (that was the flight of R 100 to Canada, commented Sir John Simon), "and in September in regard to the other. If there is any blame to be imputed in this matter I would like to take it at once. This is one of the most scientific experiments that man has ever attempted, and there is going to be no question of risk, while I am in charge, being run or of any lives being sacrificed through lack of foresight. It is far too scientific and important a matter for that."

Flight Coxswain Thomas Greenstreet, chief coxswain of R 100, said that on April 22, 1921, he was acting as steerage coxswain of R 33 on a flight from Pulham for compass correction, and when the ship was at a height of 2,000ft. it was reported that No. 13 bag in the aft part of the ship was losing gas. A rigger was sent with the chief coxswain (Flight Sergeant Hunt, who perished in R 101) to inspect the bag, but before their report came back to the control room the rigger fell and tore a large rent in the bag, which rapidly deflated. The ship dropped by the tail. The helm was put hard down, the engines were "revved up" and ballast was discharged. As a result of those manoeuvres the ship was brought to an even keel. He should think the ship dropped 500ft.

GAS ESCAPE AND TILT

SIR JOHN SIMON said the report of the captain on this incident was that the ship assumed an angle of 30deg. He would like to know whether it was the case that when a large quantity of gas escaped at one end of the ship with the result that she took a steep angle the hydrogen was kept to some extent inside the outer cover and mounted to the other end of the ship and increased the tilt.

The Solicitor-General said that was the position so far as he could gather. Until the ship was on a level keel again the hydrogen would not escape from the outer skin.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—If that is so and one imagines that in R 101 there was a rapid escape of gas from some forward gas-bag and she went down by the nose, then that free hydrogen may be supposed to travel up to the tail and increase the amount of tilt?

The Solicitor-General.—I understand that is exactly what it is expected would happen as regards the operation at any rate of the hydrogen.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—You not only lose lift in the place where you want it, but add it in the place where you do not want it?

The Solicitor-General.—Yes.

SIR JOHN SIMON said there was another entry in the log of R 33 that afterwards the ship rose 600ft. above pressure height before the ascent could be checked. Apparently nobody made the ship go to 3,100ft. She went to that height before she could be controlled.

Mr. A. E. Gearish, shed manager at Cardington, gave evidence as to the consumption of gas by R 101. He said he was responsible for gassing the ship when in the shed. The ship was handed over to him after the padding had been done and the holes in the gas-bags mended, and she then had 3,881,063c.f. of gas. During a period of about two months 4,226,400c.f. of gas was issued to the ship. When she left his charge she had 5,236,163c.f. of gas. Some had been used for specific purposes, and deducting that there was a loss of gas unaccounted for of 1,467,960c.f.

The Solicitor-General.—That gives an average leakage during 24 hours of 22,588c.f. at a time, when the ship was in as good condition as could reasonably be expected as regards leakage of gas?

Mr. Gearish.—Yes.

RECOGNIZED LOSS OF GAS

Answering other questions, the witness said there was a recognized percentage of loss of gas due to permeability of the skin and valve leakage. Taking that at 6,000c.f. there was a further loss of 16,000 feet. Compared with the consumption of gas by R 100—which was 80,000c.f.—it was very small.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE-BRABAZON asked whether the authorities were satisfied with that.

The witness said that when the director was told what the consumption was he appeared to be concerned not so much about the actual loss of gas as about the cost.

SIR JOHN SIMON said reports showed that R 100 was losing 78,000c.f. a day before leaving for Canada and 80,000c.f. a day when she came back. At first sight that looked as if she could do that journey and remain practically as gastight as before. He would like to know whether the comparison was justified.

Squadron Leader Booth said deductions ought to be made for specific use of gas before R 100 went to Canada, and that would reduce the 78,000 to between 50,000 and 60,000. He could not say at the moment what correction, if any, should be made in the 80,000c.f.

Mr. Disley, electrician in R 101, was recalled and said that before the flight to India started he noticed that one of the gas-bags was relatively high, perhaps to the extent of 18in. or 2ft. He saw the chief coxswain looking at it. That was about 10 minutes before the ship left the mooring-mast.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—One would take it that nothing was done. There would be hardly time in 10 minutes to do anything. Did you have any conversation about it?

Mr. Disley.—No.

SIR JOHN SIMON said that before technical evidence was called he thought he should mention that Mr. Leach, one of the survivors, had revised his estimate of the time occupied in the first dive taken by R 101. He said in evidence that he thought it was 45sec., but after reflection and after checking by some one with a stop watch he had come to the conclusion that it was something like 15sec.

EXPERIMENT WITH A MODEL

Professor Bairstow, a member of the Airworthiness of Airships Panel of the Aeronautical Research Committee, was recalled, and supplied details of experiments on a new model of R 101 in the wind tunnel at the National Physical Laboratory, and a series of calculations asked for by Sir John Simon. The witness said the model was 3ft. 6in. in length and it was a very satisfactory reproduction of the R 101 after the insertion of the new bay.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Taking the accurate figures as they are now worked out with the help of the new model, is the result of putting in the additional bay to increase or to reduce the stability of the original ship?—The effect is so slight that I would not like to say. It is not material.

Do I understand from you that we may take it confidently that the insertion of the new bay did not in itself at all materially affect the previous stability of the ship?—Yes.

DEFLATION AND PITCH

Four sets of calculations were asked for by the Court. The first were of the least angle of pitch which would be experienced in various assumed conditions of gasbag deflation, with the airship in the air, but not in motion, and taking the most favourable assumption with regard to the use of ballast to recover equilibrium.

Professor Bairstow said that if any gasbag in the forepart of the ship was to deflate completely, it was possible, by dropping water and oil, and by redistributing what was left, to maintain the ship on an even keel when she was stationary. If any two adjacent gasbags completely deflated, it was not possible in all cases to maintain the horizontal trim of the ship whatever was done with the ballast. It was possible in the case of the two most forward gasbags and of the two nearest the centre of the ship. In the case of gasbags 6 and 7, after all had been done that was possible to regain an even keel, the ship would be 7deg. down by the nose. With gasbags 3 and 4 deflated, the ship would be down 33deg. or 34deg. by the nose, with 4 and 5 deflated, 38deg., and with 5 and 6, 24deg. or 25deg. In the case of any two adjacent forward gasbags being half deflated, it was possible to maintain horizontal trim by dropping fuel and redistributing what was left.

It appeared that there was rather a large difference between these two cases and intermediate cases, in which three-quarters of any two adjacent forward gasbags were deflated. In that case it was possible to maintain horizontal trim and equilibrium for gasbags 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 6 and 7, and 7 and 8. With gasbags 3 and 4 three-quarters deflated, there would be a residual dipping of the nose of 6deg., with gasbags 4 and 5 of 11deg., and of 5 and 6, 5deg.; so that it was possible by dropping fuel and ballast and redistributing what was left to cope with something just a little less than 1½ forward gasbags deflated, or three-quarters of two adjacent gasbags deflated.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—It rather looks as if gasbags 4 and 5 were the ones which gave you the most extreme consequences?—Yes.

SIR JOHN SIMON asked what time was required to pump ballast from one part of the ship to another?—Professor Bairstow said he thought about 10 minutes, but Squadron Leader Booth, on being consulted, said he understood it would take 20 to 25 minutes.

INCLINATION OF ELEVATORS

The second set of calculations were made on the assumption that the airship was being propelled horizontally through the air at a speed of 55 knots. Professor Bairstow was asked to assume loading, ballast, stores, crew, passengers, &c., in accordance with the best information to be had at the time of the disaster; to take the various conditions of gasbag deflation assumed in the first question, and to calculate what inclination of the elevators would be necessary to maintain the presupposed steady, horizontal flight, if such a condition could be maintained after those various assumptions; there being no time to move or drop ballast.

Professor Bairstow said the estimate of the condition of loading, which was taken as the basis for these calculations, which were made on the old model of the airship, was that the ship was four tons heavy, due to rain. The general conclusion reached was that if a speed of 55 knots could be maintained there was enough aerodynamic moment from the elevators and enough dynamic lift to cope with any one gasbag forward being completely deflated. He was not quite sure with regard to two forward gasbags. The condition was distinctly unreal at a high angle of pitch, because the speed could not be maintained at 55 knots.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—If in order to counteract the loss of lift due to a forward gasbag being deflated you have to pitch the nose of the ship up more than before, then, as I follow it, though the engines may continue to revolve at the same number of revolutions, the vessel will no longer be advancing through the air at 55 knots?—That is so.

So that, while the engine record will show that she is travelling at full cruising speed, or what not, she will not really be travelling through the air at that rate, because more and more she has found it necessary to put her nose up and use aerodynamic force to maintain herself where she wants to be?—Yes.

I understand your answer is conditioned by this very large assumption: "If you can maintain speed"?—It is.

POWER OF THE ELEVATORS

The third set of calculations assumed that the ship was moving, relatively to the air, on some angle downwards, and repeated the former assumptions with regard to gasbag deflation. Professor Bairstow was asked to calculate the pitching moment for any given angle; and what inclination of the elevator was required to balance this pitching moment.

Professor Bairstow said the only point that could be made in answer to this question was whether the control from the elevator would be such as to put the ship right again.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—We are assuming here again that the propeller thrust is the same and the speed through the air is the same.

Professor Bairstow said he had the old model results of the maximum pitching moment which could be exerted by full use of the elevator at 55 knots, with various inclinations of the airship. With the airship pitching nose down 20deg., the calculations gave a restoring pitching moment of rather more than 5,000 tons feet. Leaving out intermediate pitch angle, and coming to the horizontal position, if the pilot at that moment could get his elevators full up, the pitch moment would be a little over 3,000 tons feet; and if the ship was pitched up by the nose to the extent of 20deg., the pitch moment was very nearly 3,500 tons feet. The pitch moment due to deflation of any one forward gasbag would tend to put the nose down in the worst case with a moment of 2,500 tons feet.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—That shows this: Always assuming that the speed of 55 knots could be maintained, the elevators of the R 101 would be sufficiently powerful to restore the control of the airship against the deflation of any one forward gasbag, whether she was down 20deg., whether the ship was horizontal, or whether her nose was up 20deg?—Yes.

That is without dropping or shifting any fuel?—Yes. Professor Bairstow added that starting with 55 knots, at no angle of pitch and no elevator angle, the speed was reduced to 50 knots by 5deg. pitch; to 43 knots at 10deg., and to 30 knots at 20deg.

SIR JOHN SIMON.—Is that assuming that the ship itself is moving horizontally, though the nose of the ship is pitched up or down; you are not assuming that the ship is rising or falling?—No.

If there is a progressive reduction of speed of that sort it would, of course, have an effect on the dynamic lift of the airship, and there must come a point, must there not, when it would be impossible to maintain horizontal flight? Is it possible to work out in the case of R 101 how far you have to go before that result follows aerodynamically?—The maximum total dynamic lift you get from R 101 with that engine power is a little in excess of 13½ tons.

When you get past this cardinal point, the centre of gravity of the thing will begin to come nearer to the ground?—Yes.

CONDITIONS OF DESCENT

And, in addition, the nose will begin to fall. Assuming that for any cause, whether general deflation or local deflation, the airship becomes heavier than 13½ tons, I understand that it must descend, and your calculations go to show that it would almost certainly descend nose downwards?—Yes.

Supposing that what actually occurs is, more especially, local deflation in the fore part of the ship. What difference does that make?—Assuming the maximum possible use of elevators, the ship starting initially four tons heavy, and at a speed of 55 knots, I have considered the effect of any one of the forward gasbags deflating progressively. Gasbags 3 to 8 will give pitching moments greater than can be dealt with by the elevator, by the time they are 60 or 70 per cent. deflated.

At the invitation of SIR JOHN SIMON, Professor Bairstow drew several diagrams on a blackboard to illustrate his statements. In the discussion which followed SIR JOHN SIMON said that a gust or lull would seem to have the effect of making it more difficult for the man in control to apprehend what was happening and that a smaller amount of deflation, or a smaller angle of pitch, might produce the extreme condition Professor Bairstow had been analysing.

Professor Bairstow agreed, and said that a lull might turn the scale towards disaster.

The Court adjourned until this morning, when it is expected that Dr. Eckener will give evidence.

(Continued in next column)

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

GIFTS TO THE DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER

The Rochester Diocesan Board of Finance has received from a lady an anonymous gift of £1,000 to be devoted to the diocesan branch of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund. Another anonymous donor has recently given £1,000 to Bromley Parish Church, suggesting that the sum should be offered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a benefaction for the augmentation of the benefice and of the assistant clergy fund.

The amount received or promised in connexion with the Diocese of Rochester Twelve Churches Fund is now £20,530. Grants from the fund, either paid or authorized, amount to £5,725, and two other grants are under consideration.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph have completed the Cathedral Body with the following appointments:—The Rev. G. HUMPHREYS, M.A., rector of Llandderfel, Merionethshire, to be senior vicar choral of the Cathedral and senior vicar of St. Asaph; and the Rev. L. G. THOMAS, B.A., curate of Denbigh, to be vicar choral of the Cathedral and vicar of St. Asaph.

The Rev. G. E. M. HONGE, vicar of Willoughby, has been instituted by the Bishop of Coventry to the united benefice of Grandborough with Willoughby.

NOTES

The meetings of the Norwich Diocesan Missionary Council in 1931 will be held on Mondays, January 26, March 16, May 18, July 20, and October 19.

At the monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on Tuesday at the Society's House, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., grants in aid of church building abroad, training Colonial-born men for the ministry, and providing scholarships for native Christian children were voted, amounting to upwards of £353. The grants included £50 for a church at Spanish River Indian Reserve, Algoma, £32 for six churches and schools in St. John's, Kaffraria, and £35 for a church for Europeans at Mawleok, N. Burma; £180 for the theological training of two students for holy orders at Edmonton, Canada; and £80 for the renewal of scholarships at All Saints' Industrial School, Trichinopoly, and the Khaiso native secondary school, Pietersburg, Pretoria.

R101 MEMORIAL FUND

The Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire and the Mayor of Bedford acknowledge the following subscriptions sent in response to their appeal of November 10:—

	£	s.	d.
The Prince of Wales	2	2	0
The Duke of York	10	10	0
Mr. S. H. Whitbread	5	5	0
*Balance of R 101 Sports Club	100	0	0
*R.A.F. Mansions	15	15	0
Amounts of £10 10s.:—Mr. S. Wells, M.P., Colonel O. H. Wells, Major C. E. Wells	31	10	0
Amounts of £10:—The Duke of Bedford, Lord Peel, Crew of R 100	30	0	0
Vicar of Ramsgate (church collection)	7	11	6
Amounts of £5:—Mr. S. R. Mocatta, Mrs. Lewis Barnard, Mrs. C. Dale, Mr. R. S. Watson	20	0	0
Subscriptions under £5	78	17	6
Total	£312	9	6

* Earmarked for benefit of dependents.

A generous response is asked for. The first object is to erect over the grave in the village churchyard at Cardington a memorial of a character suitable to its surroundings, and it is hoped that there will be a considerable balance available for such other purposes as may be deemed most suitable to perpetuate the memory of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LARGE GIFTS TO CHARITY

Mr. WILLIAM LAW, of Clevedon-drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow, shipowner, lately senior partner in Messrs. Thomas Law and Co., of Renfield-street, Glasgow, a director on the Glasgow board of the Union Assurance Society, Limited, who died on October 20, aged 72, left, in addition to real estate, personal estate valued for probate at £512,255, of which the personal estate in Great Britain amounts to £510,281. He left:—

£3,000 each to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, the Glasgow Western Infirmary, and the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; £1,000 each to the Glasgow Seamen's Friend Society, the Glasgow Aged Seamen's Relief Fund, the Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow, and the Broomhill Home for Incurables, Glasgow; £500 each to the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Dixon House, Lloyd's-avenue, London, E.C., the Seamen's Hospital Society ("Dreadnought"), Greenwich, London, S.E., the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, the Home for Infirm Children, East Park, Glasgow, the Largs Convalescent Home, the Kilmun Convalescent Home, the Glasgow Shipowners' and Shipbrokers' Benevolent Association, the Boys' Brigade, the Mariners' Friend Society, London Docks, and the Orphan Homes for the Children of Soldiers and Sailors; £250 each to the Salvation Army, the Glasgow City Mission, and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Seaside Convalescent Homes, Dunoon; £150 to the Glasgow Institution for Orphan and Destitute Girls, Whiteinch; and £100 each to the Royal Cancer Hospital, Glasgow, the St. Andrews Ambulance Association, the Night Asylum for the Houseless and Household of Industry for Indigent Females, Nough Frederick-street, Glasgow, the Glasgow Old Men's and Old Women's Home, the Glasgow Hospital for Women, the Glasgow Medical Missionary Society, the Glasgow Dental Hospital, the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, the Widows' Friend Society for the Relief of Destitute Christian Widows in Glasgow, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Royal Scottish), and the Glasgow branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Royal Mariners' Benevolent Society.

Miss FRANCES ANN SINGLEHURST, of Brynby-Bia, Llandudno, who died on October 8, aged 73, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £298,402, with net personalty £287,366. She left:—

£5,000 to the Liverpool Diocesan Benefices Augmentation Fund; £2,000 to the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; £1,000 to the Liverpool branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £1,000 to the Liverpool Diocesan Finance Association, for the augmentation of the living of St. Barnabas, Penny-lane, Liverpool; £1,000 to the said association for the augmentation of the living of St. Michael, Garston; £1,000 to the Liverpool Cathedral Committee.

Her wearing apparel and, if still in her service and not under notice either given or received, £5,000 to her maid, Sarah Ann Hanmer; £500 to her gardener, Richard Clowes, if still in her service and not under notice either given or received; £300 similarly to her chauffeur, John Arthur Thornborough.

£500 to her former chauffeur, Robert Thornborough; £250 to Thomas Boyne, formerly in her father's service; and £50 to each indoor servant, except Sarah Hanmer, in her service at her decease and not under notice who shall have been in her service for the three years preceding.

SIR WALTER BALDWIN SPENCER, of Darley, Tintern-avenue, Toorak, Victoria, Australia, Professor of Biology at Melbourne University from 1887 to 1919, died on July 14, 1929, leaving £6,734 in England.

ESTATE OF SIR J. NORTON-GRIFFITHS

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JOHN NORTON-GRIFFITHS, first baronet, K.C.B., D.S.O., of Cadogan-square, S.W., and of Central-buildings, S.W., governing director of Sir John Norton-Griffiths and Co., Limited, engineers and public works contractors (lately engaged on the Aswan Dam), who died on September 27, aged 59, left estate of the gross value of £5,392, with net personalty nil.

DR. HARRY REGINALD HOLLAND HALL, D.Litt., M.B.E., of King Henry's-road, N.W.3, Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, who died on October 13, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £3,746, with net personalty £3,114.

MR. ERNEST EDWARD PEEL BRAMALL, of Pickforde, Ticehurst, Sussex, and Benisonef, Upper Egypt, who died on October 18, left estate of the gross value of £74,173, with net personalty £65,656. He gives:—

£120 Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated stock to such hospital or charitable institution in the neighbourhood of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, to be selected by the executors.

MR. SAMUEL DONALD CHEYNE, J.P., of Drinagh, Kensington-road, Belfast, of Messrs. Kyle and Cheyne, Limited, Donegall-place, Belfast, drapers, outfitters, &c., who died on August 6, aged 60, left personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £44,390. He left:—

£200 to his "secretary and faithful friend," Thomas Coulter.

MRS. MARGARET LANGFORD, of Westdene, Cheyne-walk, Croydon, died on October 2, aged 89, leaving estate of the gross value of £31,823, with net personalty £28,772. She gives:—

£50, the furniture in her room, and, while unmarried, £150 a year to her servant, Annie Harriet Hulks.

MR. CHARLES NAIRNE, of Palmeira-square, Hove, who died on September 7, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £26,813, with net personalty £26,623. He left:—

£100 to R. O. Holden, caretaker at 18, Palmeira-square, Hove, and £100 to his wife; £50 to his bath-chair man, Alfred King; £200 to his nurse, Dorothy Eleanor Burtchaell, if still in his service; and £100 to his nurse, Annie Aylett, similarly.

MISS IRMA ELFRIEDE BARSDORF, of Bank House, High-street, Kensington, W., who died on September 4, left estate of the gross value of £14,737, with net personalty £14,607. She left:—

£500 to the executors of the will for distribution among such charities in England as they may determine.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, J.P., of Cannon-road, Ramsgate, chairman of James Wright, Limited, drapers, Ramsgate, died on October 18, leaving £13,047, with net personalty £5,842. He gives:—

£50 each to the following persons for long and faithful service—namely, Florence Arnall Locks, Ethel Browne, Amy Cole, Fanny Hazlewood, Edith Perden, and George Selby.

MR. HERBERT RICHARD MARSHALL, of Hurst Cottage, West-avenue, Worthing, and London Wall-avenue, E.C., rubber stamp manufacturer, who died on August 12, aged 78, left £9,740, with net personalty £8,441. He left:—

The goodwill of his business, with the stock, and £50 to his manager, Charles Joseph Henry Coe, he paying £320 a year to Mrs. Marshall.

MR. ALFRED ERNEST ABRAHAM DANIELS, of Windsor-road, Lowestoft, retired mineral water manufacturer, who died on September 20, left estate of the gross value of £8,333, with net personalty £5,014. On the death of his wife he gives:—

£100 to the Lowestoft and North Suffolk Hospital and £50 to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund.

MISS CAROLINE LETHERIDGE, of St. Peter's Memorial Home, Woking, and of the Community of St. Peter's, Kilburn, N.W., who died on November 7, aged 89, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £4,338, with net personalty £4,315. She left:—

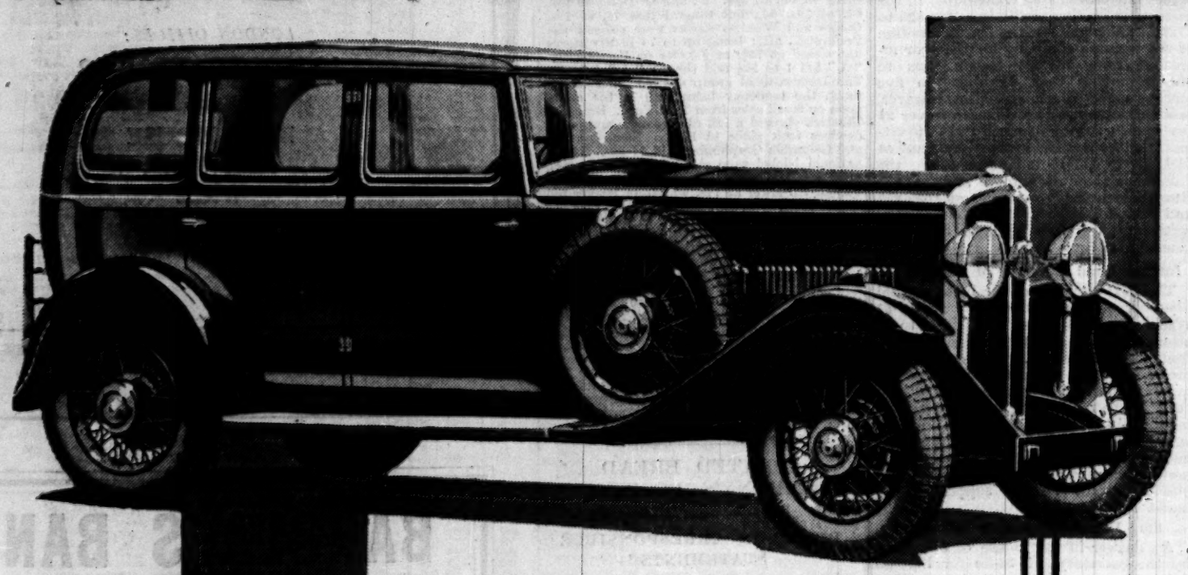
£1,500 and settled funds to which she was entitled on the death of her sister-in-law, Rose Jane Letheridge, to St. Peter's Home and Sisterhood, Mortimer-road, Kilburn, N.W.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BAKER, Mr. Alfred James, of Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol, dairyman and provision factor (net personalty £15,567)	£15,805
COX, the Rev. Alfred Vyvyan, M.A. (83), of St. Columba, Midvale-road, Paignton (net personalty £4,503)	4,563
CUNNING, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cardwell, R.A.M.C. (retd.) (77), of Birdhurst-rise, Croydon (net personalty £7,096)	7,173
CUNNINGHAM, Dr. Hugh Boyd (48), of Cedars Park, Sunderland, a well-known eye specialist (net personalty £20,653)	22,588
EDMONDS, Miss Rose Vipond, of Severnleigh, Stoke Bishop, Bristol (net personalty £17,949)	17,857
HUE, Miss Emily Charlotte, of The Cottage, St. Lawrence, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (net personalty £25,174)	25,591
KELLY, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Pearce, late The Essex Regiment, of Kimbolton-road, Bedford (net personalty £8,443)	8,626
LAWS, Mr. Charles William (61), of Springholme, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, for over 30 years a ladies' outfitter (net personalty £11,537)	13,107
LOCKE, Miss Hilda, of Windover, Alfriston, Sussex (net personalty £4,682)	5,200
LESLIE, Mr. Alfred Nicol, of Creighton-avenue, Muswell-Hill, N., late Chief Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited (personal estate)	4,514
NICHOLSON, Canon William J., of Osborne House, Mountcharles, Belfast (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	2,882
PILE, Mrs. Eliza Jane (75), of The Grove, Golders Green, N.W., widow of J. Pile (net personalty £6,428)	6,481
POWELL, Miss Annie Henrietta, of The Mill Cottage, Millands, near Liphook, Hants (net personalty £4,169)	6,056
RAWLINSON, Mr. William (75), of Highfield, Collingbourne, Kingston, Wilts, ironfounder (net personalty £1,330)	18,124
SLATER, Mr. John, of Bushel-lane, Soham, Cambs (net personalty £4,467)	4,693
SMITH, Major James Norman, I.A. (retd.) (58), of Hayara, South-way, Carshalton	944
TOWERS, Mr. George James (86), of Meadow Lodge, Cambridge Park-road, East Twickenham, retired lace merchant (net personalty £9,675)	12,220
WILD, Mrs. Henrietta (75), of West Dene, Westmoreland-road, Bromley, Kent (net personalty £4,963)	7,336

The Archdeacon of London has appointed the Rev. W. J. SIMMONS, vicar of St. Matthias, Poplar, to be vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

1931 Rover Meteor Saloon



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Genuine Weymann Saloon

Weymann Sportsman's Saloon

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70	13 1 11	11 4 2
75	16 5 6	13 17 4

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CARLO FELTRINELLI, Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the Credito Italiano.
CAHEN-FUZIER, Honorary General Manager of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.
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LONDON OFFICE: 100, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Managers: CHARLES A. CRIGHTON, LYDER SANDAL.

BALANCE SHEET at 30th June, 1930

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
CAPITAL	Frs.100,000,000.00	Cash in hand and with Banks	Frs.331,361,711.42
Reserves	100,000,000.00	Bills Receivable	1,017,849,057.28
Current and Deposit Accounts	1,022,671,775.69	Securities:	
Bankers and Correspondents	1,002,470,442.81	Government Stock and Treasury Bonds Frs.76,312,430.39	
Bills payable	199,459,267.13	Shares and Bonds 14,687,750.00	
Dividends not claimed	176,595.75		91,000,180.39
Re-discount on Bills	3,551,029.96	Bankers and Correspondents	298,073,230.68
Profit and Loss	20,213,456.71	Current Accounts	690,236,185.49
		Premises	21,000,000.00
		Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Campinas.	
		Furniture and Fittings	1.00
	Frs.2,449,542,966.26		Frs.2,449,542,966.26
Depositors and Sundry Accounts as per contra	Frs.3,048,801,957.51	Securities deposited and Sundry Accounts as per contra	Frs.3,048,801,957.51

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th June, 1930. Cr.

Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	Frs.12,000,000.00	Brought forward from the Business Year 1928/1929	Frs.200,183.35
Directors' Fees	2,851,991.00	Net profit for the year	20,013,273.36
Provision for Taxes	1,000,000.00		
Balance forward	4,961,465.71		
	Frs.20,213,456.71		Frs.20,213,456.71

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

THE ALUMINIUM ISSUE

A number of factors contributed to the dullness of markets yesterday. The trouble in the coalfields, the weakness of the exchanges, particularly the New York and Paris rates, and foreign political news had a weakening effect upon sentiment, and in these circumstances a little forced liquidation of no real consequence had a disproportionate effect upon prices of the shares affected. The value of the pound sterling in terms of the principal foreign currencies is lower, appreciably so in most cases, than it was a year ago, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	Par	Dec. 3, 1930	Dec. 3, 1929
New York	4·8666	4·851/32	4·88 1/16
Montreal	4.8666	4.85 3/8	4·93 1/4
Paris	124·21	123·56	123·89
Brussels	35·00	34·81 1/2	34·87
Milan	92·46	92·65	93·20
Switzerland	25.2215	25·06 3/8	25·11 1/2
Amsterdam	12·107	12·06 1/2	12·08 3/8
Madrid	25·2215	43·25	35·10
Berlin	20·43	20·36 1/8	20·37 1/4
Stockholm	18·159	18·09 1/4	18·11 3/8
Copenhagen	18·159	18·15 3/8	18·19 1/2
Oslo	18·159	18·15 7/8	18·20 1/2
Prague	164.2527	163 29/32	164 1/2
Vienna	34·88 1/2	34·49	34·65 1/2

The only exception is the Spanish peseta. The New York rate has this week touched the lowest point of the year. The most important declines are those in the New York and Paris rates, which may be due to the incidence of international debt payments. In the absence of some other explanation the state of the exchanges indicates that money rates here are unduly low. If the present tendency continues a stiffening of the discount rate here is bound to ensue unless foreign rates are reduced. The French exchange has been particularly weak since the Oustric difficulties came to light, but yesterday it was reported that the area of financial disturbance had been circumscribed, and this was given as the reason for the Paris exchange moving in favour of sterling on balance.

Less Activity in Currencies

Since the beginning of November business in the foreign exchange market has declined considerably, presumably owing to the inactivity of international trade. This might be a cause of the weakness of the pound sterling since the demand for it tends to expand in periods of trade activity and to contract in other periods. Little satisfaction is to be derived from contemplating those exchanges which have moved in favour of this country in the past year, such as the Spanish, the Brazilian, the Argentine, and the Australian. All of these have been affected by causes which are well known—namely, political troubles, the fall in export prices, and financial difficulties, due partly to these conditions but chiefly to unsound financial policies. Clearly, these movements reflect no credit on sterling but discredit on the finances of the countries concerned. Apparently the gold producers of Australia are to be granted a bonus of £1 per ounce for 10 years from January next on production exceeding the average yield for the past two years. Of course, the producers would legitimately be entitled to a bonus representing the discount on the Australian pound, but the bonus of £1 per ounce is greater than this. On the other hand, it is by no means certain that the official discount is the real discount, for the exchange market is a regulated market and does not possess the freedom of the leading European exchanges. But any bonus which is paid in excess of the real discount on the Australian pound is a subsidy pure and simple.

The Gordon Hotels Scheme

Those holders of the Three-and-Three-Quarter per Cent., Four per Cent., and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Irredeemable Debentures of the Gordon Hotels Company who, on the ground that it involves a loss of nominal capital, are opposed to the plan for consolidating these issues into one stock bearing 6 per cent. interest and repayable by the operation of a sinking fund over a period of 45 years, appear to have overlooked two points of importance. In the first place, compensation is offered for this loss, for the increase in interest payable to the holders of the new Debenture stock, which varies from 8s. 5d. to 9s. per cent., is more than sufficient to provide the difference between the old and new values of Debenture stock over the average life of the new Debenture stock, which is 31 years. It is true that this hardly covers the case of those who purchased the stock 30 or 40 years ago at prices varying from 117½ to 120¾, and who hope that monetary conditions will return at some future time to those of 1890 to 1900. These holders, however, must be in a minority, and no scheme can provide for every hard case. Another point of importance is that the existing trust deeds are very old and somewhat peculiar in construction. According to one legal authority "there is no provision in them for securing the repayment of any capital sum in respect of the stock, nor does the amount ever mature for payment." In the event of the security becoming enforceable "the proceeds are to be applied by the trustees in investing the same, as provided in the trust deed, in paying the Debenture stockholders out of the income from such investments the interest on their stock, and in paying any surplus to the company." If the company should be wound up, "the only right of the Debenture stockholders, apart from the rights under their security, would be to prove in the winding up of the company for damages, the amount of which would be the estimated capital value of the perpetual annuity." In these circumstances the contingencies under which the par value of the existing Debenture stocks would be payable seem very remote.

The Tube Investments Meeting

In a notable speech yesterday to the shareholders of Tube Investments, Limited, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain dealt in characteristically vigorous fashion with some of the leading issues bearing upon the current state of world trade. His views on free trade and protection, the dumping of Russian goods, and the payment of Reparations will necessarily cause considerable controversy, but there were other parts of his speech that must meet with general agreement. Nobody conversant with the facts will deny the truth of his statements regarding the need for a readjustment of wages in the sheltered industries, nor the urgent call that exists for economy by the State and by the municipalities. Mr. Chamberlain rightly complained that the Government, while calling upon private undertakings to rationalize, failed to adopt that policy in the running of their Departments, suggesting that they dare not face the unpopularity that such a course would create. He also referred to the harm that has been done to business by the incompetence of some of those entrusted with management, and rightly attributed to this cause many of the failures of recent years. For this state of affairs Mr. Chamberlain has a remedy. If a company, he said, showed diminishing profits two years running, two-thirds of the directors should retire and their replacement should be left to the shareholders in general meeting. This change, he contended, would ensure no alteration in good management when the directors could satisfy the meeting that the falling off was due to no fault of their own or that, anyway, they were aware of the causes and were the directors best calculated to guide and control the company's fortunes. As a constructive suggestion for helping to modify the defenceless position in which shareholders of badly managed companies frequently find themselves the proposal might at least form the basis for discussion.

British Aluminium Debenture Issue

Underwriting is being arranged of the new Debenture issue of the British Aluminium Company, which is required in furtherance of that company's important development scheme at Lochaber, to which reference was made at the meeting on November 21. The amount is £2,500,000 in Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, which will be offered at 98½ per cent. The company's outstanding prior lien debentures and Debenture stock are being redeemed, so that the new issue will constitute a first charge on the whole undertaking. The prospectus will be published during the week-end, but the subscription list will not open until Tuesday morning. Preferential consideration is to be given to applications from the company's debenture-holders and shareholders. The prospectus will show that the stock is covered about two and a half times as to capital and three and a half times as to annual service on the basis of past earnings, without taking into account any benefit to be derived from the additional assets which the fresh capital will provide.

Three Dividend Announcements

Of yesterday's dividend announcements one of the most noteworthy was the final distribution of 4 per cent., free of tax, declared by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, making 9 per cent., free of tax, for the year ended June 30 last. For the previous year the dividend was 20 per cent., free of tax, but at the end of 1929 £560,000 of the company's undivided profits was capitalized and distributed as bonus shares. The present distribution is therefore equal to 12 3-5 per cent. on the old capital. A lower interim dividend, 3 per cent. against 3¾ per cent., is declared by the directors of the British Oxygen Company on account of the year to March 31 next. This is the company which has entered into an agreement to acquire the shares of Allen-Liversidge, Limited. Another dividend to be affected by the bad conditions in Australia is that on the £2,400,000 of capital of Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., wool, grain, and produce brokers. The board have decided not to recommend an interim dividend for the year ending March 31 next, deferring the consideration of a dividend until the figures for the whole year are available. A year ago shareholders received an interim payment of 5 per cent.

Steaua Romana Results

Net profits of Steaua Romana (British), Limited, for the 12 months ended June 30 at £103,293 show an increase of nearly 18½ per cent., but the dividend on the Ordinary capital of £2,000,000 is again 4 per cent. The Ordinary shares rank for a preferential cumulative dividend of 8 per cent., but they have not yet received a higher distribution than 4 per cent. Of the total income of £151,245 for the past year, £73,060 was derived from interest on advances. The company, the chairman of which is Lord Greenway, president of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, was formed in 1920 to take up shares representing the British participation in the controlling interest acquired by Rumanian, French, and British groups in the Steaua Romana Soc. Anon. pour l'Industrie du Pétrole, of Bucharest. It is thus a holding company At the annual meeting last December the chairman stated that a new agreement between Rumanian producers and refiners had been reached in November, 1929, and forecast better prices in Rumania's natural markets. This agreement presumably contributed to the increase in trading profits from £48,823 to £72,567 now disclosed. The production of the working company for the year increased from 737,624 metric tons to 904,828 metric tons. During the five months ended November 30 last, however, production showed a decrease of over 21 per cent. In the balance-sheet investments in the Rumanian company stand at £1,124,884, and advances to the Rumanian banking group and to the Rumanian working company at £697,277 and £477,679 respectively. The auditors' certificate is given subject to the value placed upon these items.

International Chamber of Commerce

The next congress of the International Chamber of Commerce is to be held at Washington in May, and it is likely to be attended by representative business men from many countries. In view of their presence it is thought in commercial quarters that the opportunity would be a particularly favourable one for considering the causes of trade depression, in so far as these may be due to international influences, and hopes are expressed that a useful discussion may then take place and, possibly, some helpful suggestions be made.

Flag Discrimination in Portugal

An answer in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question on Portuguese flag discrimination is hardly likely to afford much relief to those adversely affected by the practice. Sir Assheton Pownall had asked if a reply had been received from the Portuguese Government on the subject of the discrimination against British shipping, and the Foreign Secretary replied that his Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon had made repeated and strong representations to the Portuguese Government on the matter, but, he (the Foreign Secretary) regretted to say, without result. The Ambassador had made the latest of his many recommendations on November 21, and no official reply had yet been received from the Portuguese Government. Sir Assheton then urged that, in view of the fact that the matter had been "hanging on for so long," the Foreign Secretary should continue to do all possible to expedite a reply, and the answer was that as action was taken as recently as November 21, the Government was continuing to do all that was possible. The view is strongly held in shipping circles that, in view of the ineffectiveness of the representations and the long time for which this question has been dragging on, it may be necessary to reconsider the equality which Portuguese shipping enjoys with other shipping in other ports of the world, but which she denies to other shipping in her own ports. It is understood that the best means of approaching the matter is likely to be considered in the New Year by the constituents of the International Shipping Conference, who are directly concerned, and they may be expected to submit their views to the various Governments. The International Chamber of Commerce is also interested in the question, and has plainly declared its policy towards flag discrimination. It seems likely, therefore, that the constituents of that organization who are primarily concerned will also be called together to consider appropriate action.

STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT ISSUES LOWER

FALL IN JAPANESE BONDS

The stock markets yesterday were quiet, and the prevailing tendency was heavy. There was evidence that sales connected with preparations for the end of the year had begun in the gilt-edged market, and prices of both British Government stocks and of a number of recently issued high-class scrips showed a general though slight fall. In the Foreign market continued weakness was shown by the Brazilian group, and a fall also took place in Japanese bonds. South American rails remained out of favour. Movements in the commercial and industrial department were small as a whole. There was support for one or two well-known shares such as Courtaulds, Dennis Brothers, and Tate and Lyle, as well as for shares of British banks, but the majority of other changes were against holders.

There was little business yesterday in the GILT-EDGED market, and, with sellers predominating, prices weakened to a small extent. The Five per Cent. War Loan closed 1-16 lower at 102¼. Funding "Fours" fell ¼ to 94¼, the stock being sold by holders who were understood to be exchanging into similar securities giving a slightly better yield. Four per Cent. Consols showed a fall of ¼ at 92¼, and Local Loans fell ⅛ to 67¼. Other British Government stocks, together with Treasury Bonds, closed about ¼ lower. India loans also gave way to a fractional extent, and a number of recent issues moved in similar fashion. The Central Electricity scrip, for example, closed not better than the 1-16 premium, which is 5-16 below Tuesday's price. Gas Light and Coke new Debenture fell to 2¼ premium, and Cape Town, South African, and other scrips showed small declines.

The HOME RAILS market regarded the traffic returns as not unfavourable. While decreases were again shown by each of the main groups, it was noticed that coal receipts showed a small increase. The market, however, was under the influence of the rather less satisfactory reports regarding the attitude of the Scottish miners, and prices were barely steady. There were falls of ¼ in Great Western (68) and London Midland and Scottish (33). Of the London lines Metropolitan was again easier at 68½, and Underground Electric shares declined to 24s. 6d.

The FOREIGN market was noteworthy for the continued weakness of Brazilian bonds, a number of which fell from 1 to 1½ per cent., and for a rather sharp fall in Japanese bonds, which for some time have been distinctly firm, a condition which was not materially changed by the recent earthquake. Japanese "Fives" of 1907 fell 2½ to 89½, and the old "Fours" declined 1½ to 74½. Chinese bonds remained steady to firm. A fall of 2 points to 88 took place in Chilean Six per Cents of 1926. In the European group there were fractional gains in one or two German loans, but Rumanian Consolidated "Fours" were easier at 41½. Among South American railway stocks a recovery of 1½ to 42½ occurred in Antofagasta and Bolivia, but Argentine stocks remained weak, falls of a point taking place in B.A. and Pacific (57) and B.A. Western (58).

The more favourable character of the latest report published by the Steaua Romana company caused a further recovery in the shares of that oil company. In the early dealings the price rose to 6s. 7½d., closing at 6s. 6d., or 9d. higher on the day. Phœnix moved in sympathy, closing 1½d. higher at 7s. 6d., after being bid for at 7s. 9d. The rest of the OIL market was dull, small declines being shown in Royal Dutch, Shell, and Trinidad Leaseholds. The price of RUBBER was steady, and little change took place in rubber shares. In the TEA group James Finlay were a weak feature, falling 2s. to 78s. Doars hardened to 41s. 3d., and Brahmapootra changed hands up to 32 on the increased interim dividend.

RALLY IN COURTAULDS

In the INDUSTRIAL market Courtaulds were one of the few bright spots; the shares rose at one time to 2 3-32, closing 6d. higher on the day at 2 1/16. The improvement in these shares contrasted with slightly lower prices for the shares of cotton spinning and dyeing companies. United Molasses fell 6d. to 16s. 9d.; the market was waiting throughout the day for news regarding the Preference dividend, but no announcement was made up to the close of business. Turner and Newall fell further to 48s. 9d. In the Tobacco group Carreras were easier at 5 7-16 on further offerings from America, and Imperial fell 1-32 to 4 21-32. Tate and Lyle Ordinary recovered further to 35s. 1½d. Dennis Ordinary were a firm feature in the Motor group, the shares rising 1s. 6d. to 38s. P. and O. Deferred lost 6d. at 39s. 6d., but Cunard rose 1s. to 17s. Cables and Wireless stocks were easier; the Preference, after being up to 75 in the morning, closed at 73¾, or ¼ lower on balance, the "A" fell 1 to 23¼ and the "B" fell ¼ to 13. The International group showed little movement, the tendency being dull in the afternoon on small sales from New York. Brazilian Traction showed a fall of ¼ to 26¼, and small declines took place in Hydro Electric (27¼) and Columbia Graphophone (2 11-32). International Nickel were steady at 19¼. Among Store and Catering shares Aerated Bread were quoted 9d. lower at 17s. 9d. John Barker fell further to 56s. 3d., and Harrods (Buenos Aires) weakened to 13s. 9d. In the Banking group continued firmness was shown by shares of British banks, while the Australian group, on the other hand, continued heavy.

Movements in MINING shares were narrow and irregular. In the South African group small improvements took place in Crown, Geduld, General Mining, and Sub Nigel, while on the other hand Gold Fields, De Beers, Rand Mines, Randfontein Estates, and Daggafontein were easier. The Rhodesian group was dull, with individual changes small. The price of copper reacted to the extent of 23s. per ton, but Rio Tinto were comparatively steady at 31¼. Burma Corporation hardened to 9s. 3d.

AERATED BREAD COMPANY'S POSITION

BOARD ON "IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS"

A statement was issued yesterday by the chairman and directors of the Aerated Bread Company referring to a circular that has been sent out by three shareholders. This circular, according to the directors, contains "various vague and irresponsible statements" concerning the company and its business which are "misleading and untrue."

The directors continue:—"Shareholders need have no fear or apprehension as to the business of the company. The accounts for the past year will be issued this week, and will show satisfactory results and good progress. It is therefore of the utmost importance, in your own interests, that you should not sign any document or proxy in response to the circular you have received. When you see the official accounts of the company, you will be able to judge the result of the reorganization and our administration during the past year."

SOUTH SUBURBAN GAS ISSUE RESULT

The result of the tenders for the new capital recently offered by the South Suburban Gas Company shows that the total applications for the £200,000 of Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock exceeded £1,017,000. The lowest tenders accepted were at 100 per cent., which received about 69 per cent. For the £300,000 of Five per Cent. Perpetual Preference stock the total applications exceeded £1,095,000. The lowest tenders accepted were at 95¼ per cent., which received about 98 per cent.

Letters of allotment and regret will be posted on Friday next.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the meetings of the following companies appear on the pages stated:—

	PAGE
Anglo-Continental Guano Works	24
Delagoa Bay Development Corporation	25
Malaya General Company	25
Mexican Railway Company	24
Scottish Investment Trust	25
Second Anglo-Celtic Trust	24
Strand Hotels	25
Tube Investments	24

Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury under Lincoln

An Important Announcement

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, which earlier this year acquired the business and assets of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, begs to announce that the banking facilities available at each of the London Offices have been greatly enlarged as a result of the consolidation.

In particular, the services offered for the facilitation of trade with foreign countries have been elaborated and strengthened. A world-wide establishment of branches, subsidiary organisations, and correspondents provides the sound background of first-hand experience and information so vital nowadays in ministering to the needs of international business.

The policy of the Bank is conservative but progressive. It is based on cautious and proved principles of banking which have helped to make the Chase National Bank in point of resources the largest in the world to-day.

The Bank invites the enquiries of large-scale commercial and industrial undertakings interested in improving their relationships with foreign countries, particularly with America. In all matters affecting overseas transactions, the advice and services offered by the Bank will be found more than ordinarily helpful.

The Chase National Executors & Trustees Corporation Ltd., a subsidiary, of which the directors are all officers of the Bank, undertakes all the duties connected with the administration and settlement of estates, trusts, etc. A booklet giving full details of the comprehensive services offered, and of the moderate fees charged, will be sent on application to the management.

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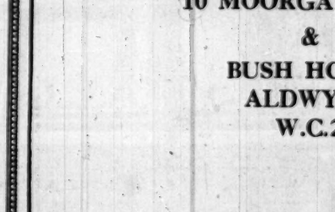

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MONEY MARKET

BANK OF ENGLAND REPAID

FALL IN PRICE OF GOLD

Loanable credits continued in abundant supply in Lombard-street yesterday, and although rates did not fall quite so low as on Tuesday borrowers were able to obtain large amounts for the night at 1 per cent. in the afternoon. In the morning the more general rate was 1½ per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being again renewed at 1½ per cent. The small amount which fell due at the Bank of England was repaid with ease. Little change occurred in discount rates, 2½ per cent. being generally quoted for three months fine bank bills. A small Continental demand was reported at 2 1-16 per cent., and home banks again bought January maturities at 2½ per cent. Demand, however, was less widespread than on Tuesday. At one time the French exchange moved sharply in favour of sterling, the rate reaching 123.58f., and the price of bar gold was accordingly lowered to 85s. 1½d. per oz. Later, however, the exchange fell back, closing at 123.56f. The New York exchange moved against London, being finally $4.85 17-32.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	2	2½	2½	2⅝—2¾	2¼—2⅝
Discount (Treasury Bills)			Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
⅝	⅝	3—3½	3¼—3½	3½—4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved adversely to sterling in the afternoon, and finished at $4.85 17/32, a decline of 1/16c. Canadian dollars were bid for, the Montreal rate closing at $4.85⅜. At one time a better demand for sterling was reported on Paris account, the rate moving to 123.58f. Later, however, it reacted and was finally 123.56f., compared with 123.54¾f. on Tuesday. The discount on forward francs was 7c. one month, and 14c. three months. Belgian currency was again bid for, the Brussels rate being finally 34.81¼b., but the Italian exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling at 92.65l. The Spanish rate was steadier, especially in the afternoon, closing 2¼c. lower at 43.25p. The premium on forward pesetas has almost run off. Swedish crowns depreciated. Among the Eastern silver exchanges the Shanghai rate was slightly higher at 1s. 6²⁹/₃₂d. Japanese yen declined ¹/₃₂d. to 2s. 0¹⁷/₃₂d. At 38½d. the Buenos Aires rate was unaltered, but the Rio exchange receded to 4¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Dec. 3	Dec. 2
New York	S to £	4.8666	4.85⅛–85⅜	4.85⅞–85⅝
Montreal	S to £	4.8666	4.85⅛–85⅜	4.85⅜–85¹¹/₁₆
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.54–123.58	123.50–123.58
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¼–82¼	34.81½–82½
Switzerland	Fr. to £	92.46	92.61–92.67	92.64–92.69
Italy	Dr. to £	92.75	25.06¼–07	25.05½–07
Holland	M. to £	12.09	3743/4–3753/4	3743/4–3753/4
Berlin	Pfg. to £	20.423	1993/4–1993/4	1993/4–1993/4
Vienna	Sch. to £	25.2215	43.13–43.33	43.00–43.35
Austria	Sch. to £		1083/4–1084/4	1083/4–1083/4
Czechoslovakia	Kr. to £	12.107	12.061–067	12.061–067
Denmark	Kr. to £	20.43	20.351/8–361/2	20.351/8–361/2
Norway	Kr. to £	34.5812	34.47–34.52	34.48–34.51
Sweden	Kr. to £	18.159	27.75–27.80	27.75–27.79
Finland	Fm. to £	27.82	1631/16–163¼	1631/16–1633/4
Poland	Zl. to £	164.9267	25.20–25.25	25.20–25.25
Roumania	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Bulgaria	Lei to £	25.2215	1.0255	1.0255
Greece	Dra. to £	574.50	574–5743/4	5743/4–5743/4
Czechoslovakia	Kr. to £	48.66	483/4–487/8	483/4–487/8
Jugo-Slavia	Dins. to £	673.650	668–673	668–673
Esthonia	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.30	18.21–18.27
Lithuania	Kr. to £	18.159	18.151/2–761/4	18.154/8–161/4
Latvia	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10–18.00¼	18.09–18.09½
Argentina	Pst. to £	97⅛	18.151/2–18.16	18.154/8–18.16
Brazil	Per rup.	18d.	97/16–97/16	97/16–97/16
Chile	Per rup.	18d.	1.3/4–1.3/4	1.3/4–1.3/4
India	Per rup.	18d.	1.3/4–1.3/32	1.3/4–1.3/32
Java	Per rup.	18d.	1.3/4–1.3/32	1.3/4–1.3/32
Shanghai	Per tael	24.58d.	2.01/16–2.01/8	2.01/16–2.01/8
Hong Kong	Per tael		1.63/4–1.63/16	1.63/4–1.63/16
Japan	Fr. to £	12.24	2.33/16–2.33/8	2.33/16–2.33/8
Java	Per rupee	12.107	12.061–07	12.061–07
Straits	Per rupee	24.66d.	2.01/16	2.01/16
Manila	Per mil.	5.80pd.	47/8–413/16	47/8–413/16
Saigon	Per mil.	47.577d.	387/8–389/16	387/16–383/4
Calcutta	Per rupee	40	39.71	39.70
Bombay	Per rupee	51d.	383/4–387/8	383/4–383/4
Egypt	Per cent.	12.166	15.72½	15.72½
Mexico	Pesos to £	15.78	10.55–10.75	10.55–10.75

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100				
—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
South Africa		95 7 6	95 0 0	94 17 6
Rhodesia		99 15 0	99 12 6	99 10 0
		99 16 3	99 13 9	99 11 3

Selling Rates			
—	Cable Transfers	3 months	4 months
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*		108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand		95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa		99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia		99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £323,398 in BAR GOLD, the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £171 in BAR GOLD and £16 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £330,111. For the week to December 3 there was a net efflux of £1,922,065, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Nov. 27—			
Bar gold	50	Bar gold	323,478
		Sovereigns	22,000
Nov. 28	Nil	Nov. 28—	
		Bar gold	363,648
		Sovereigns	7,000
Nov. 29—		Nov. 29—	
Bar gold	69	Bar gold	329,805
		Sovereigns	9,000
Dec. 1—		Dec. 1—	
Sovereigns	600,000	Bar gold	383,000
Dec. 2—		Dec. 2—	
		Bar gold	400,000
	Nil	Bar gold	347,954
		Sovereigns	6,000
Dec. 3—		Dec. 3—	
Bar gold			
Foreign gold coin	171	Bar gold	323,398
		Sovereigns	7,000
Net efflux	16		
	1,922,065		
Total	£2,522,371	Total	£2,522,371

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,743,399 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), 28,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was lowered 1d., to 85s. 1½d. per oz. Silver recovered ½d., to 16²⁹/₃₂d. per oz. for cash and 16½d. for forward delivery on a cessation of Chinese sales.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	1-2
New York	3	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2	2½	2
Berlin	5	2	2
Berlin Bank rates	5	4½	6-8
Brussels	3	2½	—
Amsterdam	3	3½	—
Rome	5	3½	1½
Madrid	5	2½	1¼

MEXICAN FINANCES

QUESTION OF EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 3

The Mexican Congress on Monday night gave President Ortiz Rubio extraordinary financial powers to continue until next August, but with the restriction that he might use them only in the employment of public funds to alleviate the economic crisis aggravated by the depreciation of silver. Gold currency in Mexico is still at a premium of about 12 per cent. over silver.

The Chamber of Deputies is expected to approve, as recommended by the Budget Committee, the Finance Minister's proposal for making available for foreign debt service in 1931 the amount contemplated by the debt agreement recently reached in New York with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

DOWNWARD TREND

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Stock Exchange acted poorly to-day, most stocks losing ground under moderate selling pressure, showing a lack of important support. Sales were returned at 1,214,000 shares.

After some irregularity at the opening the market soon became easy. Pressure developed against merchandising issues on the Montgomery Ward Company announcing that November sales declined approximately 25 per cent., compared with the same month last year. A reduction of 49,494 in the number of loaded railroad cars for the week ended November 22, together with reports of further declines in steel mill operations and scrap metal prices, also prompted realizing in railroad, steel, and public utility issues. Prospects that the next few weeks will record a continued industrial decline strengthened the belief, entertained in a number of quarters, that a current recovery is unsustainable. The market continued to fluctuate narrowly under a quiet volume of trading, but it was noticeable that attempts on the part of shorts to force out liquidation were unsuccessful. This subsequently led to the withdrawal of professional pressure. Firmness developed in a few stocks, notably Lambert Company, on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of $2. Auburn Motors on the declaration of a dividend of $1 in cash and 2 per cent. in stock, and Standard Brands on reports that increased sales were reflecting successful national advertising. But these gains failed to stimulate activity elsewhere, and fresh easiness appeared around midday on the resumption of professional selling.

There was less doing in the afternoon, but the trend continued lower, the rather unfavourable weekly steel trade reviews, coupled with President Hoover's advocacy of the abandonment of tax reduction, being an offset to the announcement by the Carnegie and Bethlehem steel companies that they had advanced prices of plates, shapes, and bars by $1 per ton, which news had already been partly discounted. Slight rallies occurred near the end on "bear" covering, but the close was easy.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 3	Dec. 2
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	$ 4.8623	$ 4.85⅞	$ 4.85½
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1	4.8623	4.85⅛	4.85½
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Seven days	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	£1	—	4.84⅝	4.84¾
Rome, cables	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.93
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Oslo, cables	100kr.	40.20	40.22¼	40.22¼
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.74
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83¼	26.83¼
Prague, cheques	100kr.	25.80	26.74	26.74
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	23.80	23.84¼	23.84¼
Berne, cables	100f.	13.90	13.94¼	13.94¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	19.37	19.37½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08¼	14.08¼
Budapest, cables	100fen.	17.49	17.49½	17.49½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.293	1.294	1.294
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.23	34.23
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.4	9.90	9.65

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $10.90 ; Middle West, spot, $10.70.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed easy at 7 to 14 points decline. Dec., 6.46c. ; Jan., 6.00c. ; March, 5.65c. ; May, 5.52c. ; July, 5.43c. 4 futures closed easy and 13 to 25 points down. Dec., 9.90c. ; Jan., 9.35c. ; March, 9.14c. ; May, 8.82c. ; July, 8.67c. ; Sept., 8.52c Sales, 39,000 bags. Cash coffee unchanged. Rio No. 7, 6¼c. ; Santos No. 4, 10¼c. to 11¼c.

The week's deliveries of Brazilian coffee amount to 191,000 bags, against 160,000 bags last week and 141,000 bags a year ago. Stocks at New York total 389,000 bags, against 392,000 bags and 293,000 bags, while the stock of Brazilian at New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore total 612,000 bags, against 545,000 bags and 352,000 bags. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee is returned at 1,029,000 bags, compared with 986,000 bags a week ago and 758,000 bags last year.

COCOA futures closed steady at 2 to 5 points advance. Dec., 5.63c. ; Jan., 5.72c. ; March, 5.93c. ; May, 6.11c. ; July, 6.28c. ; Sept., 6.47c. Sales, 15,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw futures opened steady, unchanged to 2 points lower and ruled easy afterwards owing to Wall-street selling, Cuban interests hedging, and unconfirmed rumours of dissension in the Amsterdam Conference. The close was easy and 3 to 4 points down. Dec., 1.29c. ; Jan., 1.30c. ; March, 1.38c. ; May, 1.45c. ; July, 1.52c. ; Sept., 1.59c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.27c. Sales, 27,000 tons.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was offered at 3.40c. per lb. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 58,000 tons, against 36,000 tons last year; stocks amount to 764,000 tons, against 355,000 tons a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed with a loss of 20 points at 10.40c. The futures market opened easy at 6 to 9 points decline owing to discouraging Liverpool advices and an absence of speculative support. Further declines occurred later on hedging pressure, Liverpool selling, easiness of the Stock Exchange, and a generally poor demand, the market closing barely steady at 18 to 21 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 19 points to 10.11c., and the futures market closed 17 to 21 points below previous final values. Messrs. Bennett and Co. estimate the crop at 13,553,000 bales and the quantity ginned at 12,758,000 bales.

New York Closing Range				
Futures	To-day		Prev. day	
December	—	10.31	10.31	10.50
January	—	10.41	10.41	10.62
	New Contract			
December	—	10.31	10.31	10.52
January	—	10.41	10.41	10.62
February	—	10.46	10.53	10.74
March	—	10.68	10.76	10.98
May	—	10.78	10.86	10.98
June	—	10.92	10.90	11.12
July	—	10.96	10.98	11.18
August	—	11.09	11.07	11.27
September	—	11.11	11.13	11.32
October	—	11.10	11.10	11.37
	—	11.27	11.25	11.43

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	45,000	181,000	6,104,000	5,911,000
Exports Gt. Brn.	56,000	619,000	855,000	
Exports Cont. &c.	49,000	160,000	2,695,000	2,773,000

COPPER was steady without change, electrolytic sellers asking 11.50c. per lb. for domestic spot and for export spot and Jan. delivery. National Metal Exchange prices were 5 points lower. Dec., 11.00c. ; Jan., 11.05c. ; Feb., 11.10c. TIN steady. Straits spot 10 points down at 25.75c. and Jan. delivery 7½ points lower at 25.87½c., asked. National Metal Exchange prices were 10 to 15 points lower. Dec., 25.10c. ; Jan., 25.20c. ; March, 25.40c. Sales, 11 lots. SPELTER barely steady. East St. Louis spot 2½ points lower at 4.07½c. and Jan. delivery unaltered at 4.10c. per lb. LEAD, steady. No. 2 foundry still quoted $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged for spot and Dec. at 9¼c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 9½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were unchanged for spot and Dec. at 9¼c., and for Dec.-Jan. at 10c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange prices were unchanged to 10 points lower. Dec., 9.30c. ; Jan., 9.40c. ; March, 9.70c. ; May, 9.90c. ; Sept., 10.30c. Sales, 57 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Crude, spot, 6.25 to 6.37½ ; yellow spot, 7.30 bid. Refined futures were unchanged to 5 points lower. Dec., 7.50c. ; March, 7.58c. ; May, 7.68c. ; July, 7.85c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 4¼c. ; extra, in tierces, 5c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 41½c. to 42½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 3.—TURPENTINE was steady and unaltered at 36½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—TURPENTINE was firm at 36½c. to 36¾c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.30 ; grade K, $4.50 ; grade WW, $7.15.

DULUTH, Dec. 3.—LINSEED futures closed barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. decline. Dec., 167½c. ; May, 171½c.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—WHEAT closed steady, ½c. to ¾c. up. Dec., 68¼c. ; May, 73½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—WHEAT futures closed easy, ½c. to ¾c. lower. Dec., 70¼c. ; May, 74½c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—CLOVERSEED was steady, unchanged to 5 points lower. Cash, 14.80 ; March, 13.50.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 3.—WHEAT opened firm and ½c. to 1c. higher owing to cold weather in sections of the country, the firmness of Liverpool and Buenos Aires, reports of frost damage to the Argentine crop, and talk of an increase in foreign requirements. The rise made further moderate progress early in the session on a falling off in country marketings and the president of the Wheat Pool stressing the need for a reduction in the acreage, but the appearance of selling orders from commission houses brought a downward reaction. Realizing was influenced by forecasts of warmer weather and reports that winter seeding in Europe was nearing completion. The close was easy and ½c. to ¾c. lower. Dec., 58¾c. ; May, 63½c. ; July, 65½c. OATS closed easy at ½c. to 1c. decline. Dec., 26¾c. ; May, 29¾c. ; July, 30½c. BARLEY futures easy and ½c. to ¾c. lower. Dec., 25½c. ; May, 30½c.

LINSEED was easy, 1½c. to 1c. down. Dec., 101½c. ; May, 108½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—WHEAT opened steady at a rise of ½c. to ¾c. on buying by cash houses, firm Liverpool advices, reports of light frost damage in Southern Argentina, and continued light receipts. A decline in maize caused some selling afterwards, but a reaction was checked by a renewal of "bear" covering, influenced by the firmness of Winnipeg and rumours of export buying. Renewed selling by commission houses caused another reaction in the afternoon, the close being easy at a decline of ½c. to ¾c. Old contract.—Dec., 76c. ; March, 78½c. ; May, 79½c. New.—Dec., 76½c. ; March, 78¾c. ; May, 80½c. ; July, 74½c.

MAIZE closed easy and ½c. to 1¼c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 76½c. ; March, 79½c. ; May, 81½c. New.—Dec., 76½c. ; March, 80½c. ; May, 81½c. ; July, 82½c. OATS closed easy, ½c. to ¾c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 35½c. ; March, 37½c. ; May, 38½c. New.—Dec., unquoted ; March, 37½c. ; May, 38½c. ; July, unquoted. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, barely steady, ½c. higher to ½c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 46½c. ; March, 47½c. ; May, 47½c. New.—Dec., 46½c. ; March, 47½c. ; May, 48c. ; July, 47½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 10 to 15 points higher and pork 12½ points higher to unchanged. LARD.—Dec., 9.87½ ; May, 9.97½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Jan., 11.85 ; May, 12.10 ; July, 12.25. Cash lard was unchanged at 10.22½.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	14.12½	8.25 to 8.50	8.15 to 8.35
Previous day	13.87½	8.15 to 8.30	8.00 to 8.25
Last year	11.62½	9.00 to 9.50	9.00 to 9.55
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		110,000	25,000
Previous day		122,000	44,000
Last year		151,000	30,000

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—WHEAT.—The cash market was irregular, 1½c. up to ½c. down. No. 2 red winter, 95½c. ; No. 2 amber durum unquoted ; No. 2 hard winter, 91c. ; No. 2 Manitoba, 72½c. MAIZE easy at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 94½c. f.o.b., New York. OATS barely steady, ½c. lower. White clipped, 44½c. f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at ½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 44½c. f.o.b. New York. BARLEY unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	429	565	1,809	287,662	300,983
Do., Atlantic	899	48	1,867	63,959	58,129
*Exports, ditto	80	483	657	51,899	39,739
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	713	1,090	1,947	82,384	92,861
Do., Atlantic	10	10	40	2,054	2,228
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Western	96	99	345	14,735	11,747
Receipts, Atlantic	48	114	282	9,677	8,995
*Exports, ditto	21	9	53	2,139	1,561
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	173	195	548	62,152	81,583
Do., Atlantic	24	33	70	2,088	3,464
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	18	57

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

COMPANY RESULTS

BREWERY REPORTS

S. SMITH AND SONS' (M.A.) LOWER PROFITS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Assoc. Reinsurers	Int. 5	Same	Jan. 1	—	—
British Oxygen	Int. 3	3½	Dec. 19	—	—
Chinese Engrg. and Mining	Fin. 4*	10*	—	9*	20* & cap. bon. 40
General Securities Invest.	Int. 3½	Same	Dec. 15	—	—
Kaduna Prospectors	Int. nil	5	—	—	—
Kaduna Syndicate	Int. 2½	10	Dec. 18	—	—
Singlo Tea	Int. 2½	Same	Jan. 1	—	—
Wath Main Colliery	Int. 5*	2½	—	—	—

* Tax free.

Darjeeling Consolidated Tea.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital, payable on December 22.

Metropolitan Railway Country Estates.—Dividend of 8 per cent. for the year ended October 31, carrying forward £28,211 to next year. For the previous year 6 per cent was paid with £13,659 forward.

Barnagore Jute Factory.—Interim dividend, payable on December 19, of 2½ per cent., on the Preference shares, on account of the year ending March 31, 1931. In December, 1929, an interim dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

Steel Brothers (East India merchants, &c.).—Half-yearly dividends have been declared on the Six per Cent. Cumu'ative-First Preference, the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference, and the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares, all payable on December 31.

Goldsbrough, Mort and Company.—A cablegram from the head office in Melbourne states that in view of the serious drop in the prices of all primary products in which the company is interested and of the disturbing political and financial outlook she directors have decided not to recommend payment of an interim dividend, but to defer consideration of a dividend payment until figures for the year ending March 31 next are available. A year ago an interim dividend of 5 per cent. was declared.

Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.—Numbers are announced of Seven per Cent. Bonds, which have been drawn and will be paid at par on January 1, 1931. It is also announced that the estimated earnings of the railway for the half-years ending December 31, 1930, applicable to meet interest on the bonds, will admit of the payment of £4 12s. 10d. per £100 bond, and this payment will be applied as follows :—£2 1s. 7d. in final discharge of coupon No. 95, due January 1 1918 ; £2 11s. 3d. on account of coupon No. 96, due July 1, 1918, and will be made on and after January 1, 1931, at the offices of the company in London.

UNITED TIN AREAS OF NIGERIA

The accounts of the United Tin Areas of Nigeria show a net profit of £4,624 for the year ended June 30, which reduces the debit to be carried forward to £6,164. For the year 2871½ tons of tin concentrates were recovered, which realized an average price after deducting freights, royalty, and realization charges, of £93 2s. 4d. per ton (against £131 4s. for the previous year). Meeting, December 10.

SHOWELLS BREWERY

The net profit of Showells Brewery Company for the year ended September 27 last amounted to £39,013 (against £40,053 for 1928-29). The profit brought forward was £14,502, making available £53,515. It is proposed to pay (as on January 1 a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 15 per cent., making 22½ per cent. for the year (the same), to place £5,000 (the same) to reserve account, and to carry forward £16,716. Meeting, December 17.

TIKAM BATU RUBBER

The Tikam Batu Rubber Company reports a loss for the year ended June 30 of £347 (compared with a profit of £713), against which is placed £617 brought in. The directors propose that a transfer £100 (against £900) to depreciation reserve and to carry forward the balance of £270. Last year £500 was placed to amortisation reserve and £100 was added to income-tax reserve. No dividend has yet been paid by the company, which was registered in 1919. Meeting, December 12.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS AND OWDEN

The directors of J. N. Richardson, Sons and Owden, linen manufacturers and bleachers, report that owing to severe depreciation the trading for the year to August 31 resulted in a loss of £41,426 (against a profit of £8,064 for 1928-29). After deducting £5,073 brought in a debit of £36,353 remains to be carried forward. The Preference dividend was paid last year, but nothing has been distributed on the Ordinary shares since 1926-27. Meeting, Belfast, December 12.

BROOME (SELANGOR) RUBBER

A crop of 698,760lb. was obtained by the Broome (Selangor) Rubber Plantations for the year ended June 30 (against 636,352lb. for the previous year). The average price realized was 7.70d. per lb. (against 10.56d.), and the f.o.b. cost was 4.86d. per lb. (against 4.75d.). £10,052), and £2,233 was brought forward. No dividend is recommended (against 5 per cent.), but the directors propose to transfer £1,500 (against nil) to taxation reserve and a similar amount (against £2,500) to amortisation reserve, which will leave £3,557 to be carried forward, subject to staff bonus. Meeting, December 11.

KILLINGHALL (RUBBER) DEVELOPMENT

The net profit of the Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate for the year ended June 30 amounted to £3,644 (against £11,067 for 1928-29), to which must be added £2,897 brought forward, making a total of £6,541, which it is proposed to carry forward, subject to manager's commission (approximately £90). A dividend of 15 per cent. was paid last year and £8,000 was transferred to reserve. The crop harvest amounted to 574,114lb. (against 628,219lb.). The average net price realised for that portion of the crop sold was 7.36d. per lb. (against 9.82d.) and the remainder has been included in the accounts at 3d. per lb. Meeting, December 12.

ROEBOURNE FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

A circular issued by the Roebourne Finance and Investment Company to acquaint shareholders with the present position states that the costs of producing rubber for the year ended December 31, 1929, were as high as 12.81d. per lb. The estate is now under new management, and it is stated that the cost of producing rubber during the last 10 months has averaged approximately 5.41d. per lb., showing a decline for the 10 months of approximately 7½d. per lb. During the 10 months ended October 31, 1930, the company has produced approximately 246,500lb. of rubber at an average cost on the estate of 5.41d. per lb., while the approximate average selling price was 5.01d. per lb., for the month of September the approximate cost was 3.73d. per lb.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE

The report of the South British Insurance Company for the year ended August 31 last, which was submitted at the meeting held in Auckland on October 23, states that net premiums amounted to £991,647 (against £1,051,843 for 1928-29). A surplus of £70,221 (against £90,771) is shown on the underwriting account, to which is added £140,870 (against £134,346), being the income from interest and rents, and £209,092 brought forward, making £420,782. It is proposed to repeat the allocation of £75,000 to the reserve fund, and to write £20,000 off premises (against nil), while the amount placed to sinking fund of leasehold is reduced from £482 to £300. A final dividend of 1s. 4d. is recommended (the same), making a total distribution of 2s. 8d. per share (against 2s. 7d. per share), leaving £187,980 to be carried forward.

NARBOROUGH (F.M.S.) RUBBER

The accounts of the Narborough (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates show a net profit of £9,681 for the year ended June 30 (against £25,415 for 1928-29) and £8,228 was brought forward. The directors do not recommend a dividend (against 10 per cent.), but they have transferred £12,000 to general reserve (against £6,000) and £2,000 to income-tax reserve (against nil), leaving £3,909 to be carried forward. The reserve account, standing at £34,000, is not wholly available in the proper sense of a reserve fund, as it has been mostly used for the acquisition and planting of further areas and upkeep of immature rubber. The directors have therefore taken £28,000 to write down the book value of the estate, &c., leaving the reserve at £6,000, which is practically the amount of the company's invested reserve. The rubber harvested amounted to 885,850lb. (against 1,016,493lb.), which was produced at an "all-in" cost of 4.77d. per lb. (4.35d.), and realized 7.38d. per lb. (8.8d.). Meeting, December 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND DUDLEY BREWERIES

The accounts of Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £232,150 (against £211,297 for 1928-29), which, added to £101,619 brought forward, gives an amount available for distribution of £324,769. The Preference share dividend (again 6 per cent.) absorbs £5,250. An increase from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. was made in the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, and it is now proposed to increase the final payment from 8 per cent. to 9½ per cent. and to maintain the bonus at 7½ per cent. The total distribution on the Ordinary shares is therefore 25 per cent., as against 23½ per cent. An allocation of £80,000 is again to be made to the general reserve, increasing that fund to £440,000, the benevolent fund is to receive £3,000 (unchanged), and directors' additional remuneration amounts to £9,695 (against £9,102), leaving £101,824 to be carried forward. Meeting, December 11.

CLYDESDALE (TRANSVAAL) COLLIERIES

The accounts of the Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries for the year ended June 30, which were submitted at a meeting held in Johannesburg on October 24, show a profit of £31,504 (against £20,483 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £119,230. Dividends amounting to 10 per cent. have been paid (against 8¾ per cent.), and the directors have provided £4,056 (against £3,470) to Cassel-Clydesdale (Springs) Gold Mines shares realization account. A balance of £130,543 remains to be carried forward. The combined output of the collieries was 565,927 tons (against 561,873 tons). With reference to the Cassel-Clydesdale (Springs) Gold Mines the report states that the balance of Dargaffontein Mines shares and options held at June 30, 1929, were sold during the year and realised £5,413, which, together with cash on hand, made £6,706 available for distribution. The directors of the Colleries Company declared a further special distribution of 2½ per cent.

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK

Net profits of the Italo-Belgian Bank for the year ended June 30 amounted to 20,013,273fr., to which is added 200,183fr. brought forward, making 20,213,456fr. A dividend of 12 per cent. (the same) has been paid. It is proposed to set aside 1,000,000fr. for taxation, while directors' fees absorb 2,251,991fr. The balance carried forward is 4,961,465fr. The reserve now amount to 100,000,000fr., a figure equal to the capital of the bank. The balance-sheet shows current and deposit accounts 1,023,671,772fr. (against 1,237,195,313fr.); bills payable 199,459,367fr. (against 278,054,443fr.); bankers and correspondents 1,002,720,442fr. (against 1,129,990,894fr.); and re-discounts on bills 3,551,029fr. (against 4,694,913fr.). Among the assets cash stands at 321,361,714fr. (against 370,529,176fr.); bankers 1,017,849,057fr. (against 1,015,450,787fr.); bills receivable 91,000,180fr. (against 98,228,642fr.); investments 298,073,230fr. (against 342,515,135fr.); and correspondents and current accounts at 660,258,185fr. (against 742,448,965fr.). The balance-sheet further shows deposits and sundry accounts as per contra 3,061,801,387fr. (against 2,924,450,879fr.), against which securities deposited and sundry accounts appear on the assets side at a similar figure.

ST. LOUIS BREWERIES

The accounts of the St. Louis Breweries for the year ended September 30 show a debit balance of £865, reducing the credit balance brought forward to £96,547, balance of £47,386 brought forward, and deducting the year's Preference dividends and the interim dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares, there remains £96,415 for the company controls an American company, the St. Louis Brewing Association. It is stated that the business (transacted has been confined to the ice and cold storage, the joinery and petrol piping. A small profit was shown by the ice and cold storage, but considerable loss by the joinery. The reven

COMPANY MEETINGS

TUBE INVESTMENTS, LIMITED

THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

CONTINUED STEADY PROGRESS

BENEFIT OF AGREEMENT WITH STEWARTS AND LLOYDS

FISCAL SYSTEMS AND INDUSTRY

RUSSIAN DUMPING AND GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENTS

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN ON TRADE CONDITIONS

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in Tube Investments, Limited, was held yesterday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, said:—It is with great pleasure that we meet you once again with another report of steady progress. The bad effect of the period through which we are passing did not make itself felt with us until half of our year had passed and substantial results had been realized. Since February last business has been of a depressing character, nor are the prospects of improvement very clear. However, we must not grumble, for if we can produce results such as these in a year half-good and half-bad we can look forward with good cheer to a year of normal trading conditions, or, on the other hand, we can face 12 or 18 months of present conditions without undue despondency.

AVERAGING RESULTS

I need not trouble you with any remarks on our balance-sheet or combined statement, save to draw your attention to the fact that on the latter we have separated sundry creditors, including provision for taxation, into two items—trade creditors and taxation and other reserves. This, we think, gives you a truer insight into our real position. It is not possible to gauge next year's results with any certainty, but in general terms it must be evident that we cannot, capital for capital or even possibly figure for figure, anticipate that next year will be so favourable as last, and with this in mind we have made more than our usual provision in these accounts for all sorts of things which, if they have to be found when profits are falling, may be inconvenient, but are not missed in the general profusion of a good year. In short, we have taken some steps towards averaging the results of the two years.

THE INCREASE OF CAPITAL AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

Since we met you at this time last year your share capital has been twice increased—once to provide for the taking over of the Talbot Stead Tube Company, Limited, and once to implement the agreement made with Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited. Moreover, a quite considerable amount of our cash has been invested in a business similar to our own. At it has turned out, we have met our shareholders no fewer than four times within the last 12 months—two annual meetings and two meetings to increase our capital. This seems to be rather too much of a good thing, and I must apologise to you for my share of the responsibility. The Government are partly responsible, because, as you know, to save stamp duty where, by exchange of shares, we take over 90 per cent. of the shareholding of a company, that capital has to be created specifically for the purpose named. It is impossible to create a block of such capital and use it from time to time as required.

Apart from such "exchange" capital, it is clear that we shall want an additional amount in the near future to provide for carrying out operations that do not come within the 90 per cent. category, and we propose to ask you to create a sufficient quantity to meet such ordinary requirements as are expected to arise during at least 12 months. By ordinary requirements, I mean requirements that are natural to a progressive business of our character in times like these. In other words, we are not going to propose a creation of major importance, nor have we any particular development in view that might be described as of exceptional interest. The meeting to which you will be summoned will therefore be a formality only, and your presence will not be really necessary, though let me hasten to add it will not be unwelcome, much less resented.

The additions to which I have referred have greatly increased our ability to improve the organization of the cold drawn steel tube trade of this country. The actual work of rationalization has yet to be done; the problems to be solved are both numerous and intricate and are likely to occupy our attention for several years, but it is so far satisfactory that we can report that, after years of preparation, the ground is now ready for this cultivation, so far as your company is concerned, and we intend to cultivate it.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

Before I pass on I should like to say something of what I feel of the action of five of my colleagues and Mr. Talbot, to whom we had promised our good offices in asking you to elect him to a seat on the board, in starting the rationalization at the top. It is not often that one hears of voluntary wholesale reorganization of a board brought on by its very success, and perhaps I may suggest that the action taken by the directors is only one example of the spirit which permeates our organization, and which has placed us where we are to-day.

And while we are talking of our organization may I digress and, without unduly blowing our own trumpet nor yet foolishly hiding our light under a bushel, call your attention to a remark, I think made in the financial columns of *The Times*, that our report would be welcomed as evidence that one section, at any rate, of the iron and steel industries was enjoying a prosperous time. I venture to suggest that this was to draw a false conclusion, whether of the English tube trade or, for that matter, of the European one also. My own impression is that both the British and the European tube trade have been going through a very difficult period, which has been clearly reflected in their profits, and that your company is almost unique in this trade in showing steadily improving results from 1923 onwards, and in having been able to pay an uninterrupted 10 per cent. dividend—that is to say, save for one capital bonus distribution since 1925. As a matter of fact, our tube-making operations cover only a small range of the total tube trade, and our activities extend into many other trades than that of a portion of the tube trade. It is also certainly true that our portion has not been hit so hardly by ruling conditions as that of the bulk of the trade.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS

But these factors do not entirely account for our success, for, as you know, we have during the last two or three years joined up with, or taken over, a number of businesses in the same line as ourselves, and I think 75 per cent. of them would subscribe with me in saying that their experiences previous to joining up with us could hardly be considered as the enjoyment of prosperous trade. I think, therefore, it is reasonable to look for the causes of our good luck elsewhere than in the general prosperity of the tube trade—a prosperity which has not in fact existed. Nor do I think you need go far to seek the cause. After each annual meeting my colleagues and I meet the principal members of our staff at luncheon, and I take the opportunity of thanking them most sincerely for their whole-hearted, intelligent, and indefatigable efforts during the past year. For under your working directors, and assisted by our most excellent Midland workpeople—I suppose Chesterfield is not in the Midlands, but I would include Chesterfield—it is to your staff that you owe our success. It may be difficult to make bricks without straw; it would be quite impossible to achieve the regular progress reached by us without an exceptional staff, and I congratulate you on having such a one.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

But to return to the subject of directors. We found as one result of our success that we were committed to asking for your approval of a board of 15 members, and we asked ourselves: is this number necessary for the efficient control of the business? To ask was to answer. Whereupon the whole board placed their resignations at my disposal, with an intimation that in their opinion nine directors were enough. The invidious and difficult job of accepting the resignations was left to me. I wish to thank my colleagues for this unusual act of loyalty and sacrifice—a sacrifice not so much of money but of interest and of pride, for we have all been keenly interested in building up the company, and we all feel very proud to be associated as directors in the control of this business of ours. No board could have been more helpful to their chairman than your board has been, and I can only hope that the relations and the work of the present board will be as pleasant and as productive of good as those of the old one. You owe a great deal of our success to my late colleagues, and the reasons that have prompted their resignations indicate better than any words from me the high regard in which they held the office of a director in general and of a director of your company in particular. As this reduction of our board is part of our rationalization scheme, we have thought it proper to make no exception from our usual practices, and, where necessary, we asked them to enter into the usual trade restriction agreements with the company.

THE ALLIANCE WITH STEWARTS AND LLOYDS

I have referred to the agreement made with Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, and I should like to congratulate you upon the successful termination of these negotiations. We have not entered into this alliance with any idea of an immediate increase in profits due to the elimination of competition, for comparable with our turnovers our competition was slight, but we did overlap at certain points and doubtless some benefit will accrue when this has been avoided.

But the real benefit lies in the fact that now there is no danger of contact at a few points becoming contact all along the line, with a disastrous waste of energy, capital, and profit. Not only shall we now be able to devote all our resources and all our energies to our own affairs without fear of intrusion from our potential competitor, or of having to squander them in forcing our way into their affairs on the principle of attack being the best defence, but we have the weight of all their knowledge and research at our backs whenever it may be of assistance to us.

We have converted a potential menace into a real bulwark. I am sure that you will join me in the assurance I offer Messrs. Macdiarmid and Lloyd of our pleasure in their presence with us to-day, and our hope that our new directors and new shareholders will have a very long, very happy, and, may I add, very fruitful association with us.

As you know, we have promised £15,000 to the Birmingham Hospitals Centre Appeal Fund. If we are to get good results we must have good material, and the first material to study is our human material. Good health is the greatest of all gifts, and we should be short-sighted not to make this effort to help to maintain, or restore, the health of our workpeople.

TRADE AND TARIFFS

If we knew what caused bad trade we might be in a position to suggest cures with some confidence in their efficacy, but in fact I cannot see that anyone really knows what we have to thank for the present disastrous condition of the world. I suppose that the great destruction of wealth in the War is the *fons et origo* of our present ills, and that the re-creation of this reservoir of wealth, which tended to level over the usual ups and downs of trade, has been greatly impeded, first, by the sudden and great development in the art of production whereby both the actual quantity of goods and commodities and the amount produced from a given supply of labour have both increased greatly beyond the power of consumption to keep pace with them; and, secondly, the power of consumption has been, as always, hindered and made difficult by tariff barriers, and just when the freest interchange was desirable the world has had to struggle against the highest tariffs in its history. Thirdly, I believe that the return to the gold standard, and the retention by America and France of such large amounts of gold, has by freezing credit added to the general difficulties of recovery, though I am not clear about this. Why France has not suffered in company with everyone else I am quite unable to understand. Is it that that country's wealth, such as it is, is more evenly distributed, and that the whole nation is content to exist on a much lower scale of comfort than the rest of the world?

THE POSITION IN ENGLAND

You might fairly expect, if this is a correct reading of the main causes of bad trade and slow recovery, that, other things being equal, England's depression would be less and her recovery quicker than that of other countries by reason of her having no tariff, and, as to this I should remark I do not know that it is not less, nor that recovery will not be quicker. Certainly our depression, if we may judge by the steps thought necessary to check it, is not so great as that of Germany.

Neither the overrun of temporary excess of production nor the lag of consumption are, to my mind, within the power of Governments to control. The laws of economics are above, and greater than, those of parliaments, and time alone will right the present trouble. Where so much is assumption, and so little definite knowledge, it seems foolish to promise a cure, and wiser to suggest palliatives.

POLITICIANS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

It was, therefore, to my mind idiotic of the Liberals to assert, and go on asserting, that they could conquer unemployment, and very shortsighted of the Labour Party to claim that they were the only ones who had schemes in their pockets that could set all things right. I thought Mr. Baldwin, who said "Safety first," was the only honest man, and I thought that a good cry. Now, when even the average voter begins to realize that Mr. Baldwin was right and that "Safety first," if not at that moment a good election cry, was at least a correct trade cry, he has dropped it, and substituted for it one that claims to be the only cure. There is to be no more "Safety first," but a complete change in our fiscal system—go to bed free trade and wake up protection. I am sorry, and I will tell you why—sorry, not as a free-trader, which I am, not as a protectionist, as most of my colleagues and you are—(laughter)—but as a manufacturer, an occupation in which your, and my, interests are alike. It is not because I think that under protection this business of ours will be less prosperous than it has been, because I flatter myself that our management is sufficiently energetic, able, and far-seeing to produce decent results under free trade or protection.

"SAFETY FIRST" POLICY

I believe protection is less well adapted for the needs of the country than free trade, very much less so far as people living, for instance, on a pension or a dole are concerned—less for the agriculturists and, on the whole, less even for industrialists, but of course many will benefit, and I hope we should be among the lucky ones; but what trade needs now is steady application and no alarums and excursions. It wants "safety first."

You will not have forgotten what injury was said to be caused to the trades protected by the McKenna and safeguarding duties due to the uncertainty as to whether the duties were coming off or not. If that uncertainty caused a setback to those trades, what do you think will be the greatness of the setback caused by the knowledge that until the next election is decided our whole fiscal system is in the melting pot, and that on its outcome the issue of free trade or protection rests? How can anyone decide how best to shape their policy until this is settled, and how much greater will be the disturbance if, the Conservatives having won, we are waiting, each of us, to know what the provisional duty is going to be on our particular line?

TARIFF UNCERTAINTIES

Yet, again, it will pass the wit of man to draw up a provisional tariff that will protect every one equally. Some, possibly the majority, will be fairly treated; some will be grossly benefited, and some monstrously injured. It has taken years to adjust other countries' tariffs to be reasonably fair to all. Are we to succeed in doing in a month what other people have barely done in a generation? I suggest to you that it is a safe prophecy that the first result of the introduction of universal protection in this country will be to throw our trade into a state of chaos, and that only when trade is in flourishing condition would it be sane to start so great an adventure. To try such a change is at the best of times "to swap horses while crossing a stream" of troubles. To try it now is to swap horses while crossing a flooded torrent of them.

PROTECTION DIFFICULTIES

But, again, I have told you that our plans for the next few years are to get to work on rationalization. It is easy to say rationalize, but it is not easy to do it. It requires a good deal of imagination, of patience, of sympathy, of firmness, and of detailed work and calculation. It will take all and more time than can be spared from the daily running of the business. If we are to start protection, how much of our time do you think will have to be given to investigation of the duty proper to this business and to the proving to other people of the correctness of our conclusions, and how much to similar considerations applying to those from whom we purchase raw material and those to whom we sell our products?

How many committees will be formed? How many hours, days, weeks, consumed in investigations, arguments, bargaining, and pleading? Our existence itself will depend on the amount of protection we get compared with that gained by other trades. We are all of us more or less faced with rationalization.

I am sorry to think that we may have to deal with two such knotty problems as rationalization and protection at the same time. That is not my conception of a peaceful life.

Have I nothing better to suggest, then, you may ask, in face of this terrible unemployment than to sit with folded hands waiting for time, the leaden footed, to cure our ills? Well, I submit that would be a rather unfair question to put to me.

PROPOSALS FOR LESSENING UNEMPLOYMENT

I have been re-reading my speeches to you since I first had the pleasure of addressing you, in 1920, and I see that during that time I have suggested no fewer than five ways of lessening unemployment. The trouble is that no one has paid the slightest attention to four-fifths of my suggestions. (Laughter.) The proposals were unpalatable, reform generally is, but the way of the transgressor is hard. We have outraged nearly every canon of economic stability, and if we want to get back to where we started we have got to swallow some nasty physic. First, I find that a hint of the desirability of rationalization appeared in my remarks of 1925. As every one is agreed that this should improve our efficiency, and enable us to compete on more equal terms with our competitors, I need do no more than note it as the one-fifth in which I find myself in the same camp as every one else. Second, indemnities and war debts. I made suggestions as to these in 1920, 1921, and 1923.

DUMPING COMPETITION

There is one cry in the industrial world that, I confess, strikes an echoing chord in my breast, and that is the cry against dumping, and the demand that goods should not be imported from abroad at less than the price at which they are sold in the country of origin. Mind you, I do not think it would be a good thing for the country as a whole to stop dumping, but I confess it is very hard on the individual who suddenly finds himself the victim of genuine dumping competition, and, though knowing dumping is for the country's good, I realize I am not logical, yet I think I would vote in favour of its prohibition.

But you, I expect, are much more stirred up about dumping than I am. I am probably wronging you by little in assuming that 95 per cent. of you here in this room are indignant at the present so-called dumping of Russian products in this country. Personally, I do not know that anything has happened that might not be expected of a firm that, for any reason having retired for some years from a market, is desirous of re-entering it, and finds others in possession who naturally do not encourage the idea. A certain amount of warfare takes place, much to the joy of buyers. A good deal of disparagement is bandied between the rival suppliers. After a while matters quieten down, and sellers agree that perhaps it is better to come to terms and join hands in getting the best out of the unfortunate buyer, a performance we have witnessed over and over again.

RUSSIAN GOODS AND GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENTS

It seems to me that if Russia wishes to sell us wheat at lower prices than the Argentine, it is not for us to grumble. But let that pass. Let us assume for a moment that Russia is selling us goods at 20 per cent. below their real value, causing unemployment among our own workers and unfair competition to our Dominions and old suppliers. Attribute, if you will, the further sinister design of thereby fostering Bolshevism in this country. That is not an exaggerated portrayal of our view, is it? Well, if Russia is doing all that by selling 20 per cent. below proper value will you tell me why you insist on Germany giving us immense quantities of goods every year for nothing at all? You protest at being unable to stop Russia injuring you, and at the same time you are compelling an unwilling Germany to injure you at five times the rate. What a farce!

As a matter of fact, your insistence on the payment of reparations is a cause of unemployment here. If it were not for reparations payment these same goods, or their equivalent, would be sent here not as a gift but in exchange for something we should have to make, and on which we should have, therefore, to employ labour.

INDEMNITIES AND LABOUR POSITION

Until there is no surplus labour here the cancellation of indemnities will help, and not hinder, our labour position. You may say you do not care if the indemnity does hurt us, it hurts Germany more, and that is enough for you. Of course, you really do not think this, but I wish to point out that is what you would have to think if you were logical; but I have a further question to put to you. What about repayment of War loans by our Allies? This is having precisely the same effect on our employment as Germany's payment of indemnities—five times my assumed rate of injury caused by Russian dumping.

Do you console yourselves for this that it is worse for our allies than for you? And what of loans to the Dominions? Again, I say their repayment is causing us five times the unemployment caused by Russian dumping. Are they insisting on repayment, or is it you? By cancelling the repayment *pro tem.* you would earn their lasting gratitude. Perhaps that is overstating it—let us say 10 years of gratitude—whereas if you wait much longer you will still have to come to it, and, instead of it being a noble and generous gesture, it will be recognized for what it really is—a last minute renunciation extracted by nothing but self interest.

Thirdly, I have from 1920 suggested to you the benefit that would ensue from real economy. Every Government pays lip service to economy, but I do not suppose there is a person in this room who at heart believes any of our Governments have started to economize in the running of their departments, as we understand the term, and as we enforce it in our own businesses when necessity arises. It is all very well for Governments to say "rationalize." We are doing it. Some of us started doing it before the Government even thought of it. We do not claim particular merit for this; it was our business to think of it first, and it is not to the credit of any trade that it should require the Government to call its attention to the benefits it might get by rationalization.

NEED FOR GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

Now, what I am complaining of is not that the Government urge us along this path, but that they do not enter on it themselves. What have they done to rationalize their own stupendous activities? They do not rationalize their departments; they multiply them. And what about economy of capital expenditure? I do not doubt that a perfectly good case could be made out for every expenditure that has been made, but listening to good cases does not make for economy.

Take the latest one—a subsidy to grand opera. Only a trifle, and spent in an altogether worthy cause, but I say we cannot afford to-day to spend money like this, however worthy the cause. Believe me, we shall know soon enough when economy is really practised by a Government. The papers will be full of bowls of indignation, of protests, and of appeals for mercy. When every one appears to have a grievance against it, and when it appears certain that an appeal to the electorate would result in its political extinction, then, and not until then, shall we know a Government is practising economy.

Are we so lacking in grit that a Government dare not face this unpopularity, dare not hope that the body of the nation would rise to its support. Is economy, or rationalization, a physic that can only be taken by individuals and by limited companies? Cannot Governments and municipalities also swallow the nauseous draught? (Hear, hear.)

WAGES IN SHELTERED TRADES

Fourthly, I have suggested that a recovery in trade would be helped by those in the sheltered occupations bearing their share in accepting the lower standard of living that their comrades, in most of the other occupations of life, have accepted as being a necessary step towards trade recovery. There may be cases where unsheltered wages are too high, but I am not one of those who think that the panacea to meet foreign competition is a further lowering of the wages of workmen in all competitive trades, but there is need for very close inquiry into the remuneration and conditions of service in the sheltered employments, and here there has not been any real effort to deal with the position.

The cost of living is now less than 160 as compared with the pre-War 100, yet wages paid to those who enjoy sheltered employment remain at a level which, fixed on a much higher index figure, is now quite out of proportion with reality. I hope we shall never resort to the pre-War standard of living, but the margin between that and the drop in the living cost since the wages of sheltered employment were fixed is more than the country can at the moment carry, and it must be clear to all manufacturers that we can say good-bye to all hopes of reduced taxation until the "powers that be" recognize that it is their duty to the taxpayer, and ratepayer, of whose purses they are the guardian, to see that the administration of social services and the running of the sheltered industries are performed with the same efficiency that they themselves are requiring from manufacturers who have to stand up against world-wide competition, and who are not able to make both ends meet by clapping something on the income-tax or the rates, as the case may be.

To our workpeople I would point out that this overspending and extravagance is delaying their own return to a high standard of living, and by voting for representatives who uphold the rates of sheltered employment pay ruling at present, and who champion the idea of the more we spend the greater the working man's benefit, they are doing a great disservice to themselves and eventually to every worker in the country.

COMPANY MANAGEMENT

Fifthly, I have suggested, and none of you will contradict me, that a great deal of the inability of our businesses to hold their own to-day, a great many of the failures and reconstructions of which we have been witnesses, all of them causing great dislocation of employment, have been due to sheer bad management, to the commission or omissions of men who have been proved by the results to be wholly unsuitable to be left in charge of a big business.

Unfortunately their failure does not hurt only themselves. Workers and shareholders are the unfortunate sufferers. By their incompetence the country is injured. Here again I have suggested a remedy. If a company showed diminishing profits two years running, two-thirds of the directors should by law retire, and their replacement should be left to the shareholders in general meeting. By a three-quarter majority of those present in person or by proxy it should be lawful to reinstate the retiring members. This would ensure no alteration in good management when the directors could satisfy the meeting that the falling-off was due to no fault of their own, or that, anyway, they were aware of the causes and were the directors best calculated to guide and control the company's fortunes. As it is, the rot has always gone too far before the shareholders can do anything to stop it.

The motion was seconded by Mr. JAMES ROLLASON and agreed to.

MEXICAN RAILWAY

CURRENT HALF-YEAR'S FALLING RECEIPTS

MR. VINCENT YORKE'S STATEMENT

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. VINCENT W. YORKE, who presided, said that he had not much of an encouraging nature to tell the shareholders. The times which the world was now going through, while bad for all classes of business, had been particularly so for foreign railways. The gross receipts for the half-year under review were quite satisfactory, averaging as they did over $36,000 per diem, and the tonnage carried was greater than for many half-years.

The increase in expenses, amounting to $440,000, was a regrettable feature in the accounts, but it included items in respect of the strike and the accident at Potrero amounting to $130,000 which ought not to recur. The resulting net revenue of $84,000 was less than what he led the shareholders to expect at the last meeting. Both gross and net earnings fell off considerably for the last two months of the half-year. There had to be deducted some £18,000 for loss on remittances and Mexican income-tax, and the balance remaining was insufficient by some £8,000 to meet the debenture interest for the half-year.

FINANCIAL POSITION

On the other hand, the company's financial position at July 1 and now was comparatively strong, and they could easily have made another payment of 10 per cent. to the "A" Certificate holders, as they had done for the last four half-years. They were sorry to have broken the continuity of those payments, but, in view of their falling receipts during the current half-year and the gloomy outlook for business generally all over the world, they had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it was wiser to conserve their resources and not to reduce these liabilities further for the present.

As regarded the current half-year their results could only be described as very unsatisfactory. Gross traffics for the first three months had decreased by $100,000 and expenses had increased by $170,000, and the ratio of operating expenses had reached the high figure of 95 per cent. The wave of business depression was now affecting all the industries of the country and there were no definite signs of any recovery. At the same time, their expenses had been more adversely affected by the new conditions as to labour imposed upon them by the strike of December last than was at first anticipated, and he feared that it might be difficult to reduce them at all commensurately with the diminution in gross receipts.

A country like Mexico which depended for its living on the production of oil, silver, copper and lead must suffer severely when the prices of most of these commodities had fallen to almost unprecedented levels. Agriculture and the cotton industry were suffering for the same reason. The question of exchange was being vigorously taken in hand by the monetary authorities. It was a matter for real congratulation that Mexico had preserved complete political tranquillity during the current year, and he hoped that this might indicate that Mexican politics had passed into a new phase.

THE COMPANY'S CLAIM ON THE GOVERNMENT

Since the last meeting an important agreement had been concluded between the Minister of Finance for Mexico and the International Committee of Bankers which still awaited ratification by the Mexican Congress. This agreement was clear evidence of a genuine desire on the part of the rulers in Mexico to recognize the liabilities for their public debt. When this matter had been finally arranged it was reasonable to hope that they would turn their attention to their domestic liabilities, among which must be included the claims of the Mexican Railway. They still claimed from the Mexican Government a sum of at least £1,500,000, which was being liquidated at present at the rate of only about £2,000 a week. Even a moderate acceleration in the rate of liquidation would make a wonderful difference to the company's financial position, and they would not miss any opportunity of pressing upon the Government both the justice of their claims and the expediency in the interest of Mexican credit of those claims being equitably settled.

The report was unanimously adopted.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL GUANO WORKS, LIMITED

YEAR'S GOOD RESULTS UNDER ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

EXTENSIVE AND GROWING RAMIFICATIONS

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

THE BRITISH FARMER AND FOREIGN COMPETITION

SIR ARCHIBALD MITCHELSON ON THE FERTILIZER BUSINESS

The THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Anglo-Continental Guano Works, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Sir ARCHIBALD MITCHELSON, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. B. R. Townsend) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In accordance with our usual practice, I will ask you to be good enough to consider the accounts for the year now under review as having been read. (Agreed.)

I suppose there is no living person who has witnessed so serious a condition of trade and finance as that which has afflicted the world at large during the past 12 or 18 months. The depth of the depression and the depreciation of commodity values have been such as to create a situation of extreme gravity and difficulty.

The result of all this has been the enforcement, under pressure of circumstances, of an almost universal economy—one might say, an economy epidemic, or, as I have recently heard it described, "a buyers' strike." Excessive stocks of primary products, combined with reduced consumption, has been and still is the dominating condition, and the British farmer, upon whose activities our own particular business so largely depends, has been terribly hard pressed.

Having regard to this state of affairs, there can, I think, be no doubt that the results shown by this company during the past year have been surprisingly good and very much to be thankful for. (Hear, hear.)

The prevailing conditions have affected our stocks position, some of which have not been disposed of as freely as in normal circumstances, so that, as you will see from the balance-sheet, the stocks are heavier than at the end of the previous year.

NEED FOR CONSERVING FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The abnormal conditions referred to, together with important developments, especially in the case of some of our subsidiary interests, have made it absolutely essential that we conserve our financial resources to the utmost possible extent. As a matter of fact, in view of our extensive and growing ramifications, we could do, as can be seen from the balance-sheet, with more capital in our business, and this matter is constantly in our minds to arrange when it can be conveniently done.

Some shareholders, without intimate knowledge of the problems of this business, may question the wisdom of the developments referred to. I believe, however, that I have, on previous occasions, told you that, in view of the uncertainties of some branches of the fertilizer business, it has been our policy, as favourable opportunities present themselves, to broaden the basis of our operations so as to give the business, generally, a firmer foundation than otherwise would be the case.

Up to the present, I assure you, we have no reason to regret this policy—quite the reverse. An outstanding example of this is our controlling share-interest in the important pharmaceutical business to which I have made reference in former years. This business is an entirely separate and independent undertaking and is very prosperous. On the board of that company are several of your directors, representing your interests.

This investment has been a fruitful source of revenue to your company, contributing for some years a very substantial amount in dividend, with every prospect, I believe, of continuing to do so. (Hear, hear.)

THE SILVERTOWN WORKS

The Anglo-Continental Guano Company's works are at Silvertown, East London, and I may tell you, at this stage, that, if we had had to depend upon the profits made at these works our position would be a difficult one. We are hopeful, however, of yet doing well here.

A year ago my colleague, Mr. Stanley Holmes, was able to report to you, among other favourable points, an increased business done by our several fertilizer factories, and our managing director, in his remarks, anticipated a still further increase. At that time we experienced a certain unusually good demand for fertilizers for autumn use, and we had at Silvertown certain export orders in hand and in prospect. It only needed a normal spring trade to ensure the expected increase. Unfortunately, at most of our factories, and particularly at Silvertown, the spring demand, after opening quite well, gradually faded out and the total output for the June 30 fell very far short of the previous year. As the weeks passed it became very evident that farmers were limiting their purchases in quantity and to the cheaper grades of fertilizers. Orders for export also fell off.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

It is true that we received, in the year under review, the full benefit of the late Government's derating scheme, but that was offset at Silvertown by an advance in wages that was forced upon us in January. We were then paying a rate of wages higher than those paid by other similar concerns, and practically double the sterling equivalent paid by the principal Continental shippers of superphosphate to this country.

Nevertheless, our men demanded an increase of roughly 15 per cent., on the ground that the company had made an increased profit and was being relieved in respect of local rates to a considerable amount. They seemed unable to realize that the Anglo is very largely a "holding" company and that the increased profits were mainly due to dividends on a large part of our total capital invested quite outside the Silvertown factory and outside the fertilizer business. However, after prolonged discussion, rather than risk a stoppage at the start of the active fertilizer season, we compromised on the basis of about 7½ per cent. increase. As a consequence of all these adverse factors the trading results at Silvertown proved a serious disappointment to us all.

PROGRAMME OF IMPROVEMENTS

It is very evident that, if we are to compete in future in the superphosphate trade, the cost of production at Silvertown must be got down somehow, and, with a view to this, we have a programme of improvements which we have been following for several years as funds have permitted.

Our new stone-loading lorries has proved a great success and has enabled us to avoid delays in delivery and to give complete satisfaction to buyers using this now increasingly popular form of transport. We have also recently completed a new mechanical handling plant for rapid discharge of steamers with raw material direct from ship's hold into store. Our acid works are well equipped and produce probably as cheaply as any similar plant in the kingdom. We have plans "cut and dried" for cheapening and improving our manufacture of superphosphate and at the same time increasing our storage capacity. This scheme is only waiting for the necessary funds. We are convinced that a courageous policy in this direction is the only one for us if we are to hold our own in the superphosphate trade.

The world's production of superphosphate is increasing year by year, and its disposal presents a very difficult international problem. The International Superphosphate Association is giving anxious consideration to this subject. Superphosphate prices are bound to remain low, so that it is imperative to produce it over here at the absolute minimum cost attainable.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

I am glad to say that, although "hard put to it" last season, the subsidiary fertilizer companies which we control have contributed their quota to our funds. Each factory has been kept in good repair. The management is good, and all they need, like Silvertown, is a revival of purchasing power among farmers in order to give a still more satisfactory account of themselves from year to year.

Beyond the increase of our stocks at the end of the year, as compared with the previous year, to which I have referred, and an increase in our outside investments and loans, there is but little further in the accounts for me to comment upon. The profit for the year after all charges, including taxation and Debenture interest, was £46,691 8s. 8d. Adding the amount of £11,948 13s. 6d. brought in from the previous year, we have a credit balance of £58,640 2s. 2d.

You will observe that we have taken from the subsidiary companies only that proportion of their profits represented by the dividends they have declared, the balance of such profits being retained in their respective businesses. There was a loss in the case of only one of those companies, and this is more than covered by the aggregate of their undistributed profits.

After providing for our Preference dividend and allocating £2,250 to Debenture stock redemption sinking fund we propose to carry forward the substantial balance of £28,265 2s. 2d.

As already mentioned, in view of the abnormally difficult conditions which still prevail, and of the special developments on hand which, in due course, we believe should prove very profitable to the company, but which require a certain amount of expenditure to mature, we are impelled, for the time being, to retain in the business cash resources which otherwise would be available for distribution.

THE DIVIDEND QUESTION

In this connexion I would like to say that your directors and their friends hold a preponderating interest in the Ordinary shares of this company. It is natural, therefore, that they as well as yourselves should desire a resumption of dividends on the Ordinary capital. Last year we had practically reached a decision to pay a dividend, but on reconsideration just prior to the annual meeting of that year it was felt imprudent to do so, and subsequent events, you will admit, have proved the wisdom of that final decision. We did hope, however, that 12 months thence we should be able to recommend a distribution, and it is a matter of keen regret that, though amply sufficient has been earned to enable us to pay a dividend, the circumstances of the time compel us, against our will, though, as we are fully convinced, in the best interests of all concerned, to keep the money in hand.

PARLOUS CONDITION OF FARMING INDUSTRY

You are aware that the British farming industry, upon which we so largely depend, is in a parlous condition, due to a very large extent to the inroads of foreign competition. (Hear, hear.) Politics aside, we know that no industry can flourish if deprived of its home markets. I think you will agree when I express the urgent hope that this fact may be soon realized by the workers generally of this country who are so vitally affected. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, I would say that, given a real amelioration in the conditions of the farming industry, by whatever means brought about, your company stands to benefit in a marked degree. We are in a position of increasing power to avail ourselves of any such improvement by reason of the range of operations, not only at our own works at Silvertown, but also, and in a great measure, at those of the large number of allied companies whose capital we control.

Apart from our interest in the pharmaceutical company to which I have referred, we control something like a dozen fertilizer companies operating in the East, South, and West of England, whose results, under better trading conditions, should materially improve. In addition we hold important and very extensive interests on the Continent, which have considerable possibilities, especially with more normal conditions.

THE BOARD'S EFFORTS AND OBJECT

I need scarcely tell you that the wide ramifications of interests, both at home and abroad, which I have just described impose upon your directors an increasing responsibility and demand their very close attention, especially in the difficult circumstances of the time. (Hear, hear.) Those efforts will continue with the object of attaining that measure of prosperity and strength of position which should enable us to distribute good and regular returns on our Ordinary capital, in which you and your directors have a common interest.

In the meantime every possible economy is being effected in all departments of our various businesses. As far as your directors are concerned, for years, during the long and tedious pull we have experienced, they have substantially reduced their fees from the level to which they are entitled.

I cannot close my observations without paying a high tribute to our managing director, Mr. Martens, to whose great ability and energy this business is so largely indebted. (Hear, hear.) With him in this I associate the assistant managing director, Mr. Strong, our secretary, Mr. Townsend, the managers of our associated companies, and, indeed, the combined staffs of the entire undertaking. (Hear, hear.) In their respective spheres they have served the company with a loyalty and devotion beyond all praise. (Cheers.)

I now have much pleasure in moving: "That the report of the directors and the accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, as submitted to the meeting, be approved and adopted."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

Mr. J. STANLEY HOLMES (deputy chairman):—Ladies and gentlemen,—In view of what has happened during the past two years, not only in this country but in all countries, not only in this industry but in all industries, I think that those who are responsible for our parent company and our various subsidiary companies are to be very warmly congratulated on the results which they are able to show you in the balance-sheet which is before you. (Hear, hear.)

The one disappointment to us all is the fact that we are unable to declare an Ordinary dividend. Some of you probably share that feeling with the directors, but I am quite sure that if any of you were to change places with us and were to come on to the board you in your turn would recommend that an Ordinary dividend should not be paid this year. Naturally, however, hope springs eternal even in the minds of the directors of fertilizer companies, and we anticipate that before very long we shall have an enjoyable meeting, and shall not merely be able to pay our Preference dividend, but shall be able to resume the payment of an Ordinary dividend. (Cheers.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Mr. E. G. MARTENS (managing director):—Gentlemen,—Our chairman has already outlined to you the present conditions affecting our company, and I would like, as usual, to supplement his remarks with a few of my own.

I was encouraged last year by the good autumn demand to detect a greater feeling of confidence among farmers and to believe that something was intended to be done for them, but I am afraid I was too optimistic. I think most observers, like myself, expected the Government to take some steps to meet an undoubtedly grave agricultural crisis; but once again the farmer has had to rely entirely on his own efforts, and quite naturally in present conditions he has decided to curtail expenditure on fertilizers, the use of which promised to bring him in an extremely doubtful financial return.

The result was that at June 30 our total deliveries were down by 5 per cent. This may not sound very much, but, calculated on the output of a large factory, it means a lot; and our profits would have been much better if, instead of decreasing, we could have increased by 5 per cent.

In connexion with the International Superphosphate Association I visit a number of countries during the year and I have found that everywhere agriculture is regarded as providing the foundation of national prosperity, and where necessary is safeguarded by a tariff. Unfortunately this view does not prevail in our own country, and our farmers have been steadily forced into their present uneconomic position. It is very sad to see agriculture so neglected in our land.

TARIFFS AND PRICES

We have interests in different parts of the Continent, where economic affairs are looked at differently. Several countries, on account of severe competition from outside, have put a tariff on fertilizers because their Governments are determined to encourage home manufacture.

It is my firm belief that if a similar policy were adopted here it would prove to the bene-

(Continued at foot of next column)

fit of the British farmer. (Hear, hear.) There should be no need to advance prices under a tariff. Factories working to full capacity can produce more cheaply than if only partially employed, and it should be possible to reduce prices rather than increase them. Last season, although superphosphate prices went up on the Continent, we did not raise ours. We knew farmers were in a difficult position and we did what we could to help them.

THE OUTLOOK

The outlook for next year is not a very prosperous one. The whole world is suffering from over-production, and we have seen what disastrous effects this has had on the wholesale prices of commodities.

This country, in my humble opinion, will not get back to normal conditions until all engaged in productive industry, from top to bottom, accept a reduction in salary and wages and the cost of living is forced down to a corresponding level. Once these two results have been achieved we shall be on the right road and prosperity will return.

Once again I want to thank my colleagues for the very great help they and everyone connected with our business have given me, and I hope we shall all continue to work in the same close cooperation for a great number of years. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN having replied to some questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That the payment of the dividend on the Preference shares of the company, which has been paid and appears in the accoun

THE DELAGOA BAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

TRAMWAYS—MOTOR-OMNIBUS COMPETITION

MR. H. K. HEYLAND'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Delagoa Bay Development Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at 36-38, New Broad-street, E.C.

Mr. H. K. HEYLAND (the chairman) presided.

Mr. F. R. CUNNINGHAM, representing the Secretaries (Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Limited), having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I presume as usual that you will take the report as read. You will have seen that our recommendation is, after the usual allocations to renewals and depreciation and amortization of property accounts, to pay a dividend to the Ordinary shareholders of 3 per cent., less tax, for the year—the same as last year—and to carry forward practically the same amount as was brought in.

The balance-sheet does not appear to require any comment from me, as it discloses in its details a very similar position to that of last year; and this also applies to the profit and loss account.

TRADING CONDITIONS

Steady progress and a healthy advance have characterized our business throughout the year, with the exception of the transport by tramways and motor omnibuses, which shows a serious decline, but to this I will allude somewhat at length in a few moments.

Our general manager, Mr. Main, reports that the year 1929-30 has seen an unprecedented fall in values of the principal items of export of the Colony, such as sugar, cotton, oil seeds, hemp, &c., but that there is a hope of improvement in prices.

The trade of the Province is, however, on the whole being maintained, although there is no substantial advance shown, due to some extent no doubt to the world-wide trade depression now prevailing.

With regard to the population of Lourenço Marques, there is no doubt that it is steadily increasing, and that the construction of new dwellings and suitable residences for newcomers continues to be very active; of course, this means more grist to our mill.

POSITION OF THE TRAMWAYS UNDERTAKING

With regard to the tramways and motor-omnibuses, which is the most important matter I have to bring before you to-day, I am sure you will have pondered over the consideration mentioned in the report with reference to closing down this service.

For many years past I have found fresh ground for hope that improvement was approaching in the tramway revenue returns, but I must now admit that that hope has completely faded away. Clearly your interests have been hard hit by the acute motor-omnibus competition which has sprung up during the last two years. Part of our original traffic and the whole of our anticipated growth in passenger traffic have been taken from us, and the serious aspect of this fact is that no appreciable, if any, saving in traffic costs has been possible, so that the loss is reflected wholly in net revenue. I think that the local authorities have failed to realise the value of the tramways, and that without them the comfort and convenience of the public would be seriously impaired.

Let me now give you a few facts which have led up to the present crisis:—

First, the tramways undertaking has never been a financial success, the loss covering a period of 25 years having been about £70,000. Secondly, the working of the combined tramway and motor-omnibus system introduced in 1928 has been carried on at a loss, amounting during the year under review to over £10,000. Thirdly, there has been for the four months ended October 31 last even a further loss in comparison with the same period last year of about £1,800. Taking this figure as an average, the loss for the whole of the current year may be estimated at £15,000.

The position became so serious that one of your directors, Mr. Castleden, went out to Lourenço Marques last December in order to negotiate with the local authorities for substituting a motor-omnibus passenger service for the tramways without increase in fares, which would have been of mutual benefit to the corporation and to the travelling public. After some months of continuous negotiations, Mr. Castleden presented the board's proposal, which would have involved the corporation in a capital expenditure of about £30,000. The Municipal Council, however, rejected this proposal, and made a counter offer which was so onerous in the conditions that Mr. Castleden felt that it was useless to attempt to proceed further, and he returned to England after an absence of 5½ months. The board is quite satisfied that Mr. Castleden did everything that was possible in order to carry through the negotiations to a successful issue.

QUESTION OF CLOSING DOWN

The authorities were, I think, informed unofficially of the possibility of the tramways being shut down, but they evidently understood this as being only a threat, whereas it is in reality an economic necessity, for it is quite certain that the corporation can no longer carry this very heavy and increasing burden in working the tramways. The capital expenditure incurred under the property account in the balance-sheet on the tramways and omnibuses amounts to £110,000, which, in closing down the service and abandoning the whole undertaking, must be borne by the shareholders. Anyhow, this value, although actual, is somewhat misleading, as you will no doubt agree that the value of any industrial undertaking is not capital cost, but its earning capacity. Our recommendation to close down the tramways, for which we ask your approval, is no doubt drastic, but inevitable.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record and impressing the authorities and inhabitants of Lourenço Marques with the fact that they have obtained from the British investor over £700,000 for employment in public utility undertakings in the town. During the last 25 years the Ordinary shareholders have received the sum of only £28,077 by way of dividends, indicating that the loss in interest alone to these shareholders on their investment during that period would amount to some hundreds of thousands of pounds. I am not going to attach any blame to the authorities in this matter, but I do most earnestly plead for every consideration in years to come in the working of our various undertakings.

I have no hesitation in stating that the corporation during its whole existence has faithfully carried out its obligations and has always rendered sufficient and efficient service to the population of Lourenço Marques, for which our management and all the employees must be given very full credit.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

As Mr. Castleden has recently visited Lourenço Marques he will no doubt, in seconding the resolution, refer to the staff and organization and other interests out there, so I will confine myself to London. It gives me very great pleasure to place on record our appreciation of the efficiency and zeal of the London staff, but I should like to mention especially our very competent and energetic secretary, Mr. Cunningham. I have been intimately connected with public utility companies for just 50 years, and I do not know of any more reliable man better fitted to fill such a position than Mr. Cunningham.

I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, be and they are hereby received and adopted."

MR. CASTLEDEN'S IMPRESSIONS OF HIS VISIT

Mr. W. L. CASTLEDEN.—Gentlemen,—The chairman has, in his speech, very fully dealt with the proposal to discontinue the tramway service and our reasons for coming to such a decision. I have been advocating such a step for some months and most heartily endorse the recommendation of the chairman. My visit to Lourenço Marques in the early months of this year was the third occasion on which I had been there since 1922. In 1927 I gave you my impressions as to the progress made in the development of the port and city between that year and 1922, the date of my previous visit.

Well, gentlemen, in my opinion the progress in the three years 1927-30 was far greater than during the five years 1922-27.

A considerable extension of the wharf in the direction of Port Matolla was in course of construction to serve, in the first instance, the new fruit pre-cooling plant which has been completed since I left at a cost of £80,000; and, secondly, to afford additional space for ships calling at the port, storage tanks for handling oil in bulk are being erected at Matolla involving large capital expenditure. I was told it was £150,000. New bank buildings, new premises for the Union-Castle Company, and a new cinema with suites of offices are being erected in the centre of the town. Houses for residential purposes are being built, not only at Polana but also at the other end of the town, where it was very noticeable that the houses being built were very much superior to those for which they were being substituted. There is no doubt that the population is steadily increasing, and this is mainly responsible for the activity in the construction of new houses.

The quality of the roads is also improving and the majority of them are being treated with tar or bitumen. This applies not only to the main arteries in the towns but also to the cross-roads.

With regard to the various branches of the corporation's undertaking, I can only endorse what I told you in 1927, namely, that they are being run in an efficient manner. Of course there are troubles to be got over, but they are only to be expected when one realizes that we have been 27 years in existence. I found both Mr. Main, your general manager, and Mr. Fox, his second in command, as energetic as ever and devoted to the interests of the corporation.

To summarize the position: I saw progress in every direction, and I am satisfied that, once we can remove the losses of running the tramways, we shall be in a very different position from that in which we are to-day.

I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution "That the report and accounts be and they are hereby adopted."

LORD STANLEY'S LETTER

The CHAIRMAN:—Before putting the resolution to the meeting I should like to know if there are any questions to be asked; but in the first instance, if you will allow me, I will read a letter from Lord Stanley of Alderley, who, I regret to say, is ill and unable to attend to-day. I am sure we all wish for his speedy recovery. It is as follows:—

November 29, 1930.

To the Chairman,
Delagoa Bay Development Corporation.

My Dear Sir,

I fully expect to be able to attend the annual meeting of your company on December 3, but in case I am prevented from doing so I write, as chairman of The Henderson's Transvaal Estates Company, which has a large holding in your company, that I entirely support the policy which I understand you intend to lay before the shareholders of your company at its annual meeting.

Owing to many circumstances quite outside the control of your company, it is clear that the Electric Traction Department of your company's activities has proved for some time to be unprofitable, and I agree that it is impossible for you to continue these services under present conditions.

It cannot be fairly said that British enterprise and capital have taken a narrow view of their obligations to those whom they have undertaken to serve. The history of the past 50 years shows that, without the help of British investors, invaluable development in every part of the world would not have taken place, and Lourenço Marques is an example of the benefits that have been derived from British enterprise. At the same time, it is unreasonable to ask that companies such as yours should continue to carry on indefinitely an undertaking which has proved to be disadvantageous to its shareholders.

While, therefore, I have no doubt that your company will endeavour to give every consideration to the town and people of Lourenço Marques, and will, in the proposal you will make for handing back the franchise to the town council, do all in your power to prevent a suspension of the services, which would be inconvenient to the people of that town, I still think that you have no option but to insist that the present condition of things cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

You have, I understand, power to give notice to the municipal authorities of Lourenço Marques that it is your intention to suspend this service, and I trust that, in the giving of this notice, if you are forced into doing so, you will be able to arrive at an amicable arrangement with that authority.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

VIEWS OF LORD LUKE

LORD LUKE of PAVENHAM (trustee for the Debenture-holders:—Mr. Chairman,—I would like to support the chairman's protest as regards the treatment this company has received at the hands of Lourenço Marques, the city you have done so much for. I was in Johannesburg in 1903, and, as I believe in going to have a look at any interest I represent people on, even though I was only a trustee for Debenture-holders, I then went down to Delagoa Bay.

The authorities were very courteous and nice, as Portuguese gentlemen can be, and they had good reason to be pleased, because this company had given that town a real good water service. It was just putting in the trams. It was erecting the Capitania building. In fact, it was giving that little city public utilities that an American or European city of that size would be proud of, so it was no wonder that the authorities said we were a very fine lot of capitalists. Now, what has been the return to the company? During all those years my constituents, the First Debenture-holders, have received their interest regularly, even when the company has made losses, but you shareholders have had a very lean time. In spite of the excellent services of water and of trams, of electric light and power, that you have provided, and all the care your excellent, well-informed, and hard-working board have taken of Delagoa Bay, you have only occasionally had dividends. You had your shares cut down from 20s. to 10s., and have, therefore, only received 3 per cent. on half your capital in recent years, and the only people who are to blame for this are the authorities of the city for whom you have done so much. Instead of trying to help you, they have tried sometimes to make it difficult for you to make a living at all. If it had been an American company, or especially if it had been a German company, in the old days, Moçambique would have heard some rattle of the sabre at such treatment; but it is only an English company, the traditional supporter of Portugal since Wellington's time—England, which is so jealous of its good name for justice, especially to small nations, that it would not take real strong action to help its nationals who have laid out British capital as I have seen an American Ambassador take elsewhere.

That may have been all right before the War, when this country was so wealthy, but to-day British shareholders' capital should have full support when it is dealing fairly with a foreign city, and foreign countries should realize that it is a very great advantage to have British capital come in and develop them. If this were realized there would be less of this bad treatment to companies who have given utilities to oversea cities, which utilities the city authorities know cannot be taken away.

Though a large Debenture-holder, I am only a small shareholder, but I have thought it worth while to come here to-day to support our energetic and ever-youthful chairman and his board in trying to defend our rights at Delagoa Bay.

No questions being asked, the resolution was carried unanimously, and the dividends as recommended were approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. L. Castleden and Mr. P. Murly Gotto, were re-elected; Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell, and Co. were reappointed auditors; and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

EAGLE STAR LIFE APPOINTMENTS

Mr. N. J. Carter, F.I.A., has been appointed life manager of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, in succession to Mr. H. E. Melville, F.I.A., who has accepted the position of actuary and secretary to the National Provident Institution.

The following additional appointments have been made:—Mr. S. R. Ball, F.I.A., to be assistant life manager, and Mr. J. B. Andras, F.I.A., to be assistant actuary.

The first accounts of Naraguta Extended Areas, Limited, and of South Bukeru Areas, Limited, will be made up to December 31, 1930, and will be submitted to general meetings to be convened before April 30 next.

THE STRAND HOTEL, LIMITED

FURTHER INCREASE IN PROFITS

SUCCESS OF EXTENSION OPERATIONS

TELEPHONE FACILITIES AND RENTAL CHARGES

THE MARBLE ARCH SITE DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR M. GLUCKSTEIN'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Strand Hotel, Limited, was held yesterday at the Trocadero Restaurant, London.

MAJOR M. GLUCKSTEIN (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. F. Joyner) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—On behalf of the board, I am pleased to welcome you to-day to the 23rd annual general meeting of the company. My colleague Mr. Maurice Salmon is abroad on business and is therefore unable to be present.

It is gratifying to be able to show that the year's business resulted in a satisfactory increase in profit. It must be realized that concerns such as ours necessarily reflect to some extent economic conditions, and quickly mirror either trade depression or prosperity. Unfortunately the past year, I need hardly remind you, has witnessed an almost universal depression in trade, and the general public, upon whose spending power our prosperity depends, have, owing to shrinkage of income, been forced to exercise greater economy. You will appreciate, therefore, that even our business, which cannot be classed as a luxury business, has not been entirely unaffected by these grave conditions.

BALANCE AND ALLOCATIONS

At this point it would be as well to consider the figures. If you will turn to the second page of the report you will see that the balance from trading account amounts to £124,849. This sum, which includes dividends on our investments, is the balance after debiting all expenses, including bank interest, and making all necessary provisions, and is £5,408 more than last year. After adding the amount brought forward, £5,705, we have a total sum to be dealt with of £130,555.

There have already been paid the Debenture stock interest, &c., £11,360, and interim dividends on the four classes of shares, £34,600; both items being the same as last year.

Your board now propose to pay final dividends to September 30 on the Seven per Cent. and Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares at their respective rates per annum; on the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares at the rate of 19 per cent. per annum, making, with the interim payment, a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year; and on the Deferred Ordinary shares of an amount equal to that distributed on the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares. These final dividends will absorb £62,200, leaving a balance to carry forward of £22,395.

Having in mind the fact that our capital expenditure will continue to be heavy for some while to come, it is essential to adhere to a policy of conservative finance. Accordingly the board have decided not to pay out in dividends this year a greater sum than was paid last year.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning now to the balance-sheet, on the assets side you will see that the first item, leasehold and freehold properties and equipment, after deducting the contingency reserve, amounts to £1,488,516. This is practically the only item on this side of the balance-sheet which requires comment. The increase of £136,330 over last year is mainly due, as you will no doubt have already assumed, to further expenditure through the year on the Strand Palace Hotel. I will presently deal more particularly with the progress which has been made in the enlargement of that hotel. There has also been further expenditure on the site at Marble Arch.

The next three items, stock-in-trade, debtors and amounts paid in advance, and amount owing by the subsidiary company, show no appreciable variation from the corresponding figures of last year.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Investments at £114,257 is £1,096 more. Although the market value of these investments is in the aggregate not quite as high as it was a year ago, due to the general downward tendency of even first-class industrial shares, you will observe from the note that the market value is substantially in excess of the figure in the balance-sheet. I think the shareholders may congratulate themselves on the fact that these investments are in concerns which have been only moderately affected by the general depression in share values. I would add that there has been no variation in the form of these investments since last year.

Shares in subsidiary company, £15,040, is the same, and is, as you are aware, the cost of acquiring the Deferred shares of The Palace Hotel, Limited. Cash at bank and in hand, £69,398, is £902 lower than the figure last year.

DEBENTURE STOCK REDEEMED

On the liabilities side, the issued share capital remains the same at £735,000. The two items of Debenture stock together show a reduction on last year of £5,553, that amount of stock having been redeemed out of the moneys set aside during the year for the redemption of leasehold properties.

Creditors, £280,959, covers the usual trade creditors and provision for income-tax and contingencies. It shows an increase of £9,214, which is consistent with the operations of the company.

Bank loan, £265,000, is £110,000 more than the corresponding figure last year, and is solely for the purpose of capital expenditure. The depreciation account, £43,386, which, as you know, is a reserve, shows an increase of £1,822, after paying for the year's replacements of equipment.

Reserve for redemption of leasehold properties, £69,037, shows an increase of £5,553, that figure corresponding to the amount by which the Debenture stocks have been reduced during the year, as already stated.

Reserve remains the same at £150,000, the surplus profit this year being carried forward. The profit and loss account has already been considered. Lastly, there is the annual reference to the guarantee of dividends under the agreement with The Palace Hotel, Limited.

EXTENSION WORK NEARING COMPLETION

The figures having now been considered, you would, no doubt, like some information with regard to the Strand Palace Hotel extension, the work on which I am glad to say is now nearing completion. I would like to emphasize the fact that the problem that confronted us at the commencement of the scheme was a distinctly formidable one.

The normal redecoration of the original premises had for some years been postponed, so that it could be carried out simultaneously with the building of the extension. These combined operations meant that we were faced with the prospect of temporarily closing parts of the hotel from time to time, with consequent dislocation of business. A method was devised, however, whereby the work was carried out in sections, one section being completed before work on the next began. In this way the interference with the normal business of the hotel was reduced to a minimum.

During the past year further bedrooms have been completed, and their design and equipment afford visitors the maximum of comfort and convenience. Every bedroom in the hotel now has its own telephone, though from the company's point of view the maintenance of this service has proved costly.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATION AND RENTAL

There are in the Strand Palace Hotel nearly 1,000 extensions, and in the ordinary way of commercial usage one would expect, for such a large installation, some concession in the matter of rental. But such is not the case. We pay the same annual rental for these extensions as 1,000 single subscribers would pay, notwithstanding the fact that the whole installation is concentrated in one compact building, thus reducing to a minimum the initial outlay and the maintenance costs.

Then, again, the Telephone Service insists upon a permanent deposit of a sum equal to two-thirds of the quarterly account for call fees—in our case a substantial figure—on which deposit no interest is received, so that the more we use the telephone the more we are penalized. This reversal of the usual order of business methods is a distinct discouragement to the healthy development of the telephone habit, and is a state of affairs which would not be tolerated if there were no monopoly of the service.

Further, the charge per call is the same whether a subscriber has one call or a million. Altogether, our experience so far has compelled us seriously to consider the removal of the telephones from the bedrooms at the Strand Palace Hotel, instead of introducing them at the Regent Palace Hotel, as was intended.

POPULARITY OF THE GRILL ROOM

Reverting to the Strand Palace Hotel, I would mention that, apart from the bedrooms, a great amount of work has been done during the year in other sections of the hotel. The grill room, which has been enlarged and decorated in an attractive style, already gives promise of being the most popular grill room in London.

New hairdressing saloons have been open to the public since the end of our financial year. These saloons reach perfection in hygiene and equipment, and embody many features illustrating the link between science and modern hairdressing. The charges are extremely moderate, in keeping with our policy of giving the best service at the most reasonable price.

Other items of interest might be mentioned, but I think I have said sufficient to enable those of you who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the new Strand Palace Hotel to form some idea of the extent to which it has been modernized. We are confident that ultimately the expenditure incurred will be justified by commensurate earnings. (Hear, hear.)

In the special circumstances, I have commented rather fully on the Strand Palace Hotel, but it goes almost without saying that the Regent Palace Hotel continues to do satisfactory business. These two hotels now rank, so far as accommodation is concerned, as the largest in Europe, a fact of which you may justly be proud.

MARBLE ARCH SCHEME

Some of you will remember that from time to time there have been references at these meetings to the hotel site opposite the Marble Arch which the company acquired in 1921. The last occasion on which it was mentioned was at the meeting in 1925, when I informed you that the development could not take place until 1930. You will perhaps have noticed that a beginning has been made with this work; the site has been cleared, and a new structure is being erected.

It may be of interest if I say something about the form of this development. The original intention was to erect on this site an hotel with restaurant amenities, and J. Lyons and Co., Limited, the owners of the next block eastwards, were to erect on their site a large Corner House. Further consideration and discussion with our colleagues of Lyons has led to a combination of these two schemes. It is obvious that two establishments of that nature might have led to complications, possibly detrimental to both businesses, and we have decided to pool our resources and form a separate company, providing the capital equally between the two parent companies, and to run the two businesses together on the hotel site.

TRADE BOARD ACTS AND CATERING INDUSTRY

I would now like to refer for a moment to another subject. One would have thought that the present time, with industry so depressed and unemployment so rife, was most inopportune for the introduction of any measure likely to create difficulties for such concerns as are able to maintain their volume of business and provide regular employment.

The Minister of Labour, however, has given notice of her intention to apply the Trade Board Acts to the catering industry, which already suffers from many tiresome restrictions, and would, if the Order be persisted in, be further harassed in its activities. The projected Order in its present form would be impracticable in its operation; in our case it would apply to some departments and not to others, inevitably leading to friction and discontent among employees.

As regards our own staff, I may claim that they have always been suitably remunerated, and it is extremely doubtful whether such a Board would be in their best interests. Experience has shown that a minimum wage fixed by State regulations tends to become a maximum wage, and it is conceivable that in some instances wages under a Board would be less than those at present received. Another equally important objection to the proposed Order is that it would operate inequitably as between competing classes of the industry, for it contemplates the exclusion of the class of hotel which supplies food and drink wholly or mainly to its own residents.

APPRECIATION OF STAFF'S SERVICES

In conclusion, I should like to express our thanks to all members of the staff for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year. We should like them to know that we appreciate the services they have rendered, and which have contributed to the success which has been attained. The shareholders, I am sure, will wish to associate themselves with this expression of thanks. (Hear, hear.)

I will now move the adoption of the report and accounts, and after the motion has been seconded I shall, before putting it to the meeting, be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. S. TONKIN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. Julius Salmon, was unanimously re-elected, and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, Dec. 3.—At the wool sale held here to-day, 10,359 bales were offered, of which 9,424 were sold; wool sold privately totalled 720 bales. There was a good selection. The market was equal to the week's best rates, competition being general for wools showing fine spinning quality at very firm prices. Top-making sorts were in good demand, but competition for faulty sorts was disappointing. Greasy merino made up to 20½d., comeback 12d., and crossbred 10½d.

WELLINGTON, Dec. 3.—At the Napier wool sale freer Bradford bidding had a hardening effect on prices, which were slightly higher than those obtained at the recent Auckland sale, but this was partly due to the better quality of the selection. Bradford and the Continent competed keenly for crossbred lines; pieces also drew spirited competition. The top prices were 7½d. for a line of Romney cross, and 7½d. for first-grade crossbred. Germany bought nearly all the pieces.—*Reuter.*

MELBOURNE, Dec. 3.—At the wool sale held here to-day 10,300 bales were offered. There was a good general selection, including some very attractive clips. Competition was keen for superior merino at full recent rates but other wools were weaker. The top price realized was 16½d.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1/32d. to 4 31/32d. The COFFEE market closed easier, with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 150 reis lower at 118775. Receipts were 13,000 bags, making 1,447,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,367,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the United States, while 12,000 bags were shipped to Europe and 3,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 248,000 bags, against 302,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts totalled 54,000 bags, which makes 4,945,000 bags for the season to date, against 3,851,000 bags a year ago. No clearances were reported. The stock has been adjusted, and is now estimated at 1,177,000 bags, which compares with 1,029,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 3.—The market commenced steady at a partial rise of ¼, further improved during the day, and closed firm at a net gain of ¼ to ½. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 29¼ (previous, 29); May, 28½ (28); July, 27¼ (27¼); Sept., 27½ (27). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

THE SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY

SATISFACTORY REVENUE ACCOUNT

STRONG CAPITAL POSITION

MR. CARLYLE GIFFORD ON THE FALL IN PRICES

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Investment Trust Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday in Edinburgh.

Mr. T. J. CARLYLE GIFFORD, W.S., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—I presume that, as usual, I may take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

I am sure that it is with much regret that you have observed that Mr. Bowhill has decided to retire from the chairmanship of this company. I am glad that he is willing to continue as a director. He has been a member of the board for 27 years, and I see that when he joined it the company was paying a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the undivided Deferred stock, so that he can look back with satisfaction on the work he has done for the company up to this time. We, his colleagues, will continue to reap the benefit of his ripe experience.

WAR AND POST-WAR CONDITIONS

The year which we have just completed has probably been as unfavourable for industry, commerce, and investment as any that has been experienced during this generation. A great war is, of course, a disaster to the world, but it acts as a stimulus to many industries, and the disastrous effect is only felt in the years which follow the declaration of peace. There is always a tendency for the purchasing power of the currencies of the belligerents to fall, and when, as in the late War, the belligerents comprise the bulk of the whole world, the depreciation of currencies—or in other words the rise in prices—affects all commodities. During the period when that rise is going on the world strives to adjust itself, wages rise, the rentier class has to content itself with a lower standard of living, and industrialists find the earning of profits so easy that efficiency is reduced. The position might not be so bad if it were possible to stabilize on the new basis, but when, after the peak of the change has been reached, the downward process commences, the whole basis of industry and commerce is undermined. As prices fall it becomes impossible to earn profits; the proportion of the product of industry taken by those in receipt of wages and salaries becomes too high, with the result that dismissals become unavoidable if the employing concerns are to avoid heavy losses. Naturally there is a stiff resistance to the reduction of wages. During the last 12 months or so we have seen these conditions in operation to a degree that has never before been known in our time, and the resulting situation has been one with which it has been quite impossible for those in control of large businesses to cope so as to avoid reduction or disappearance of profits.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

We as an investment company cannot expect to escape the natural outcome of these conditions. So far as our revenue is concerned there is a marked lag or delay. During the past year, when the fall in prices has been going on rapidly and manufacturers must have been losing on their stocks in hand, we have, as a rule, been drawing dividends from the previous year's operations, with the result that we have again a very satisfactory revenue account to place before you, with which I shall deal in a moment. On the other hand, investors have not been slow to appreciate the effect of the great fall in commodity prices, and capital values of all investments—except those of the gilt-edged class—have reflected the widespread loss of confidence.

On the revenue side you will see that our gross income has risen by about £23,000, mainly due to the issue of Debenture stock made in the previous year. After deducting expenses and income-tax, there remains £166,000 to meet the Debenture interest of £54,000, a reassuring position for the holders of our Debentures, which obviously stand in the gilt-edged class. There then remains available for the Preference dividends £112,000. The dividend on the Five per Cent. Preferred stock takes £29,000, and that on the Six per Cent. Preference stock, £23,000, together £52,000, so that here, too, dividends are comfortably covered. The balance available for the Ordinary shares is £68,000, equal to nearly 31 per cent., or a rise of about 4 per cent. over last year's figures. We have transferred £20,000 to the capital reserve fund to write down the cost of our investments, and we recommend a continuance of the dividend of 20 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, leaving about £1,200 to be added to the carry-forward. These results are clearly good, but you will not expect that in present circumstances the showing for the next year will be so favourable.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Turning to the capital account there has been no change during the year in the issued capital or Debenture debt of the company. There has, of course, been a marked change in the value of the investments, and you will see that after deducting the capital reserve there is a small depreciation of 2.4 per cent., or roughly £80,000 on the total value of £3,320,000. Against that there is a reserve fund of £250,000 and a carry-forward of £20,000, so that even after the unprecedented depression of the past year the capital position of the company remains strong. The investments are well spread, the number of investments held being 413, with an average investment in each of £8,055. The Debenture debt of £1,500,000 has assets of £3,200,000 to cover it, leaving £1,700,000 to cover, first, the £750,000 of Five per Cent. Preferred stock, and then the £500,000 of Preference stock.

The report was unanimously approved.

MALAYA GENERAL COMPANY

THE RUBBER SITUATION

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Malaya General Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GEORGE M. WESTLEY, who presided, said that rubber at the present moment was little more than half the price at which it stood at the time of the last meeting, and when one added to the estate cost of production, however low that might be, the items of freight, insurance, handling charges, storage, &c., it was very difficult for even the best managed and best kept estate to make both ends meet with "No. 1" rubber selling at anything like 4½d. per lb. The company's average selling price for the year, however, was 6.20d. per lb., which, with the income from their investments, enabled them to set aside £3,428 for depreciation and to carry into the balance-sheet a net profit of £12,027.

In spite of the uncertain future and the fact that so many of their neighbours were failing to pay dividends, the directors felt it to be essential that in bad times like the present shareholders should have the benefit of dividends when they have been earned and they therefore proposed to pay 5 per cent.

As market rates fell the board took all possible steps to reduce expenditure where such reduction would not jeopardize the future of the estate, and their monthly estate costs had gradually fallen to a point which enabled the manager to submit estimates for the current year on an estate basis of less than 12 cents per lb.

It was obviously unwise for growers to continue to produce more rubber than the world's requirements called for, and, after consultation with a great many other producing companies and their agents, the board had resolved to join them in an effort to keep unwanted supplies off the market. In fact they had decided to reduce the output to about 70 per cent. of the potential yield. Fortunately the company had ample funds; the reserve stood at nearly half the issued capital. Despite the present state of the market the board felt they had seen the worst, although it would be unwise to prophesy as to when the desired recovery would come about.

The report was unanimously adopted.

In order to encourage local industries the Egyptian Government is increasing the import duties, per 100 kilos, on rice from 20 to 30 piastres; on macaroni, from 40 to 60 piastres; on bananas, from 60 to 100 piastres; on pears, from 24 to 35 piastres; and on apples, from 15 to 24 piastres.—*Reuter.*

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	—	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day	To-day	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	57⅜ 58*	
88 13/16 81⅝	Do., 4%	92¼ 92⅝	-⅛
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5%	102 25/32 102 27/32	-1/32
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	100⅞ 101	
91¼ 82½	Funding Loan, 4%	94⅜ 94⅞	-⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	96½ 96¾	-⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. bds.	96⅜ 96¾	-⅛
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	81¼ 81½	-⅛
100 93	Do., 4½%	100⅜ 101*	-⅛
— —	Do., 5%	105½ 105¾	-⅛
101⅛ 97¼	Treas., 5% '23-35	102⅞ 103⅛	-⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-35	100⅞ 101⅛	-⅛
98 15/32 94⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	101⅛ 101⅜	-⅛
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅞ 101⅛	-⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	61½ 62⅝*	
68 60¼	Do., 3%	67½ 68⅜*	
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	67⅛ 67⅝	-¼
84¼ 80	Transvaal 3% '23-53	80 83*	
266 239	Bank of England	269 271	
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	85 87	
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	65¼ 64 3/4*	-¼
61¾ 50½	Do., 3%	54¾ 55¼*	-¼
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	45⅝ 46⅜*	
101⅞ 98	Do., 5%	103 103¼	
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% 50-55	86⅝ 87⅜	-¼
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 5½%	108¼ 109¼	
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty. 3%	68 69	
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	79 80*	
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼ 105¼	
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	106 107	
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69¼ 70¼	+¼
67 58⅝	Do., "A"	68 69	
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90 91	
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	75 76	
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 5% "A"	65 66*	
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	86¼ 87¼	
100⅝ 93	Do., 4½%	100½ 101½*	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91	96
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	97⅜	94*
91⅝	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94½	95
85¾	78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	85⅜	85¼*
95¼	91 1/16	Do., 3% '36-56	97⅛	97¼
82⅝	78¼	Do., 3% '29-49	85¼	85⅜*
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-63	85¼	86¼
113¼	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110½	111
104⅛	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	104½	105
85½	81⅝	N.Z., 5% '44-64	88¼	89¼
76⅛	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	79½	80*
88	83¼	N.S.W., 5% '53	74	79
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	54	59
94⅜	90⅜	Do., 4% 1933	82	87*
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	75	80
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	75	80*
104	98⅛	N.Zeal., 5% '48	102	102½*
97⅜	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98	98½
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88½	89
88⅝	84⅞	Do., 4% '40-60	89	89½*
80⅝	75	Do., 3% 1943	81¼	81⅝
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½	105
100	89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	75	80
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	61	65
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102¼	102⅝*
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	92	92½
99⅝	89	S.A.'st., 5% '45-75	76	81*
102¼	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '36-56	103	104
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% 1940	70	75
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	76	81*
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	57	62
99⅜	91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	78	83
90½	86	Do., 3½% '20-50	77	82
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	59	64*

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
87½	Arg., 4% Resolution	86

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡ Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; †††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 4s. 3d. in the pound; ‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 57½
2½% Cons., 58⅛ 7/16 7/8 8 1/16 1/8 1/16 7/16 8/16 7/16
4% Cons., 92⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 93 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 94 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 95
3½% Conversn., 81⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 82 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 83 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 84
4½% Treasury Bds., 1930-32 (A), 101 1 1
4½% Do., Rep. 1st Feb., 1934 (A), 101⅛ 3/16 1/4
4½% Do., 1932-34 (A), 101 13/16 7/8 15/16 102 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 103
5% Do., 1933-35 (A), 103 2 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 104
4% Victory Bds., Small, 96⅛ 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 97 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 98
4% War Ln., 1929-42, 100⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 101 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 102
4½% War Ln., 1925-45, 100⅛ 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 101 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 102
5% Do., 1929-47, 103⅛ 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 104
5% Do., Trans. by Deed, 102 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 103

Bk. of England, 268 9 12 13
Guaranteed 2½% Irish Ld., 62⅛ 1/4 1/2
Guaranteed 3% Irish Ld., 68½ 7/8 1 1/8
India, 2½%, 46 6 5 1/2 1/4
Do., 3%, 54½ 3/4 55 1/4 1/2
Do., 3½%, 64⅛ 1/4 1/2 3/4 65 1/4 1/2 3/4 66 1/4 1/2 3/4 67 1/4 1/2 3/4 68 1/4 1/2 3/4 69
Do., 4%, 1950-55, 80⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 81 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 82
Do., 5%, 1945-47, 89⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 90 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 91
Do., 6%, 1958-68, 104⅛ 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 105
Do., 5½%, 1937-41, 102⅞ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 103 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 104
Do., 6% Bds., 104⅜ 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 105 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 106
Local Loan, 6% Stock, 108⅝ 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 109 1/16 1/8 3/16 1/4 5/16 3/8 7/16 1/2 9/16 5/8 11/16 3/4 13/16 7/8 15/16 110
Palestine Govt., 5%, 105¼ 1/4 1/2 3/4
Sudan Govt., 5½%, Bds., 109⅛ 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 9 9
Transvaal Govt., 3%, 63, 65

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

4% Treasury Bds., 1934-6, £10 pd. (A), 99 13/16 15/16 99 2
India, 6% Bds., 1933-35, 105 1/4 1/2
Do., 5% Bds., 1935-7 (Oct., '36 ins.) (A), 103
Do. (last pat. £30 pd.) (A), 33 5/16 1/2

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

Kassala Rly., 4½% Deb., 100¼ 1/2
London Elec. Rly., 4½% Deb., 99¼ 1/4
Nth. Brit. Aluminium, 5% Deb., 100
Nth. Metro. Pr. Sta., 5% Deb., 102½ 1/2
Synthetic Ammonia, 5% Deb., 101¼ 1/4
Tata Power, 4½% Deb., 90½ 1/2

CORPORATION AND COUNTY STOCKS—GT. BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Metropolitan, 3%, 90⅝ 1 90 7/8 91
Lond. County, 3%, 68 1/2 1/4
Do., 4½% Cons., 101 100⅞ 13/16 3/4 11/16 5/8 9/16 1/2 7/16 3/8 5/16 1/4 3/16 1/8 1/16 1 1 100¾
Corpn. of Lond., 5%, 107
Ayr, 3% Stock, 57
Barnsley, 5%, 104⅛ 3/4 1/4 3/4
Belfast, 3½%, 1935, 96⅛
Do., 5%, 1945, 101¼
Birmingham, 3%, 1947, 66
Do., 5%, 55 5/8
Do., 6%, 106 6 1/4 1/2 6 6/8
Do., 5½%, 1965-7, 103⅝
Do., 5%, 105¼
Do., 4½%, 101⅞ 7/8 1
Bradford, 6%, 103¼ 3/4
Do., 5%, 1942-52, 103⅛ 1/4 1/2
Brighton, 6%, 108¼
Do., 5%, 104¾
Hanehan, 5½ 5/8 6
Do., 3½%, 73¾
Do., 5%, 102½
Burton-upon-Trent, 3%, 86½ 3/4
Cardiff, 5%, 103 3
Do., 5%, 103 3
Coventry, 3½%, 67
Croydon, 3½%, 75
Eastbourne, 3%, 100⅞ 1/4
Edinburgh, 4½%, 99⅝ 3/4
Do., 3%, 68
Essex, 3%, 108½ 9 9 9½ 9
Hull, 3½%, 100¾
Gateshead, 3%, 102½ 1/2
Glasgow, 3½%, 105¼ 1/2
Do., 4%, 104½
Hastings, 4½%, 99½
Heston and Isleworth, 3%, 93½ 4 3½
Hull, 3% (1st Ser.), 74½ 1/2 1/2
Do., 5%, 105 3/4 3/4
Ipswich, 6%, 108
Do., 5%, 105 3/4 3/4
Kent, 3%, 68¾
Leeds, 3½%, 66¼ 1/4
Leicester, 5%, 104½ 3/4 5
Lincoln, 6%, 104¾ 3/4 5 5/8
Liverpool, 6%, 101½ 3/4 7/8 2 2 1½
Do., 3½%, 1964-67, 80
Manchester, 3%, 67¼ 1/4 1/2
Middlesbrough, 6%, 106¾
Middlesex, 6%, 106¾ 3/4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6%, 106⅞ 3/4
Newport (Mon.), 5%, 1947-67, 104⅞ 7/8 15/16 7/8 11/16
Nottingham, 3% (Irred.), 66¾ 5/4 6¼ 5/4
Do., 6%, 108½ 1/2 7 6½
Do., 5%, 102½ 1/2
Oxford, 2½%, 58 7/8 3/4 7/8 6 6
Plymouth, 6%, 108½ 3/4
Portsmouth, 6%, 107¼ 1/4
Do., 5%, 104½ 1/2
Sheffield, 3%, 73½
Do., 5½% Deb., 106½ 3/4 1/2
Do., 5%, 104½ 1/2
S. Shields, 6%, 105½ 3/4 1/2
Stoke-on-Trent, 5%, 1941-51, 102¾
Swansea, 3%, 72
Do., 5%, 102¾
West Ham, 5%, 102¾ 1/4 1/4 3/4
Wolverhampton, 6%, 106½ 3/4

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Norwich, 5%, 103¾
Southampton, 6%, 114 14 15 15

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

London, 5% Bds. Housing (Cash and Conversion Ins.), 1940
Ayr, 3%, 1947-57 "A" (Oct., '30 Ins.) (ins. 101, £26 pd.), 29½
Belfast, 3%, 1930-55, 65
Hertfordshire, 4½%, 1955-65, 99⅜ 3/4 3/4

PUBLIC BOARDS, &c., GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Ayrshire Electricity, 4½% Deb., 100¼ 1/4 1/2
Metrop. Water, "B," 3% Stock, 69⅛ 1/4 5/16
Do., 5½%, "C" (Cons.), 103¼ 3/4 1/4
P. Ld., 4% Deb., 90
Do., 5%, 105 5 1/4
Rhymney Valley Sewerage, 5%, 97¼ 1/4 1/4

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Cent. Electricity, 4½%, 85¼ 3/4 6 6 5/8
Do., 5% 101⅝ 3/4 7/8 2 2 2

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SUGAR FUTURES EASIER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 3.—WHEAT.—With rather better closing advices from North and South America, the market ruled steady. La Plata was occasionally harder to buy, otherwise there was very little change in quotations. To outports a cargo of 6,900 tons New Australian, per Trocbertseri, early Dec. sailing, was sold at 27s. 3d. Pacific white, Dec. and Jan., nominally 27s. 6d., and Australian, on the way, loading loaded, and for shipment up to Jan., was offered at 27s. 6d.; white Kiaski, 64lb. (new), Jan.-Deb., 25s. 6d. was required. Parcels were in fair request at occasionally higher prices for La Plata. No. 4 Manitoba (Atlantic), Nov.-Dec. 15, sold at 25s. 6d. net; South Australian, per City of Bedford, due at 28s. 3d., and per City of Evansville, due Jan. 18, at 28s. 3d. To Hull, New South Wales, per Clan Mactavish, and South Australian, per City of Adelaide, made 28s. 3d., and choice white Karachi, Dec., 28s. To Liverpool, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), Dec. 15-30, sold at 25s. 9d.; and No. 3 (Vancouver), Dec., at 24s. 3d. Cleaner paid 25s. 6d. for No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), loading Dec. 12.

The wheat futures market closed firm at 6d. over yesterday's levels. No business was reported.

Per cent.	Opening values	1.15 Call values	3.15 Call values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE				
November	23 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 6
January	23 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 6
March	24 4	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 0
	LONDON GRADE				
November	22 10	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 6
January	23 1	23 3	23 3	23 3	22 9

MAIZE was rather firmer, but trading continued quiet. Late yesterday 5,200 tons La Plata, Jan. 20-Feb. 15, sold at 18s. It was reported that 5,600 tons, per Birkdale, had been sold in parcels at 17s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. to Rotterdam. For La Plata, on the way, shipping-shipped to Dec., 18s. 3d. was asked, and 18s. 3d. for Jan.-Parcels of Dec., 18s. 3d. were offered at 18s. 6d. La Plata, Dec.-Jan. sent a fair inquiry at 3d. per qr. advance. La Plata, Dec.-Jan.-Feb., sold at 17s. 7½d. and 17s. 9d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 10½d. and 18s. to 17s. 10½d. To Liverpool Northern Manitoba, sold at 18s. 6d. Balfe at 17s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan. was done in afloat per Lassell and Balfe at 17s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan. 17s. 10½d. and Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 10½d. to 18s. 1½d. Jan. at 17s. 10½d.; and Jan.-Feb. at 17s. 10½d. to 18s. 1½d. for Belgiade and per white to Baltic Channel, afloat, per Belgiade and per Pergera, Dec. 2, sailing, sold at 18s.; and Jan.-Feb. at 18s. 1½d. Hull paid 18s. 10½d. for on passage and Dec.-Jan.

BARLEY was quieter owing to the increase in the German import duties. Danubian, Jan.-Feb. was offered at 15s. 3d.; Russian, Dec. and Jan., at 14s. 3d.

OATS were easier for La Plata at 11s. 3d., Dec., and 11s. 4½d., Jan. Chilean, on passage, per Loreto, and per Hazelbrook, sold to Liverpool at 11s. 6d. and at 11s. 7½d. respectively.

IN MARK-LANE trading was fairly active. For English wheat 29s. to 30s. was asked per 504lb. Foreign wheat was steady with prices irregular. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex ship, 29s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 29s.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 9d.; (Atlantic), 28s.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 27s. 3d.; No. 3, 27s.; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), 25s. 6d.; Barusso, 61-62lb., 25s.; Australian nom., 29s. 9d.; (distapt), 28s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, 27s.; Russian, 23s. to 25s. 6d.; and landed 22s. 9d. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour was barely steady. London straights, 39s. to 39s. 6d.; and country straights, 32s. 6d. to 36s. per 280lb. Maize was firm and 3d. dearer. La Plata, landed, 20s. 6d.; ex ship, 19s. to 19s. 3d.; and No. 2 white flat Atlan. landed, 20s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley steadily held. English malting, 28s. to 38s.; English feed, 18s. to 23s.; Californian, cold, 21s. 6d.; ex ship, 30s. Oats and Chilean brewing, ex store, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb. Persian is, 2nd, 15s. 6d.; ex ship, 14s. 6d.; Russian and Danubian, 15s. 3d.; and landed, 16s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were harder to buy. English, 20s. to 22s.; new crop, 19s.; and Scotch, landed, 19s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, 16s. 3d. landed, 14s.; 15s.; Chilean white, 19s.; landed, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, 14s. 3d.; mixed feed, 13s. 6d. Russian, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.; and ex ship, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. per 320lb. Wheat feed firm; middlings, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; fine middlings, 6s. 6d.; and bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quieter and steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s. and American and Canadian rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were quiet and 3d. to 6d. per qr. dearer. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 28s. 6d.; Dec., 28s. 9d.; for Dec.-Jan. 28s. 9d.; Rosafe, 62-63lb., afloat, 23s. 3d.; for Jan.-Feb., 24s. 3d.; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 3d.; hard, Pacific, afloat, 22s. 6d.; Barusso, 63-64lb., Jan., 25s.; choice white Karachi, Jan.-Feb., 25s. 6d.; and white Pelsart, Dec., 27s. 9d. Business was restricted to No. 3 N. Manitoba, Dec. 16-31, at 25s. 3d. Spot parcels were held for 1d. per cental advance, a moderate demand only experienced. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. per qr. dearer, in sympathy with firm closing American and Canadian advices and further hardening, owing to the withdrawal of Russian wheat for shipment, small tenders against the current month, expected lighter Russian arrivals, and reports of a better c.i.f. inquiry generally. Nor'-west increased offerings caused a relapse and the market closed quiet, 2d. to 1d. per cental higher on the day for May and 300 loads. Tenders against current month, 1,000 loads, making a total of 499,054 original centals since the beginning of the month.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	Nomin'l	4 11½	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 10
March	5 2	5 2½	5 1½	5 2	5 1½	5 1
May	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 5	5 4½	5 4

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in fair demand at 9pm prices. La Plata, afloat, sold at 17s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., 17s. 10½d.; Dec.-Jan., 17s. 9d. and 17s. 10½d.; and Jan.-Feb., at 17s. 10½d. to 18s. 1½d. Sellers of La Plata afloat, 17s. 10½d.; Dec.-Jan., value 17s. 10½d.; Jan.-Feb., 18s. 1½d., sellers; Feb.-March, 18s. 6d., and Danubian, Dec.-Jan., 19s. 6d., sellers. Spot parcels were in fair request at ½d. per cental advance for La Plata.

OIL.—Shipment parcels were dull, with sellers of Chilean, mixed and/or tawny, afloat, at 11s. 6d., and of La Plata, f.a.q., Jan., at 11s. 6d.

PISTA was quiet but steady.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Although a good business was done in Peruvian sorts, the general demand for spot cotton was poor. Only small sales were reported in American, but quotations were raised 4 to 9 points. Middling, 5.75d. Brazilian and Peruvian were 9 points dearer. Pernam fair, 5.75d.; G.F. smooth, 6.30d.; G.F. Tanguis, 6.40d. Egyptian were 5 points lower to 5 points higher. F.G.F. Sakel., 8.75d.; F.G.F. Upper, 4.60d. African advanced 4 to 9 points. Middling West, 5.80d.; G.F. Rast, 6.75d. East Indian rose 5 points. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.50d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.10d.

American futures opened 4 to 5 points higher in response to firmer overnight cables, but failed to hold the improvement owing to hedge selling and a renewal of local and Continental liquidation, with support restrained by the unfavourable labour situation in sections of the Lancashire cotton industry. At midday values were only 1 point to 2 points up. During the afternoon the market showed a downward tendency, influenced by lower New York cables and the absence of support to offset further liquidation and hedge selling. The close was barely steady and 8 to 9 points lower on the day. Jan., 5.49; March, 5.50; May, 5.71; July, 5.81. New York spot prices: Jan., 10.41; March, 10.66; May, 10.90; July, 11.06.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 3 points higher, but afterwards declined on weak later cables from Alexandria which induced local and foreign liquidation. The close was quiet at a fall of 10 to 14 points. Dec. and Jan., 7.81; March, 8.01; April and May, 8.16; June to Aug., 8.31; Sept., 8.46; Oct., 8.60; Nov. and Dec., 8.61. Upper contracts closed quiet and 4 to 9 points lower on the day. Dec., 6.08; Jan., 6.18; Feb., 6.29; March, 6.31; April, 6.37; May, 6.44; June, 6.52; July and Aug., 6.57; Sept., 6.69; Oct., 6.78; Nov. and Dec., 6.82.

Empire futures finished easy at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Dec., 5.36; Jan., 5.40; Feb., 5.36; March, 5.30; April, 5.45; May, 5.61; June, 5.58; July, 5.71; Aug., 5.65; Sept., 5.66; Oct. to Dec., 5.81.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	950	6,090	100	370	20,147	54,587
Brazilian, &c.	100	300	—	—	734	734
Peruvian, &c.	1,500	4,500	—	—	3,405	4,355
African, &c.	200	850	—	—	615	1,282
Egyptian, &c.	100	500	—	30	—	9,485
East Indian, &c.	150	700	—	—	11,805	11,805
Total bales						
This week	3,000	13,000	100	400	36,706	62,248
Last week	4 000	15,000	100	400	22,334	47,123
Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous day		

Delivery	H'ghst	L'west	Closing	H'ghst	L'west	Closing
December	5.57	5.44	5.45	5.54	5.44	5.53
January	5.62	5.48	5.49	5.58	5.47	5.57
February	5.66	5.52	5.54	5.63	5.63	5.62
March	5.73	5.59	5.60	5.70	5.59	5.69
April	5.76	5.76	5.65	5.69	5.65	5.74
May	5.84	5.70	5.71	5.80	5.71	5.80
June	—	—	5.75	—	—	5.84
July	5.94	5.80	5.81	5.89	5.80	5.89
August	—	—	5.84	—	—	5.92
September	—	—	5.87	—	—	5.95
October	6.05	5.92	5.92	6.00	5.92	6.00
November	—	—	5.95	—	—	6.03
December	—	—	5.98	6.06	6.00	6.06

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 1930ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Prev. close
January	11.65	10.97	10.88
February	11.41	11.33	11.15
March-April	15.91	15.82	15.65
May	16.38	16.10	16.08
May	16.90	16.59	16.55

Receipts to-day 9,573 bales, against 2,054 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 3.—The market displayed no great feature, business being small in all directions. Very little inquiry was mentioned from India, and only a few moderate lines of bleaching mulls and jaconets were sold at low prices. China buying showed no improvement, and Near Eastern and Egyptian purchases was for strictly limited quantities. The Continent sent very few worthwhile bids and both North and West African was content with minor lots. Argentina again took a few finishing cloths and a fair varied turnover was reported for home consumption. Only a quiet business was mentioned, whether in American or Egyptian yarns, and prices were on a poor level.

WOOL

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Colonial wool auctions were continued with catalogues representing a total of 7,801 bales, which included 1,626 bales of English wool on behalf of the Southern Wool Growers, Limited. The smaller assortment of Colonial descriptions came in for a good sale, both to home and foreign sections at the recent level of values, slips grades frequently ruling against the buyer. The Australian merino selection of 5,740 bales mainly consisted of greasy qualities; the largest clip "Milroy" from Sydney with 650 bales sold at 11½d. for the best combing, while similar descriptions of finer grade included in 625 bales of the N.Z. and A. Land Company's "Wallaloo" clip from the same source realised 13d.; 234 bales of the same company's "Wingadee" scoured merino made 23d. for super combing and a like value was also obtained for a smaller assortment of "Marathon" scoured fleece from Queensland. The New Zealand crossbreds were mostly slipe grades which sold principally to Yorkshire buyers, the best halfbred lambs from 347 bales of "T B and S.Canterbury" brand realising 11½d.; the greasy qualities of crossbred were shown mostly in speculators' lots, which met a spirited sale, the major portion of these also going to Yorkshire at prices within the range of 4½d. to 9½d., the latter price for halfbred descriptions. The English wool was practically all withdrawn owing to excessive limits. The small supply from the Cape consisting of greasy combing also failed to pass the hammer after bids up to 10½d. The catalogue of Colonial wool comprised 2,062 bales from New South Wales; 683 Queensland; 943 Victorian; 53 South Australian; 2,977 New Zealand; and 57 bales from the Cape.

It has been decided to close the present series of auctions on December 12 instead of December 17 as previously arranged.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair demand at the previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 3d.; T L granulated, 19s.; home grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 18s. 6d. (5d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 6d.; Bardney and Brigg, 18s. 9d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factories; T L, ex refinery, quoted 18s. 3d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, prompt, quoted 7s. 7½d.; German crystals, prompt, 7s. 7½d., c. and f., India; 500 tons, Mauritius, 99 per cent., afloat, sold at 7s. 9d.; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 6s. 9d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was dull. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec., quoted 9s. 9d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban 96 per cent., afloat, 9d.; Dec., 6s., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures were easier in tone under lower American advices, pressure to sell and less support. A fair business was done at the lower rates; Feb. sold at 9s. 11½d.; March delivery from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 1¼d.; May, from 6s. 4¼d. to 6s. 3¾d.; July, from 6s. 6¾d. to 6s. 6½d.; Aug., from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 6¾d.; Dec., 1931, from 6s. 11¾d. to 6s. 10¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	5 3	4 10½	5 1½	4 10½	5 1½	4 9½
	NEW CONTRACT BASIS, 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.					
Jan.	6 1	5 10½	6 0	5 9½	6 0	5 9
Mar.	6 2½	6 2¼	6 1½	6 1	6 1½	6 1¼
May	6 5¼	6 5	6 4½	6 4	6 4½	6 4
July	6 8¼	6 8	6 7¾	6 7	6 7	6 6¾
Dec.						
1931	7 0	6 11¾	6 11	6 10½	6 11	6 10½
	White sugar futures were quiet. Calls:—					
	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
Month	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	7 9	7 4½	7 10½	7 5¼	7 10½	7 6
Jan.	8 1½	7 6	8 3	7 7	8 3	7 7½
May	8 6	7 10½	8 6	7 9	8 6	7 7½

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons, quoted 23s. 6d.; 2lb tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Dec.-March delivery, quoted 18s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures ruled dull.

COCOA.—Accra easier. Fair fermented, Dec.-Feb. sold at 24s. per cwt., and value; Jan.-March quoted 24s., value, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb. and Jan.-March, to Continent, sold at 26s., and value, c.i.f. Futures were inactive. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.45 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	29 0	27 9	29 3	28 0	29 3	28 0
Jan.	29 0	27 9	28 6	27 3	28 6	27 3
March	27 6	27 0	27 9	27 3	27 9	27 3
May	27 9	27 3	28 6	27 3	28 6	27 3
July	28 0	27 6	29 0	27 6	29 0	27 6

TEA.—An auction 12,400 packages of Indian grades were offered. Demand was again active and prices for all useful liquoring to good medium kinds were well maintained, but common under 10d., however, the tone was quieter and quotations for the poorer sorts were sometimes a farthing per lb. below Monday's rates. The competition for coloury teas, especially medium Doocars and the best Assams, was again a feature of the sales. Plain tippy Assams, under 2s. continued a quiet market. No tea sales will be held after Thursday, Dec. 18, until Monday, Jan. 5, 1931. Common broken Pekoe Souchong sold from 9½d. to 10d.; common broken Pekoe from 9½d. to 10½d.; medium broken Pekoe Souchong from 10d. to 1s.; medium broken Pekoe from 10½d. to 1s. 7½d.; fine and finest broken Pekoe and broken Orange Pekoe from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 8s. 3d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 9d.; S.G.4, Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s., 10½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 9s. 3d. per cwt.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Dec.-Jan., quoted 9s. 1½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Dec., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake, Singapore, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 9d., buyers c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 7½d., c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s.; Jan., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was quiet but recent values were maintained. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7½d. per lb; Lampong, 7d.; white Muntok, 11½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6½d.; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6¾d.; Jan.-March, 6¾d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., 10¼d.; Jan.-March, sold at 10½d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were quiet. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 3¼d.; Oct.-Dec., 1s. 0¾d., sellers. Cassia, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 2¾d., sellers. Pimento steady. Spot quoted 6¼d.; Nov.-Dec., 5¾d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quieter and recent prices were barely maintained. Smoked sheet, spot, sold at 4¾d. per lb., and buyers; Dec., front 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers; Jan., at 4¾d., and sellers; Jan.-March, from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and sellers; April-June, from 4¾d. to 5d., and value; July-Sept., from 5¼d. to 5½d. to 5¾d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec., from 5¼d. to 5½d., and value; crepe, spot, from 4¾d. to 4¾d., and buyers. Para grades steady. Hard fine, spot, quoted 6¼d., sellers.

GAMBIER, quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 28s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N, orange, basis, fair, quoted 85s. per cwt.; A C, 92s. 6d.; pure button 115s., sellers. Futures were steady; T N, Dec. delivery, sold at 76s.; March delivery quoted 77s. 6d., sellers; May sold at 80s., closing 79s., sellers. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 73s., sellers.

Shipments from Calcutta during Nov. were:—For Great Britain, 7,211 cwt.; America, 11,495; Continent, 10,514; other ports, 4,559 cwt.; total, 33,779 cwt. against 53,912 a year ago. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 3 gives:—Spot quoted Rs.34, sellers; Jan. and Feb. sold at Rs.34, and value.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were firmer in tone on renewed buying interest reserve of sellers. Grade H., afloat, sold at 22s. 3d.; Jan.-March at £23 10s.; Jan.-March, at £24, and value; K., Nov.-Jan., at £22 15s. to £23, and value; L., No. 1, Jan.-March, from £22 10s. to £22 15s., and value; No. 2, Dec.-Jan., quoted £22, value; M., No. 1, £22. No. 2, Dec.-Jan., 20s., sellers; brill, Dec., 6s. to 6s.; turbot, 9s. to 10s.; brill, Dec., 6s. to 6s.; haddock, 12s. to 14s.; whiting, Dec., 2s. to 4s.; lemon soles, 14s. to 16s.; halibut, 12s. to 14s.; witches, 4s. to 5s.; live cod, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; plaice, 5s. to 11s.; dry haddocks, 7s. 7d. to 12s. 3d.; haddocks, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mackerel, 6s.; whiting, fresh English and Scotch herrings, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; skate, 4s. to 5s.; roker, 5s. to 7s.; hake, 11s. to 13s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s. 6d.; soles, 6s. to 8s.; cels, 8s. to 9s. per dranton; Plaice, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; kippers, 3s. to 3s.; red herrings, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; fillets, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per box. Oysters.—Whitstable native, 30s. to 46s.; Dutch native, 6s. to 26s.; Dutch reland, 12s. to 20s.; Pyefleet, 42s. to 65s.; American blue points, 6s. to 10s. 6d. per 100; English and Dutch brown shrimps, 1s. 6d. and pink, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Dec. 3.—FISH.—Forty-nine North Sea, two Iceland, and two Faroe Islands trawlers and two liners landed a moderate supply. Demand was fair. Plaice, 9s.; lemon soles, 19s.; halibut, 8s. to 14s.; cod, 3s. to 6s.; skate, 8s. to 9s.; small haddocks, 3s.; kit haddock, 6s.; gibbed haddock, 6s.; dabs, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; codling, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; whiting, 3s. per stone; soles, 1s. 9d.; turbot, 10d. to 1s.; brill, 1s. per lb.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, Dec. 3.—BACON was in quiet demand with trading at open prices, the tone at the close being flat. Killings in Southern Ireland last week numbered 14,418, and in the North 11,155, against 19,041 and 11,518 respectively in the preceding week. Rates were unchanged. York and Cumberland, 109b.-112lb. and 112lb. to 120lb., were quoted 220s. to 224s.; United States long-cut, 106s. 6d., and short-cut, 94s. to 96s. per cwt.

LARD was slow at previous rates. Irish bladders, 70s. to 80s.; 28lb. boxes, 60s.; Danish bladders, 64s. to 66s.; 28lb. boxes, 56s. to 59s.; and American, 56lb. boxes, 56s. 6d. to 59s. per cwt.

CHEESE.—English remained steady, with Colonial very quiet and Dutch slow. English, finest farmers, 100s. to 106s.; fine farmers, 76s. to 98s.; and farmers' kaf, 90s. to 108s. per cwt. Graded Cheshire was quoted 94s. to 114s. per lb., and ungraded 94s. to 99s. per lb. Canadian finest coloured, 75s. to 78s., and finest white, 76s. to 80s.; New Zealand finest coloured, 58s. to 59s.; and finest white, 60s. to 61s.; Australian finest coloured, 62s., and finest white, 64s.; Dutch (factory) Edam, 40 per cent., 60s. to 67s.; and Gouda, 40 per cent., 62s. to 68s. per cwt.

BUTTER was in better demand. New Zealand finest salted, 103s. to 106s.; finest unsalted, 124s. to 130s.; Australian finest salted, 100s. to 104s.; finest unsalted, 114s. to 118s.; Argentine finest unsalted, 98s. to 106s.; Danish, 130s.; Dutch creamery unsalted, 134s. to 136s.; French salt baskets, 136s. to 138s. per cwt. Dutch rolls, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and French rolls, 18s. per 12lb.

EGGS

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Smithfield market official report contains the following quotations:—English eggs, ordinary packing, grade 1, 23s. to 24s.; grade 2, 19s. to 20s. 6d.; Belgian, 15½-18s., 17s. 6d. to 18s.; 18lb., 20s. to 21s.; Danish, 18lb., 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.; 15½-16lb., 19s. 6d. to 20s.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; 16-16½lb., all brown, 22s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.; 16lb., mixed, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; duck, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per 120.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced the following central official agents' prices for large quantities of National Mark eggs (London Egg Exchange):—Special weight, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; standard weight, 24s. 6d.; medium weight, 21s.; and pullet weight, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 3.—LINSEED was firmly held for 2s. 6d. to 5s. advance for La Plata, with a good Continental inquiry for near positions, with a good Continental inquiry for near positions, Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., to London, £12 10s.; April-May (new), £11 2s. 6d.; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £13 10s., nominal; March-April (new), £11 15s., sellers; La Plata, Dec., to Hull, £10 11s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan. (new), £10; Jan.-Feb. to March-April, £9 18s. 6d.; April-May, £10, sellers. RAPESEED was steady. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull-Continent, £11 7s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb. (new), £11 5s., sellers. COTTONSEED was firm. Egyptian, black, Dec., to Hull, £6 7s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., £6 6s. 3d., sellers; Sakellaridis, Dec.-Jan., £5 18s. 9d., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £5 2s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £12 5s.; Feb.-March (new), £11 10s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull. Coromandel (machined), Dec., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £12; Jan., £11 11s. 3d.; Feb. and March, £11 10s., sellers. PALM KERNELS were steadier. To Liverpool-Hamburg, Dec.-Jan., £11 8s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb. £11 12s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £11 15s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was fully steady at 7s. 6d. to 5s. advance. Spot, £27 10s.; Dec., £24; Jan.-April, £21 15s.; May-Aug., £20 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £21 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was steady. Crude, extracted, £31; technical refined, £32 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £22; refined common edible, £28; deodorized, £30, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet and 6d. to 3d. per cwt. lower. American, spot, 34s. 6d.; Jan.-April, 33s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 31s. 9d.

HULL, Dec. 3.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed at £24 5s., for spot; Dec., £23 5s.; Jan.-April, £22 5s.; May-Aug., £21 5s.; East Indian, spot, £25 15s.; Baltic, spot, £28. COTTON OIL, naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £23; edible refined, spot, £25 10s.; technical, spot, £25 5s.; deodorized, spot, £27 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25. COCONUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £28 10s.; deodorized, spot, £28 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £30; refined, spot, £32 per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR, and COD unaltered.

LUBRICATING AND FUEL OILS

LONDON, Dec. 3.—FUEL OIL.—Furnace, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; bunker, 950 gravity, £3 7s. 6d.; Diesel, 910 gravity, £4 2s. 6d. per ton, in tanks, Thameshaven and Purfleet. Gas oil, 2½d. per gallon, ex-ocean installation. LUBRICATING OILS.—American, pale machine, 9f 10s. to £14 10s.; heavy red, £11 to £16; and light red, £10 to £13 15s.; cold test filtered cylinder, £19 10s. to £26 10s.; filtered cylinder, £17 10s. to £26 10s.; 600 dark cylinder, Pennsylvania, £15; and Western, £11 5s.; 600 dark cylinder, £18 10s., all per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount, barrels free.

The following foreign quotations are for oil, ex-installation, in bulk, at the ports named:—New York.—Fuel oil, $1.05; Diesel, $2.00 per barrel. Baton Rouge.—Fuel oil, 90 cents; Diesel, $1.70 per barrel. Buenos Aires.—Fuel oil, £3 2s. per metric ton. Istanbul.—Fuel oil, £12.50 per ton (long).

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 3.—COPPER.—With a continued upward movement in values of refined copper in New York, electrolytic gaining further 50 points at 11.50c. per lb., the standard market opened steady, with £50 paid for three months. Buying was less active, and under realisations prices receded. At the close of the first session cash and three months were 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. below yesterday's official rates. Sales were 1,000 tons. Dec. sold at £49 15s.; Jan., £49 15s. to £49; and three months, £50 to £49 to £49 6s. 3d. Settlement price, £49 5s. In the afternoon three months sold at £49 2s. 6d. to £49 5s. Refined sorts were quieter, with electrolytic unchanged to 20s. lower and wire bars 20s. easier.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 150 tons sold at £119 2s. 6d., c.i.f., a decline of 5s. Here the market was dull, the disappointing demand for tinplates being reflected in the poor inquiry from the South Wales tinplate mills. Operations were mainly in the three months' position, but in spite of the quiet conditions sellers showed reserve, and the loss on balance was only 2s. 6d. for both cash and three months. Sales were 200 tons, covering a single transaction in cash at £114 2s. 6d., while three months was dealt in at £115 5s. to £115 10s. to £115 7s. 6d. Settlement price, £114 5s. Late business comprised Feb. at £115 5s. to £115 2s. 6d. and three months at £116 5s. English common tin closed quiet at £115 5s. to £115 10s., ex Liverpool.

LEAD was in fair demand, but with plentiful supplies prices became easier, and on balance near dates and forward were 2s. 6d. lower. Sales, 500 tons. Dec. sold at £15 15s. and March at £15 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £15 13s. The afternoon market was idle. English unchanged at £17 5s.

SPELTER was offered at easier rates and met a moderate demand, and after sales of 600 tons near dates were 5s. and forward 3s. 9d. lower. Dec. sold at £14 3s. 9d. to £14 5s. to £14 3s. 9d.; Jan., £14 10s.; Feb., £14 13s. 9d. to £14 10s.; and March at £14 15s. Settlement price, £14 5s. In the afternoon market was idle. English unchanged at £17 5s.

SPELTER was steady at 16s. basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English unaltered at £24 to £25 per ton, ex works. ANTIMONY.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £85 per ton. ANTIMONY steady but quiet; English regulus, £38 to £46, and foreign spot, £25 to £26 per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM was quiet at 15s. to 16s. per unit, c.i.f., for all grades. NICKEL steady at £170 per ton. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £7 per oz. QUICKSILVER steady at £25 7s. 6d. to £22 10s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	To-day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std. cash	49 5 0 to 49 6 3	50 7 6 to 50 10 0		
Three mths.	49 3 9 to 49 3 50	7 6 — 50 10 0		
Electrolytic	55 0 0 — 55 10 0	55 0 0 — 56 10 0		
Wire bars	55 10 0 —	56 10 0 —		
TIN—				
Std. cash	114 2 6 — 114 5 0	114 5 0 — 114 7 6		
Three mths.	115 7 6 — 115 10 0	115 10 0 — 115 12 6		
*LEAD—				
Good soft pig.				
bet.	15 15 0 — 15 17 6	15 17 6 — 16 0 0		

DRAWING OF BONDS
(Continued from Page 27)

URUGUAY FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1896.
Notice is hereby given that at a Drawing held on the 2nd December, 1930, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, the following BONDS were DRAWN for payment at par on the 1st January next, after which date interest thereon will cease:—

SERIES A, £1,000.—Nos.

8 92

2 Bonds of £1,000 each £2,000

SERIES B, £500.—Nos.

163 164 245

3 Bonds of £500 each £1,500

SERIES C, £100.—Nos.

305 353 354 426 427 438
441 683 701 715 772 801
985 986 1032 1086 1149 1204
1208 1269 1273 1282 1283 1286
1317 1334 1379 1390 1402 1431
1439 1559 1595 1605 1648 1652
1657 1658 1661 1706 1761 1779
1824 1838 1867 1875 1881 1894
1996 2020 2056 2061 2064 2088
2095 2150 2164 2177 2179 2257
2302 2304 2306 2311 2312 2389
2393 2483 2596 2629 2641 2647
2765 2898 2907 2918 2921 2928
3013 3138 3191 3210 3295 3307
3326 3327 3331 3343 3454 3459
3600 3603 3607 3624 3631 3700
3714 3748 3775 4109 4119 4133
4142 4168 4195 4201 4248 4255
4264 4267 4269 4368 4378 4425
4490 4499 4500 4583 4587 4664
4668 4672 4673 4758 4805 4819
4816 4818 4827 4852 4855 4883
4977 5039 5041 5152 5170 5172
5184 5192 5201 5202 5206 5217
5246 5251 5271 5326 5335 5342
5474 5479 5483 5493 5497 5501
5626 5662 5749 5751 5821 5834
5835 5852 5891 5894 5918 5919
5949 5964 5967 6035 6036 6059
6214 6233 6236 6281 6361 6457
6487 6498 6518 6573 6601 6644
6650 6720 6764 6801 6842 6844
6846 6878 6940 6943 6944 7011
7021 7025 7031 7085 7090 7120
7133 7191 7214 7344 7369 7376
7378 7395 7500 7522 7657 7665
7681 7711 7714 8063 8154 8156
8203 8441 8465 8517 8692 8738
8772 9044 9050 9061 9092 9096
9107 9184 9309 9310 9322 9326
9364 9414 9615 9646 9728 9855
9887 9929 9930 9947 9966 9986
9995 10022 10033 10077 10082 10157
10208 10222 10269 10285 10321 10349
10395 10396 10402 10413 10516 10532
10538 10561 10594 10604 10606 10611
10612 10705 10711 10717 10726 10791
10811 10823 10850 10865 10869 10930
10963 11097 11155 11167 11212 11261
11366 11378 11446 11476 11483 11503
11689 11745 11776 11881 11930 11983
12028 12029 12039 12047 12049 12066
12091 12103 12209 12254 12298 12326
12328 12507 12508 12615 12620 12704
12778 12812 12851 12871 12902 13109
13016 13089 13104 13125 13133 13142
13198 13234 13249 13317 13351 13379
13397 13422 13441 13553 13594 13627
13711 13721 13725 13742 13901 13945
13946 13967 14041 14067
358 Bonds of £100 each £35,800

SERIES D, £20.—Nos.

14319 14329 14334 14401 14402 14406
14412 14410 14439 14473 14528 14544
14545 14631 14696 14840 14846 14935
14943 14944 14951 14993 15059 15073
15076 15078 15088 15125 15170 15195
15365 15395 15397 15447 15519 15520
15542 15544 15639 15653 15659 15660
15788 15801 15845 15846 15856 15867
15894 15996 16015 16095 16128 16158
16207 16289 16292 16319 16323 16332
16333 16352 16422 16515 16617 16653
16687 16691 16704 16709 16710 16736
16737 16744 16753 16762 16788 16833
16854 16866 16873 16883 17140 17166
17174 17179 17180 17209 17216 17227
17231 17314 17343 17352 17356 17391
17410 17442 17445 17465 17548 17600
17608 17609 17620
105 Bonds of £20 each £2,100

£41,400

The Bonds and Coupons attached must be presented for payment at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3, and left three clear days for examination.

(Signed) GLYN, MILLS and Co.

(Countersigned) R. J. Freeman, Notary Public, of the firm of John Newton and Sons, 27, Clements-lane, E.C.4, and Craig's Court House, Charing Cross.
London, 42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
(Temporary Premises during rebuilding of 67, Lombard-st.).
2nd December, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

FAR EASTERN PHOTOMATON CORPORATION, Limited.
Will holders of Debentures in the above who have not yet exchanged these Debentures in Photomaton Parent Corporation, Ltd., please communicate without delay with Messrs. Jocelyne, Miles, Page, and Co., 28, King-street, London, E.C.2, or with Lloyds Bank Ltd., City Office, 26, King William-street, London, E.C.4?

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Few Minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 2gns.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

17, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A Bare minute bus and tube.—Newly decorated ROOMS from 18s. 6d. to £2 10s.; breakfast optional; running water, gas fires. Padd. 4287.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room; 70 light, attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 10s. 6d. per night.—Hotel Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single £2 7s., including service, electric fire, use of bath; hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 7s. 6d. Large double room available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A Beautifully private Furnished DOUBLE SUITE, ground floor, central heating, in luxurious house; also bed-sitting rooms, double and single; excellent service and catering as desired. Western 2505.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE—PADDINGTON 1092.
A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms (no extra baths), inclusive terms, including lights, heat, and attendance, from 2 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unrivalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms corner of Bayswater-road; tennis lawn; buses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

SAYES COURT,
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907), CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c.; moderate inclusive terms.

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,
60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautiful and most attractive RESIDENTIAL, noted for cleanliness, excellent cooking, and best Empire food; gas fires in all bed rooms; comfortable public rooms. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Park 3556.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing water; separate service; breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Prin-rose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

NEAR PARK-LANE.

A Charming HOUSE; running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings; central heating; cuisine arranged.—55, Seymour-street. Padd. 5787.

A Charming well FURNISHED SMALL BED and SITTING ROOM in lady's house; excellent service; every comfort and convenience; vacant January 1st; near Hyde Park, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9329.

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Facing due South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.
FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1068.

19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.

'PHONE: MAIDA VALE 4592.
A SMALL select GUEST HOUSE; exceptional comfort; healthy, quiet, courtesy, private; from 2½gns., with breakfast; no extras; meals as required; butler, valet; near buses. Tube, parks.—Manageress.

A STONE'S-THROW Gloucester-road Station.—Large DIVAN SITTING ROOM, newly furnished as SITTING ROOM; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and cool fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £5 double. Park 9173.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up to date. Quiet, Sunny, Warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

40, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A CCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single. 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

REGENT'S PARK.

ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL. Excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

ALBION, 36, 37, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, BAYSWATER: minute bus or Tube.—Partial Board from 2gns.; reduction double; highly recommended; billiards, dancing; gas fires, constant hot water.

AMERICAN ONE ROOM SERVICE FLATS.
Catering as desired. Moderate prices.
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

APARTMENTS. LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL; well furnished; quiet locality; South aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking, attendance.—Western 6972.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—'Phone, Kens. 3241.

NOTTING HILL-GATE.

ARTISTIC ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS for ladies. Furnished coloured lacquer; every room, hot and cold running water, cooking facilities, and concealed beds; well heated; overlooking gardens; from 25s. including baths. Park 7954.—7, Stanley-crescent.

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY.
Ideal for winter. 15 miles Town. Sheltered position, facing South; comfortably heated throughout; gas fires bed rooms, billiards; garage; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Downland 357.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS or SERVICE SUITES; redecorated; constant hot water; excellent service; well recommended.—2, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 5976.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS gentlewoman's charming house, quiet, central, from 25s. to 2½gns.; meals optional; excellent cooking and service (bachelor man); suit business, professional men and married couples.—23, Durham-terrace, W.2. Park 3417.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board; most comfortable, warm houses, facing Gardens; gas fires, billiards, excellent cooking; convenient City and West End. Terms from £2 7s. 6d.—Cumberland House, 51 and 52, Earl's Court-square, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

MARBLE ARCH.
OFF BRYANSTON-SQUARE.

ATTRACTIVE beautifully FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS (fitted basins), with service, in gentleman's well-equipped residence.—51, Upper George-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4588.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, geyser baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Bina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8694.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS with breakfast from 5s. 6d. daily, 25s. weekly; gas fires all rooms. Museum 1482.

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD,
SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station.
BEAUTIFUL Newly-decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS in fine corner Mansion; Eastern carpets, hair mattresses, substantial antique and modern furniture; plenty of bath rooms, and constant hot water; single rooms from 32s. 6d., double rooms from 2½gns. weekly—with breakfast.

AT 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. A Well-appointed ROOMS; good food and service; constant hot water, gas fires, electric light. Full board £2 12s. 6d., partial 2gns. Frobisher 2129.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 3gns., partial board from 35s.; now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 125, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with balcony; newly decorated; service; cuisine. Western 8571.

AT 3, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK.—A Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., inclusive breakfast, light, &c.; meals optional. Padd. 8863.

AT EARL'S COURT.—Fine BED-SITTING ROOMS with Breakfast and Bath, 26s. to 42s.; also Two-Roomed Suite.—30, Nevern-square. Frobisher 2422.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 2s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.
SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS
at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE,
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALDEMARLE COURT,
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Matinée daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, suitable for students, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, modernly equipped; inclusive with breakfast 35s. single, 3gns. double.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold running water, 'phone, bath, central heating, valet, catering.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE PARK AND TUBE.

BACHELOR SERVICE ROOMS, entirely refurnished. Constant hot water; telephone; gas or electric fires. From 2 guineas inclusive, with breakfast. Also Suites of Rooms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, constant hot water, second floor, with breakfast, £1 12s. 6d.—55, Queensborough-terrace.

55, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

BED and BREAKFAST in superior Town Mansion, newly furnished, hot and cold water in every room, divans, gas fires; one minute bus and Tube, eight minutes West End. Rooms from 27s. 6d., meals as desired. Park 9846.

BED and SITTING ROOMS; good valeting; proprietor's personal attention.—31, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly. 'Phone, Gros. 1490.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water; electric light, gas fires, breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

VICTORIA.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, divan beds, very comfortably furnished, with breakfast and attendance; moderate terms.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Victoria 6215.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, SUITES, Double and Single (divans); breakfast, 'phone, all conveniences; moderate tariff.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

BRITISH MUSEUM HOUSE. — BED-SITTING ROOMS; electric light, gas fires and rings, bath, running water in rooms.—33, Coptic-street, W.C.1.

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CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, newly Decorated, luxuriously Furnished; large reception room, spacious balcony, two good bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room, separate w.c., parquet floors, electric fires; quiet open position.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3.

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PARK SIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.
PENSION 4½ GUINEAS.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—At 64, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted basin, hot and cold water, gas fire, electric light, bath, breakfast; 37s. 6d. inclusive.—73, Oakley-street.

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A Luxuriously Comfortable Warm Winter House in large mansion situated amidst lovely country surroundings; excellent food; courteous service; exclusive environment; central heating, hot, cold water basins, gas fires all bed rooms; spacious lounges; bridge, congenial society of five minutes station, golf; frequent trains West End, City; car meets intending guests. Croy. 2689.

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DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef; house 'phones. —117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

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APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

FERNLEIGH COURT.—High-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue.—Every home comfort. Terms moderate.—Hampstead 8080.

FIRST-FLOOR SUITE; double bed and large sitting room; moderate terms include full board; excellent cooking; quiet and general comfort guaranteed.—46, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7. Kensington 4668.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 9610.

FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen; single from 35s., double 45s.; now vacant. All rooms fitted hot and cold water; meals as required. —Belgrave Chambers, Pembroke-rows, Hoskin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS; central heating, constant hot water in every room.—6, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD, 180, HAVERSTOCK HILL, minute Belsize Tube.—Convenient, comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS. Full or partial board. Prim. 2580.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rinns; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and pleasure people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—61, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone Maida Vale 3704.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED well heated; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD.—COMFORTABLE HOME in attractive first-floor flat offered paying guest (or two sharing room); very accessible to City and West End.—42, Belsize Park-gardens. Primrose 3186.

HAMPSTEAD.—SITTING ROOM and BED ROOMS; good cooking, attendance; HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.—52, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 4218.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charmingly, comfortably, refined redecorated BED-SITTING ROOM, two min. Belsize Tube.—43, Howitt-rd., N.W.3. Primrose1647.

HAMPSTEAD. — UNFURNISHED SUITES or ROOMS; detached house; partial service; common dining room; good garden; owner first-class cookery diplomee.—19, Thurlow-road. Hampstead 0577.

HAMPSTEAD.

56, BELSIZE PARK.
GUEST HOUSE, from 35s.; newly decorated rooms; gas fires; excellent food; two minutes Swiss Cottage.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms fitted water, gas fires, box spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns.; bonus rebate 5% gns., or 12s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717, 4588-9.

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KENSINGTON, S.W.7.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, 42s.; two, unfurnished, 3gns.; all services.—Ken. 5114, or write Box C.344, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

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MARYLEBONE, 66, High-street.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS; breakfast, bath, electric light, gas fire; single 27s. 6d., double 32s. 6d.—Welbeck 6996.

MAYFAIR, 72, Curzon-street.—Attractively Furnished Large BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor, 4 guineas; one second floor, own bath, 3½ guineas; others, 2-3½ guineas; breakfast.—Grosvenor 1092.

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MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also single bed rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MAYFAIR, 22 and 23, Charles-street.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS and SUITES, from 2gns. inclusive.—Apply Mrs. Relph.

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ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE in an exceptionally well-run Residential Establishment at very moderate terms; bed and breakfast; late dinner and full week-ends if desired; separate tables; single and double rooms (gas fires), spacious lounge rooms to entertain friends; few minutes Tube.—RESIDENT PROPRIETORS.—Write Box C.390. The Times, E.C.4.

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Cadogan-square	10	4	5	25
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Cromdale-gate	5	2	3	10
Hans-place	12	4	4	18
Hans-square	11	3	3	20
Lilton-sq. (adj.)	7	3	3	12
Lowndes-square	9	3	4	20
Rutland-gate	9	3	4	22
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From end January
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Six or 12 months
Or with staff
Well furnished
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FREEHOLD, two minutes Kensington Gardens, south side.—Delightful small HOUSE, facing south, non-basement, oak floors, diamond panes, parquet floors; reception, five bed, bath, offices; ideal butler's couple; no telephone. Bargain £3,300.—Write Box B.169, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

KENSINGTON,
HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

Price.	Bed.	Bath.	Reception.	Remarks.
£8,000	8	3	3	Recommended
£5,000	9	3	3	Modernized
£3,100	5	1	2	Freehold
£2,500	6	1	3	Near gardens
£1,950	6	1	2	Bijou Residence

For full particulars of the above Residences and others in the Royal Borough apply to Messrs.
MARSH & PARSONS,
40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

CLOSE to KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET and GARDENS.—To be LET on lease, well-built COMFORTABLE HOUSE with five bed (hot and cold) basins), bath, three reception rooms; newly decorated; service lift; room for garage. Premium £700. Low rental. Rent £145 p.a.
VICTORIA-ROAD (adjoining).—Charming HOUSE, in perfect order; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; independent hot water, every modern convenience. New lease. Rent £200 p.a. Premium £250.
For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

FREEHOLD BIJOU RESIDENCE, newly decorated and modernized throughout; four bed, two reception, delightful bath room, kitchen, &c.; garden; close Park, &c. PRICE £3,250.—Sole Agents, SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1786.

HYDE PARK (North Side).—Six years' LEASE well built RESIDENCE, with CENTRAL HEATING, for SALE; accommodation, eight bed, three reception, bath, kitchen, &c.; large garage, chauffeur's rooms above. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, SINCLAIR WOODS and Co., 22, Connaught-street, W.2. Padd. 1786.

FREEHOLD. LOW BUILT.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—Charming RESIDENCE, with drawing and double dining rooms on GROUND FLOOR; eight bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, and offices. PRICE £7,500.—Recommended by TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Basil-street.—Attractively decorated, tiled bath room, two-three reception rooms, modern domestic quarters; central heating, constant hot water (no stoking). Rent £175 per annum; small sum required for lease and fittings, &c.—Apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 4381.

FACING DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE (near).—Charming HOUSE for SALE. Lease 40 years, low ground-rent; nine bed, five baths, four reception, and lounge hall; garage at rear.—Agents, GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A very fine modern HOUSE of CHARACTER; large lounge, three good reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; perfect repair. Lease over 50 years. Redecorated. Low price.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

REDECORATED HOUSE WITHOUT PREMIUM.
LENNOX-GARDENS (by).—Exceptional HOUSE available for 12 years at moderate rental; four-five bed, bath, two reception; perfect order; independent boiler; garden.—Apply Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

MUST BE SOLD.—The ideal MODERN medium-sized RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park Corner; Westminster Lease at £70 per annum; six bed, two bath, three reception.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

LOW-BUILT WITH LARGE ROOMS.
ONSLOW-GARDENS, S.W.7 (just off).—Excellent TOWN HOUSE, with two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c., to be LET WITHOUT PREMIUM.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

ROSARY-GARDENS.—Compact RESIDENCE to be LET or SOLD; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices. £3,000. 50 years. Ground rent £25 per annum or less.—Keys on the premises.—TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE, and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

SLOANE-SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE; four rooms, kitchen, bath, to be LET; small premium for Westminster lease.—B. BERRYMAN and Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

£60 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Compact RESIDENCE in quiet position; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, &c.; paved garden.—Agents,

£3,500 FREEHOLD. DRAKE and RUCK.
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (Opposite Station).

WITH EVERY DESIRABLE FEATURE.
Three Ground-Floor Reception Rooms, full Central Heating, &c.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Modernized, semi-detached RESIDENCE in quiet position to be SOLD; direct access to gardens; parquet floors, dinner lift, &c.; nine bed rooms (with basins), two tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms and conservatory, usual offices. Long Lease at moderate ground-rent.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

TEDWORTH-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—An exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE, perfect order throughout; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; garden; independent hot water. Available January till Easter, July, or September at bargain rental.—Recommended by Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

THURLOE-SQUARE (off).—Delightful TUDOR semi-detached RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, servants' sitting room; decorations in light shades; califont, parquet flooring, panelling; electric and gas points; model kitchen; rent £250 per annum; premium.—Apply

KNIGHT & CO.,
14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7 (facing South Kensington Station). Western 3424 (3 lines).

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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

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LONDON
You cannot do better than write for Brochure "N.S." containing all the information you require about Flats in the best Residential parts of the West End.

A CHARMING West End MANSION FLAT. Central position. Lease and contents for disposal. Bargain.—Write for appointment to view any time to Box R.1945, The Times, E.C.4.

A Beautifully decorated, well FURNISHED ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT, KENSINGTON; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room; six-eight months. Rental 4½gns. weekly.—Western 6753.

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AN excellent SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, just off OXFORD-STREET; two bed rooms, fine reception, kitchen, bath, &c. Rent only £220 p.a. inclusive. No premium.—CHESNEY, Ltd., Flat Agents, 58, Eastcastle-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. Museum 4600.

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A Well FURNISHED FLAT at KNIGHTSBRIDGE, adjoining the Park, to be LET for the winter or longer; two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; passenger lift, porters; an excellent building; most reasonable rent.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

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For all the Best Flats.
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OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM.
Double bed room, modern bath room, large reception room and small lounge; Park-lane; ready for immediate occupation; moderate inclusive rental; no premium. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

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RENTAL £185 P.A. NO PREMIUM.
In building just completed; two double bed rooms, reception room, bath room, and kitchen; garage available. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
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EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED FLAT
in Park-lane, facing South, with good outlook; magnificently furnished and decorated; central heating, constant hot water; accommodation comprises two bed rooms, large reception room, tiled bath room, and kitchenette. Rent only 16gns., including complete service. Recommended. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).
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WEST END MANSION FLAT, attractively Furnished; two bed rooms, reception room, kitchen, bath; parquet floors; lift, porter; for about three months from middle December; 4 gns. a week. Also unfurnished.—DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1. Reg. 2321-2.

PORTLAND-PLACE (off).—All electric luxury MANSION FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, tiled bath room; central wireless supply to flat; lift, porters, &c.; would accept only £225 per annum.—Apply immediately above.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK,
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.
THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH ROOM, SQUARE HALL, &c.
CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PARQUET FLOORS. LIFTS. TELEPHONE.
To be LET, FURNISHED, with silver, plate, linen.—Write Box B.1694, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

MODERN LUXURY FLAT—KENSINGTON.
AN opportunity to secure at a reasonable rent a well-equipped FLAT in a recently erected mansion having up-to-date labour-saving devices; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, offices; electric lifts. Rent only £385 per annum.—Sole Agents, ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W8.

MARSH & PARSONS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD,
for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

CLOSE to KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET and GARDENS.—To be LET on lease, well-built COMFORTABLE HOUSE with five bed (hot and cold basins), bath, three reception rooms; newly decorated; service lift; room for garage. Premium £700. Low rental. Rent £145 p.a.
VICTORIA-ROAD (adjoining).—Charming HOUSE, in perfect order; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; independent hot water, every modern convenience. New lease. Rent £200 p.a. Premium £250.
For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
A Most attractive MAISONNETTE to be LET within a minute of Park gates; three bed rooms, good bath room, spacious reception room, kitchen, &c. Also smaller Flat; large bed-sitting room, bath room, kitchen, &c. Moderate rentals. No premiums.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 0234.

AT 28, Palace-court, Hyde Park, W.2.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; three large rooms, kitchen, bath, central heat; reduced rent £240 inclusive. Park 1694.

BETWEEN BAKER-ST. AND PORTLAND-PLACE.
AN Excellent FLAT in favourite building.
Three bed, bath, two reception, kitchen.
Rent only £240 per annum. £75 required for fittings.
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EXCEPTIONAL and charming MAISONNETTE-HOUSE, four rooms, &c., tastefully decorated, easy to run, good address, suit lady and maid. Rent £3 per week. Quaint furniture and fittings, £250.—Write Box 04326, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE, or might Let for reasonable period, luxuriously appointed five-roomed flat, ground floor; all modern conveniences. Mayfair district.—Write Box 09699, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; bed-sitting room with bath room, from 4gns.; suite consisting of sitting room, bed room, bath room, from 6gns. Larger suites if required. Good service lift; telephones. Meals at low tariff. Teleg.: "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

ONE MONTH ABROAD. VERY MODERATE RENTS.
FURNISHED SERVICED SUITE-SEQUENCE FLATS and MANSIONS; two bed, one sitting room, bath room, ST. JAMES'S COURT; double bed room, sitting room, and bath room. PICCADILLY, facing Green Park; two bed, one sitting room, good bath room. QUEEN'S GATE, facing gardens; very large sitting room, two good bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GENTLEMAN'S High-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; moderate; excellent service; good valeting.—Mayfair chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.—Beautifully FURNISHED four-bed room, two reception FLAT to be LET; overlooks magnificent private gardens. Rent 6-7gns.—Central Estates Co., 20, Portman-street. Mayfair 3485.

A FIVE-BEDROOM FLAT.
In a quiet Square, facing South.
HYDE PARK (North Side).
ELECTRIC POWER. PARQUET FLOORS.
Exceptionally bright and in first-class order throughout.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

KENSINGTON.—Couple minutes High-street Station. THIRD-FLOOR FLAT; three bed, one reception (parquet floor), tiled kitchen, tiled bath; hot water, central heating; £350 per annum inclusive.—H. Gibson, Metro. Railway General Offices, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

KENSINGTON COURT.—Lady desires to LET her beautifully FURNISHED, scrupulously clean FLAT, in excellent order, delightfully quiet, light, only a few yards of the Gardens; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, offices. Rent 3 months.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Excellent MANSION FLAT, 18, WASHINGTON HOUSE, BASIL-STREET, close to Tube Station and Harrods; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, and bath. Will be decorated to suit tenant. No premium or extras. Apply to Hall Porter on the premises

LINCOLN'S Inn.—Spacious sunny FLAT to be LET FURNISHED; three rooms and offices; absolute quiet.—Write Box B.1979, The Times, E.C.4.

MAISONNETTE.—Direct lease £225 inclusive; six rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen; will be redecorated.—Mrs. Wood, 14, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

MANSION FLAT, W.1.; quiet position; first floor; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and kitchen. No premium.—HALL and DIXON, Ltd., 39, Wigmore-street, W.1. Welbeck 4294.

£240 P.A.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (Close).—Delightful little FLAT, beautifully FURNISHED, and containing sitting room, bed room, bath room, and kitchen. To be LET for six months at a rent of only 4½ guineas per week.—Apply ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

MAYFAIR.—SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, unfurnished, to be LET; four rooms and bath room. Woodstock House, James-street, Oxford-street.—Write T. B. Jones, Ltd., Woodstock House.

MAYFAIR.—Redecorated, Self-Contained Unfurnished FLAT; four rooms, bath room; £175 inclusive; no premium.—Write Box C.347, The Times, E.C.4.

MAYFAIR.—24, CURZON-STREET. Well FURNISHED BACHELOR FLAT, three rooms; excellent service and valeting, 5½gns. inclusive. Also large bed-sitting room and bath room, 5gns. Tele., Gros. 2914.

MAYFAIR, 13, Charges-street.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT. Self-contained; hall, bed room, sitting room, bath; electric fires; 'phone; good cooking; moderate.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

MAYFAIR, 36, CLARGES-STREET.—Well furnished DOUBLE SERVICE SUITE; large sitting room, bed room, and bath room; constant hot water, telephone; excellent service and cooking; 8gns. Smaller suite 4½gns.

MOST unusual small FLAT in West End, with elaborate bar-cabin fittings which cost well over £300, to be LET. Owner would consider transfer his long lease (present rental £166 p.a.) which includes two garages now let on lease at £2 weekly. Small premium for fittings and furniture.—Write "Flat," care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET (off).—Newly erected FLATS; one reception, two-three bed, lift; constant hot water; rents £200 to £275.—ELWOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

Nos. 40-44.
NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.
THERE ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR LETTING IN THIS ATTRACTIVE NEW BUILDING.
MODERN FLATS.
Each containing three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, and kitchen.
Central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, passenger and service lifts, resident porter.
RENTALS FROM
£325 TO £360 P.A.
Inclusive of Rates and all charges whatever and one large flat upon top floor of most unusual design at £425 p.a.
Plans and full particulars of
MARLBOROUGH PROPERTY Co., Ltd.,
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NOTTING-HILL-GATE.—Unfurnished Upper Part, three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; £120 p.a.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

PALACE COURT.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT FLAT FACING SOUTH AND WEST.

Two Reception.	Five Bed Rooms.	Tiled Bath Room.

Passenger lift. Day and night porters. Central heating. Electric power.
NOMINAL RENT. NO PREMIUM.
HAMPTON & SONS.
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

PARK-CRESCENT.—Delightful SECOND FLOOR FLAT, overlooking the gardens, to be LET at £250 p.a.; one reception room, two bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room. No premium.—Apply ERNEST DURBRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1. Welbeck 3429.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent).—FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; 'phone; electric fires; public lounges and dining rooms available; including full hotel service and cooking; guineas weekly.—Orland Court, 85-91, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2806.

CLOSE TO KENSINGTON GARDENS.
QUEEN'S-GATE (in best part).—Delightful newly decorated FLAT in favourite Mansion Building to be LET; two rooms inclusive rental, no premium; five bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, spacious hall, and usual domestic offices; passenger and service lifts; 'phone; electric fires. &c.—To view apply Porter, Adelaide Mansions, 141-183, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S GATE.—Magnificently panelled GROUND-FLOOR Unfurnished SERVICE SUITE now vacant. Moderate rent. Excellent service, low-priced meals; sylvan outlook; constant hot water, central heating.—Write Box B.1996, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLATS.
Newly opened.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including valeting, central heating and light, single rooms, 3gns. to 10gns. weekly; excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hasslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE, adjacent to.—Particularly beautiful and well appointed SERVICE SUITE; two reception, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water, electric heating; modern furnishings and decorations. Inclusive rent 12gns. per week.—Strongly recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Vic. 8881.)

SMALL SERVICE FLATS.
20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington, London, W.8.
from whom all particulars can be obtained.
Telephone, Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

TWO CHEAP MAISONNETTES.
SLOANE-STREET.—Five bed, two bath, three reception. £295 p.a. Good lease. Small premium, to include redecoration and improvements. Also small one: three bed, bath, two reception. £225 p.a. Similar lease.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES,
PROPERTY INVESTMENTS,
AND
BUILDING LAND AND SITES
will be found on Page Three.

SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET.
OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
An extremely comfortable
ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE
on THIRD and FOURTH FLOORS.
Two reception rooms, lounge, four bed, bath, excellent kitchen, parquet floors.
Electric heating. Service lift. Independent hot water system.
PRINCIPAL ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
LEASE 11½ YEARS.
Rent only £350 P.A. inclusive.
SMALL PREMIUM.
Sole Agents
HAMPTON & SONS.
20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Six bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, bath

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT with passenger lift; premium for improvements £125.—Agents,

£350 P.A.

DRAKE and RUCK.
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

SOUTH KENSINGTON, facing Gardens.—MAISONNETTE, nicely FURNISHED; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; moderate rent.—FARNHAM and COIGLEY, 9, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Charmingly arranged ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT to be LET, quite self-contained with spacious room, lounge and hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, good kitchen, &c.—Inspected and specially recommended by

£255 P.A.

INCLUSIVE.

ELLIS and SONS.
31, Dover-street, W.1. (Gerrard 4364.)

DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, Unfurnished, a choice FLAT in beautiful order and well appointed.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
Parquet floors, passenger lift, &c.
Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices.
MODERATE PREMIUM.
Personally inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

SIX BED, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, &c.
ST. JAMES'S PARK (close to, and very quiet).—MANSION FLAT to be LET,

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: HOWARDSGATE.

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SURREY.

WITHIN 25 MILES OF TOWN. ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.

A TUDOR RESIDENCE

AND ABOUT 115 ACRES FOR £10,000.

THE HOUSE occupies a beautiful position on sand and gravel soil, protected by woodlands, and commands excellent views.

Galleried lounge hall, three oak-beamed reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual domestic offices.

Central heating. Company's electric light, power, and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation, cottage, lodge. Farmbuildings with model cowhouse.

OLD WALLED GARDEN. ORCHARD. GRASSLAND. STREAM INTERSECTS THE GROUNDS.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

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KENT.—Between Canterbury and Hythe. Genuine old half-timbered residence with oak-beamed ceilings, oak-studding, and installed with electric light, central heating, telephone, &c.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c. Barn. Garage. Outbuildings. (28472)

11 ACRES.

WILTSHIRE.—Marlborough District. Gabled House facing South and standing 370ft. above sea level; lovely views. Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two baths. Electric light, central heating, company's water. Cottage.

5 (or 12) ACRES.

Price £2,400. (27615)

CHILTERN HILLS.

ADJOINING EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
600ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views.

A MODERN RESIDENCE,

built of brick with tiled roof, and with lodge at entrance.

The accommodation, which is on two floors, comprises oak-panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

All the principal bed rooms are fitted with lavatory basins. Central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone installed. Good water. Modern drainage.

Stabling and garage accommodation. Cottage.

WELL-PLANNED GROUNDS, two tennis courts, orchard, pastureland, in all about

42 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD, OR THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH 16 ACRES.

Hunting and Polo.

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BERKS, ON WILTS BORDER.—Old-fashioned stone-built House, 500ft. above sea-level. Four reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. Electric light, heating. Telephone. Two garages. Hard tennis court and grounds of

2½ ACRES.

Price £2,600. (28515.)

SURREY.

40 minutes from London or Brighton.—To be Sold Freehold, an attractive modern brick and tiled Residence, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath and usual offices. Electric light, power, gas, water, and main drainage. Garage. Delightful garden, ¼ acre. (27522.)

FOR IMMEDIATE RESALE, OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

Three-quarters of a mile from Broadway Station, eight miles from Moreton-in-Marsh (with express service to London).

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, ORIGINALLY BUILT IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., and enlarged in JACOBEAN TIMES, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.

The accommodation comprises three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main water and drainage. Electric light. Central heating.

Garage and Outbuildings.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden, and orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT

FOUR AND A HALF ACRES.

Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (19548.)

SURREY.

12 miles from London. A Freehold Residence, standing high, and containing three lofty reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, offices, and large cellarage. Electric light. Central heating. Main water and drainage. Garage. Partly walled gardens of about

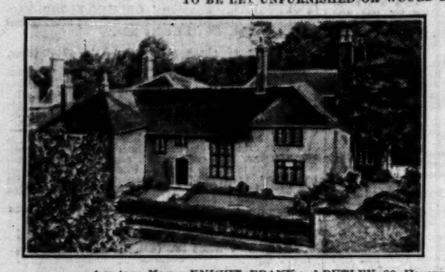
1½ ACRES.

Price £4,000.
Suitable for a Nursing Home or Private Hotel. (28598.)

CHILTERN HILLS.—Between Henley and Reading, 45 minutes from London. 300 feet above sea level. A business man's home, occupying one of the finest sites in the Home Counties. A really comfortable and pretty house approached by a drive. Oak-panelled lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, offices. Electric light. Company's water. Heating. Garage and farm buildings. Three acres of exceptionally charming grounds and 12 acres of pasture.
Freehold only £4,500. (14197.)

EASTBOURNE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR WOULD BE SOLD.



THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD **MANOR HOUSE,**

DATING BACK TO XVth CENTURY

recently restored throughout and having all latest improvements, including

Central Heating.

GREAT HALL 31ft. by 21ft. and two other reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

All Main Services.

GARAGE.

Stone-flagged Courtyard.

NICE GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN, in all about

ONE ACRE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27962.)

NORFOLK COAST.—To be Sold, one of the finest old rectories in the country, dating back to the XVIth century. Well sheltered and commanding landscape and marine views. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Old tithe barn, bungalow, garage and stabling. Old-world gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, lily pond, and pastureland, in all about

18 ACRES.

Yachting, shooting, and golf can be had in the locality. (23850.)

THE PLEASANCE, Gullane, East Lothian Coast.

Overlooking Muirfield Golf Course. For immediate sale, picturesque and unique residence built by the late Mr. Sydney Mitchell, Architect, for his own occupation. The house was illustrated in *Country Life* under the heading "The Lesser Country Houses of to-day." Large lounge, four reception rooms, seven bed rooms, ample bath room and servants' accommodation. Beautiful garden of fully four acres divided by walls and hedges.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE WILLIAM LEACH LEWIS, ESQ., J.P.

CHAPEL HILL HOUSE, NEAR MARGATE.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM THE SEA.
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A PRIVATE SCHOOL, NURSING HOME, &c.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD. GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing 500ft. above sea level, and enjoying extensive sea and land views.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

Garage for two. Stabling for three. Good cottage.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with three tennis courts, croquet lawn,

Ornamental lawns with rose beds and pergolas, fine range of heated greenhouses, kitchen garden, in all nearly

SIX ACRES.

NEAR SEVERAL GOLF LINKS.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (15176.)

SURREY.—One mile from station, 17 miles from Hyde Park-corner.—By order of mortgagees.—At the low price of £3,350. Or would be let unfurnished. Close to several golf courses. An old-fashioned Residence, approached by a carriage drive. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard or music room, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, all modern conveniences. Electric light, company's water, gas, main drainage. Garage and small cottage. Old-world gardens and grounds of about an acre and a half. (23328.)

DEVON.—Two miles from the sea, on borders of Exmoor.—Small country House on side of a hill, facing south. Three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, also outside recreation room. Electric light and heating provided by own water power. Garage, stabling, cowsheds, barn. Tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden, pasture and rough land, in all about

19 ACRES.

Price £2,800. (28265.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY.
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

AS A WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS.

HILLINGDON HOUSE FARM, UXBRIDGE.

FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE.

130 ACRES.

3,280 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO EXISTING ROADS.

Farm House, Farm Buildings, Four Cottages.

Solicitors: Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.

SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY.
IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at 2.30 p.m.

VACHE ESTATE, CHALFONT ST. GILES.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.

29¾ ACRES.

VALUABLE FRONTAGES of about

2,550 FEET.

Solicitor: NIGEL E. CAREY, Esq., 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE ROBERT HOLTBY, ESQ.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING.

Adjoining the Market Town of Great Driffield; York 26 miles, Hull 23 miles, Bridlington 15 miles.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING

ELMSWELL ESTATE,

1,110 ACRES,

practically the whole of which is contained in a ring fence.

The comfortable GABLED RESIDENCE faces South and contains three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, and three bath rooms; usual offices. *Good spring water supply. Electric light. Central heating throughout. Telephone. Drainage in good order.*

Well-timbered gardens. Garages four cars.

The Residence and grounds are admirably planned and capable of management with a total staff of four.

THREE CAPITAL CORN AND DAIRY FARMS, each equipped with a roomy farmhouse and extensive set of buildings.

Accommodation enclosures. Two small residences and eight cottages. Elmswell Old Hall, a Jacobean Manor House of considerable historic interest, containing a quantity of panelling.

First-rate partridge and hare shooting.

OVER ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING in the well-known Elmswell and Driffield Becks.

The estate is free of Tithe and Land Tax.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION early next year (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. ATKINSON PICKERING and SON, 23, Parliament-street, Hull.

Land Agent:—M. L. WHELDON, Esq., F.S.I., 5, Coney-street, York.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., P.C., M.P.

TWITTS GHYLL, HAYFIELD,

One mile from Hayfield Station, three miles from Ashdown Forest, 40 miles from London.

A BEAUTIFUL XVIIth-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE, HAVING MODERN COMFORTS.

It stands 600ft. above the sea, commanding magnificent views and contains a great quantity of old oak beams. A BEAUTIFUL CARVED TUDOR ARCH, KING POSTS and SOME INTERIOR PANELS OF "WATTLE AND DAUB."

Three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light. Company's water. Garage. Stabling.

Lodge House and

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, with paved terrace, lawns, herbaceous borders, rock garden, rose garden,

ORCHARD AND PADDOCKS, in all

9½ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Rooms, on Thursday, 8th January, 1931, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. HORE, PATTISSON and BATHURST, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PICTURES, CHINA AND CARPETS

AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEEK IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

BY DIRECTION OF G. DAVIDSON, ESQ. FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE FREEHOLD.

SIDHOLME, SIDMOUTH, SOUTH DEVON.

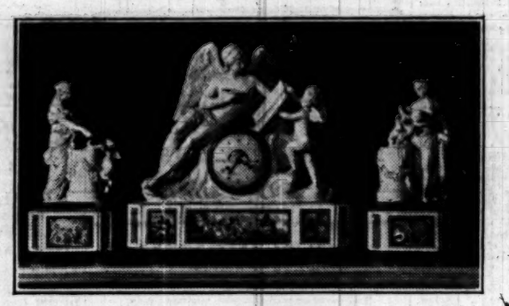
HALF A MILE FROM THE STATION.

OLD FRENCH & ENGLISH FURNITURE, PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.

A WILLIAM AND MARY OYSTER WALNUT CHEST OF DRAWERS, WITH MARQUETERIE PANELS; A WILLIAM AND MARY MARQUETERIE WARDROBE; SHERATON SATINWOOD AND INLAID MAHOGANY BOOKCASES; A SHERATON PAINTED SEMI-CIRCULAR COMMODE; A GEORGIAN MAHOGANY PEDESTAL SIDEBOARD; WINE COOLERS; TWO-FLAP TABLES AND WHATNOTS; DUTCH MARQUETERIE SIDE-TABLES; WARDROBES; A PAIR OF ITALIAN MARQUETERIE CABINETS; A LOUIS XIV. CARVED WOOD CONSOLE TABLE; A SET OF 10 LOUIS XIV. CARVED AND GILT CHAIRS IN GENOA VELVET; A LOUIS XV. KINGWOOD AND TULIPWOOD SECRETAIRE, RICHLY MOUNTED IN ORMOLU; A LOUIS XV. MARQUETERIE PETIT SECRETAIRE (SIGNED B.V.R.B.); LOUIS XV. PARQUETERIE AND MARQUETERIE COMMODES;

SECRETAIRES AND OCCASIONAL TABLES OF KINGWOOD AND TULIPWOOD; A BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE BY BEULHOFF IN ROSEWOOD CASE; A SET OF 20 WALNUT DINING CHAIRS; OAK SIDEBOARDS; DINING AND SIDE TABLES.

THE COLLECTION OF PICTURES



COMPRISES IMPORTANT EXAMPLES OF THE FRENCH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS—"LOVERS OVERLOOKED" AND "SHEPHERD AND SHEPHERDESS" BY FRANÇOIS BOUCHER; PASTORAL SCENE SIGNED FRANÇOIS BOUCHER; "FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE" BY NICHOLAS LANCRET; A PORTRAIT GROUP OF THE FAMILY OF HYACINTHE RIGAUD, BY HIMSELF, SIGNED AND DATED 1699; THREE IMPORTANT FLOWER PIECES BY JEAN BAPTISTE; A SCENE ON THE BANKS OF A RIVER; BY VAN RUISDAEL; A LAKE SCENE, BY RICHARD WILSON; AND OTHERS BY AND ATTRIBUTED TO:

BEECHEY, KOEKKOEK, HENRIETTE RONNER, W. K. HEDA, PATER, H. T. SCHAFER AND W. WIDGERY

MEZZOTINT AND STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS IN COLOUR.

PORCELAIN AND POTTERY,

CHINESE, DRESDEN, WEDGWOOD, SEVRES, CROWN DERBY, DELFT, AND SATSUMA; A LOUIS XV. GARNITURE DE CHEMINEE OF BISCUIT PORCELAIN; LOUIS XVI. ORMOLU MANTEL CLOCKS, CANDLESTICKS, AND CANDELABRA; VENETIAN GLASS; BIJOUTERIE; IVORIES; CANTON AND CLOISONNE ENAMEL; JAPANESE LACQUER; BRONZES; SAMPLERS, &c.

A LIBRARY OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

INDIAN, WILTON, AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS.

THE FURNISHINGS OF 18 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS; CHINA AND GLASS; LINEN; THE EQUIPMENT OF THE DOMESTIC OFFICES; OUTDOOR EFFECTS AND MISCELLANEA.

AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, AS ABOVE, ON TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, AND THREE FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY EACH DAY.

ON VIEW SATURDAY AND MONDAY PRIOR (DECEMBER 6th AND 8th) FROM TEN TO FIVE O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
PRIVATE VIEW (BY CARD ONLY) TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), DECEMBER 5th, FROM TEN TO FIVE O'CLOCK.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED PRICE 2/6 EACH, PLAIN COPIES FREE) OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN AND BRONZES.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE PROPERTY OF L. P. MERES, ESQ., AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A carved and gilt drawing room suite of Louis XVI. design, two Sheraton mahogany sideboards, a pair of kingwood and tulipwood commodes, an early Italian walnut coffer, an antique oak buffet, Queen Anne and Georgian tables, cabinets, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, stools and mirrors, &c., French canapés and fauteuils, bracket, mantel and longcase clocks, a Baby Grand Pianoforte by Lenz, Berlin, in satinwood case, Gramophones, bronzes, European and Oriental Pottery and Porcelain, Eastern Carpets and Rugs, Paintings by and attributed to:—Holyake, R.B.A., Benjamin West, P.R.A., El Greco, David, Couturier, and others. Drawings and Engravings. Inlaid mahogany and other bedroom suites and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN, AND PICTURES,

BY DIRECTION of a LADY of TITLE. ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Stuart and Jacobean chairs, settees, tables, buffets, oak cupboards, coffers, Queen Anne chests and toilet mirrors, Georgian sideboards, chairs, stools, card tables, wine coolers, bookcases, cabinets, dining and occasional tables, gramophones, longcase, bracket and mantel clocks, pianofortes, bronzes and ivory figures and groups, Oriental porcelain, cut glass, paintings and drawings, Persian and other carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE, IN SINGLE LOTS.

FOR IMMEDIATE REALIZATION, TO COVER BANKERS' ADVANCES.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

PERSIAN RUGS & CARPETS

OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS FROM THE LOOMS OF

KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, MOSUL, HAMADAN, AFGHAN, BOKHARA, SHIRAZ, &c.

AND

CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS

FROM THE LOOMS OF

GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTA, AND SIVAS, &c.

ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN GALLATLY, ESQ.

LAVENDER FARM, ASCOT, BERKSHIRE.

1½ miles from Ascot Station.
Within half a mile of Ascot Racecourse.

THE CONTENTS

A Georgian mahogany bookcase 3ft. 5in. wide, a pair of Chippendale chairs, a ditto fallboy with nine drawers, a Sheraton side table, a Boulle ebony and tortoiseshell writing table, Italian carved walnut chests and arm chairs, Dutch mahogany bureau, mahogany and oak bookcases, a boudoir grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, in rosewood case, an upright pianoforte by Beckstroff, an old English longcase clock, the dial inscribed George White, Bristol, settees, easy chairs, dining and card tables, paintings, drawings, and engravings, a library of general literature, the furnishings of 10 bed rooms, including mahogany and walnut bedroom suites, bedsteads and bedding, Persian, Turkey and Axminster carpets and rugs, china and glass, wines, linen, the equipment of the domestic offices, and outdoor effects, including a Green's nacker gang mower, a ditto "Eclipse" sweeper, a Ransomes' lawn mower, and miscellanea.

AUCTION, in connection with Messrs. CHANCELLOR and SONS, on the premises, on Monday, 15th December, 1930, and following day, at ONE o'clock each day. ON VIEW Friday and Saturday prior from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Solicitors:—Messrs. THOMPSON, GUARRELL and AYTNEAVE, 40, Trinity-square, E.C.3. Catalogues of Messrs. CHANCELLOR and SONS, 16, Ely-street, Ascot, and Sunningdale; or of Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN,

removed from a West-end mansion and from other sources. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash, and other bedroom furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and washstands, writing tables, pedestals, chiffoniers, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW DAY PRIOR.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

RIVIERA PROPERTIES.

ON THE COAST AT AGAY,

BETWEEN ST. RAPHAEL AND CANNES.

A BEAUTIFUL SEASIDE PROPERTY

occupying a well-chosen position, and admirably suitable for occupation in summer and winter.

Lavishly appointed VILLA, built in 1926 and equipped with every modern convenience, together with about

THREE ACRES

of nicely laid-out and productive grounds and gardens.

Lounge hall, three fine reception rooms, and full-sized billiard room, three principal bed rooms, two bath rooms, and servants' rooms. Complete offices.

COTTAGE AND LARGE GARAGE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, FULLY FURNISHED.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and BELL ESTATE OFFICE, 33, Rue d'Antibes, Cannes.

COSTEBELLE-HYERES.

A fine stone-built Villa occupying a good position and surrounded by just over 25 acres of grounds, pleasure gardens and woodland. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, 10 best bed rooms, eight visitors' and servants' bed rooms, bath room and offices. Stabling and garage accommodation. Cottage and chauffeur's room.

For Sale, or would let for the season. (28107.)

MENTON-GARAVAN.

A particularly comfortable Villa, well furnished with antiques, standing in beautiful grounds in the best residential part of Menton, available from now until end of January, or shorter period. High situation, beautiful views. Four reception rooms, five best bed rooms, five servants' bed rooms, four bath rooms. Central heating, electric light. Large garage. Tennis court, and lovely terraced grounds. Very reasonable rent to careful tenants. (F.5165.)

BETWEEN BEAULIEU AND NICE.

FACING DUE SOUTH WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER THE BAY AND CAP FERRAT.

PROVENCAL-STYLE VILLA

DESIGNED BY A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT AND HAVING EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE AND LUXURY.

Large library living room, salon, dining room, four best bed rooms opening to wide terrace, two bath rooms, three servants' bed rooms and bath room. Garage.

Charming patio and outdoor living room.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS with pergola, sunken garden, rose garden, &c.

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON OR A YEAR.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (27358.)

ON THE HILLS OVERLOOKING CANNES.

Charming Villa within a few minutes' drive of the town and Casino. Magnificent panoramic views. Large drawing room, dining room and oak-panelled hall, three best and one servants' bed room, bath room and good offices. Every modern convenience. Garage. About 1,000 square metres of shady Garden, with extra ground by arrangement. Freehold, Price £3,600. (27315.)

FIVE MINUTES BY CAR FROM CANNES.

Villa standing in beautiful Grounds and Gardens of about 4½ acres, with tennis courts and some fine old trees. Wide view of the sea. Hall and two reception rooms, six best bed rooms, three bath rooms, four servants' bedrooms and bath room. Caretaker's Lodge and Gardener's Cottage. Excellent Garage. For Sale Freehold. (27690.)

NEAR CANNES.

ON HIGH GROUND ENJOYING SOME OF THE FINEST VIEWS ON THE RIVIERA ALTHOUGH A FEW MINUTES BY CAR FROM THE CASINO.

A PROVENCAL-STYLE VILLA,

replete with every modern convenience, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Central heating in all rooms.

Garage for two cars.

Gardener's cottage.

WELL-LAID-OUT GARDENS OF OVER AN ACRE,

with terraces, lawns, palm and fruit trees.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and BELL ESTATE OFFICE, 33, Rue d'Antibes, Cannes. (F.6892.)

ITALIAN RIVIERA, ALASSIO.

A charming moderate-size Villa standing in beautiful terraced gardens of about

1½ ACRES.

It commands magnificent views over the town to the Mediterranean, and contains two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, good offices, every convenience. Electric light, company's water. Price for the freehold, £2,750, including the whole of the furniture. (27536.)

COSTEBELLE-HYERES.

A well constructed stone-built Villa commanding lovely views of the surrounding mountains with the Mediterranean in the distance. Marble entrance hall, lounge, living room, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, 11 best bed rooms, six servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating, electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage, man's room, laundry and gardener's cottage.

4½ ACRES.

Well wooded and nicely laid out grounds and a large area of productive woodlands. Price only £8,000. (27202.)

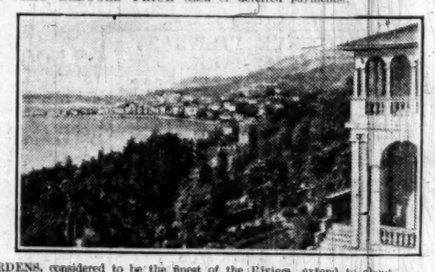
VILLA ROSMARINO, MENTON-GARAVAN.

Recognized as the sunniest and most sheltered spot on the whole of this delightful Coast.

WELL-ARRANGED AND EASILY WORKED VILLA

with full South aspect, and incomparable views over the old town and the Mediterranean.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE (cash or deferred payments).



Vestibule and large reception Hall, two drawing rooms; marble staircase to five principal bed rooms and dressing room, four bath rooms, seven servants' bed rooms, offices and three rooms for men-servants or bachelors.

Central heating. Company's water. Electric light. Parquet flooring.

SECONDARY VILLA CASA CAROLA,

with three sitting rooms, five bed rooms and bath room, with central heating, company's water and electric light.

Two Garages. Two Cottages.

THE GROUNDS AND GARDENS, considered to be the finest of the Riviera, extend to about

FIVE ACRES

WITH ABOUT 150 METRES FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN BOULEVARD DE GARAVAN.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, or THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (22133.)

BEAULIEU—PETITE AFRIQUE.

A delightful little Villa, facing full South with extensive views of the Mediterranean and Cap Ferrat. Hall, large drawing room opening to terrace, dining room, six bed rooms (with hot and cold running water basins), dressing room, two bath rooms, and offices. Central heating. Electric light. Garage, chauffeur's room. Half-acre of shady garden, with orange and lemon trees. Freehold, only £5,500. (26237.)

BEAUVALLON.

Between St. Raphael and Hyères, adjoining Beauvallon Golf Course and Tennis Club. A beautifully furnished villa, with own beach, bathing and private squash court, to be let from now for six months or shorter period. Dining room, salon, sun parlour, billiard room, seven best bed rooms, and servants' accommodation, four bath rooms. Frigidaire, central heating, and electric light. (F.7317.)

OVERLOOKING BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY.

CLOSE TO THE BEST BATHING BEACH BETWEEN NICE AND MONTE CARLO, WHICH IS ACCESSIBLE BY A SMALL FLIGHT OF STEPS.

A PRE-WAR VILLA,

upon which many sums of money have been spent in decorations and improvements.

Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms, opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four best bed rooms and four bath rooms, six servants' rooms and bath room; gardener's cottage; garage for two cars and chauffeur's rooms.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, PROFUSELY PLANTED WITH ALL TYPES OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS.

FOR SALE TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (24664.)

ON CAP MARTIN.

One of the best properties in lovely grounds of 2½ Acres sloping to the Sea. For Sale Privately. Suite of three reception rooms and dining room, three principal bed-room suites, each with bath rooms, three visitors' bed rooms and six servants' bed rooms. Garage. Stabling. The gardens are planted with palm and exotic plants, and have terraced walks and lawns, asphalt tennis court. (14264.)

EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO MOUGINS GOLF LINKS.

35 minutes by car from Cannes. For Sale at a greatly reduced price. A beautiful specimen of a 15th Century Provencal House, Domed Ante Room (old banqueting hall), drawing room, study with fine old fireplace and beamed ceiling, dining room, six best bed rooms, four servants' rooms, four bath rooms. Electricity, central heating throughout and hot and cold running water in every bed room. Garage. Gardener's and Chauffeur's Cottages. 60 Acres of Grounds. Garden with vineyards and fruit trees.

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